

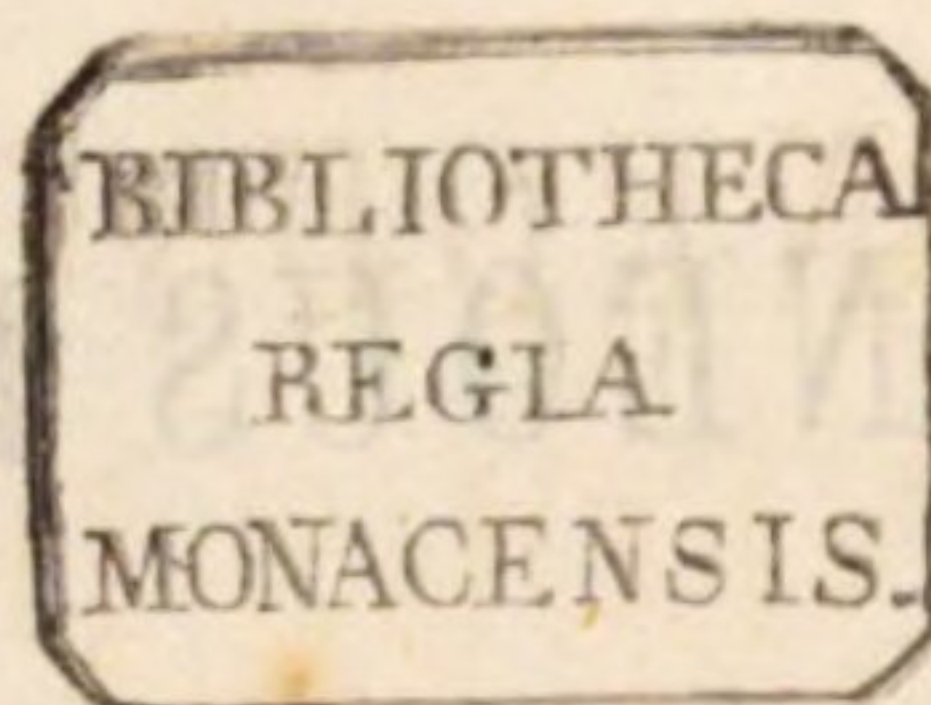
THE
MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PRINTED DURING THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

1859-'60.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
THOMAS H. FORD, PRINTER
1860.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

1859-60
1860-61

IN SENATE JOURNAL

THOMAS H. CLARK, PRINTER
1860

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MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
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1859-'60.

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CHANGE OF MAIL ROUTE—WISCONSIN.

LEGISLATIVE MEMORIAL

OF

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ASKING

A change of mail route.

MARCH 26, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to the Postmaster General for a change in a mail route.

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That the interest and public convenience of a large majority of the citizens of Washington, who are interested in mail route number thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one, now running from the village of Boston to the village of Schleisingerville, in the county and State aforesaid, would be greatly promoted by having said route so changed that it may terminate at the village of Station, on the La Crosse and Milwaukie railroad, where said route was originally established.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully ask that said route may be changed to its original line.

WM. P. LYON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

BUTLER G. NOBLE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 19, 1860.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office*, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1860.

[L. s.]

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MAIL FACILITIES—WISCONSIN.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ASKING

For the establishment of a certain mail-route.

MARCH 26, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for a mail-route from Hudson, in St. Croix county, by way of St. Joseph, Boardman, Apple River Bridge, Cylon, Erin Prairie, and Hammond, to Warren.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents that the interest and convenience of a large number of the inhabitants of St. Croix county require the establishment of a mail-route from the city of Hudson, St. Croix county, to Warren, *via* St. Joseph, Apple River Bridge, Erin Prairie, Cylon, Boardman, and Hammond.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully ask that the aforesaid mail-route may be established, and that the service be put on at as early a period as practicable.

WM. P. LYON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

BUTLER G. NOBLE,
Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate.

Approved March 19, 1860.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's office, ss :*

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in Madison, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1860.

[L. s.]

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ASSEMBLED

For the establishment of a certain mail-route.

March 20, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress for a mail-route from Hudson, in St. Croix county, by way of St. Joseph, Boardman, Apple River Bridge, Cylon, Kila Prairie, and Hammond, to

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents that the interest and convenience of a large number of the inhabitants of St. Croix county require the establishment of a mail-route from the city of Hudson, St. Croix county, to Warren, via St. Joseph, Apple River Bridge, Kila Prairie, Cylon, Boardman, and Hammond.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully ask that the above-said mail-route may be established, and that the service be put on at as early a period as practicable.

WM. P. LYON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

BUTLER G. NOBLE,
Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

Approved March 19, 1860.

MAIL FACILITIES—IOWA.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA,

ASKING

For mail route from Eddyville, via Knoxville, to Des Moines in Iowa.

MARCH 26, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION for mail facilities.

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators be instructed and our representatives in Congress be requested to use their exertions to procure the establishment of a daily mail route connecting with the eastern daily mail from Eddyville in Wapello county, via Knoxville in Marion county, to Des Moines in Polk county.

That copies of this resolution be forwarded forthwith to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and to the Postmaster General of the United States.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NICHOLAS J. RUSCH,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 9, 1860.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

I, Elijah Sells, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original roll on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this [L. S.] the 10th day of March, A. D. 1860.

ELIJAH SELLS.

35th Congress, 1st Session, 1857-58.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
JANUARY 1858.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE.

MAIL FACILITIES—IOWA.

RESOLUTION
ON THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA.

For mail route from Eldridge, to the Missouri River.
March 22, 1858. Passed by the Assembly on 1st March and 1st March, and on
day to be passed.

JOHN EDWARDS, CLERK.

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our
members be instructed and our representatives to Congress be re-
quested to use their exertions to procure the establishment of a daily
mail route connecting with the main route from Eldridge in
Webster county, the Kansas route in Kansas county, to the Missouri
River.
That copies of this resolution be forwarded forthwith to each of our
senators and representatives in Congress, and to the Postmaster
General of the United States.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NICHOLAS J. REICH,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1858.
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Clerk.

I, Elijah Bell, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, hereby certify
that the foregoing is a true copy from the original roll on file in my
office at the State Capitol, and that the same was duly filed in my
in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
the great seal of the State at Iowa, this 10th day of March, A.D. 1858.
ELIJAH BELL,
Secretary of State.

ESTIMATES—RENTS OF MILITARY POSTS, &c.

LETTER

OF THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

ENCLOSING

*One from the quartermaster general, containing estimate for rent of
lands as military posts, &c.*

MARCH 26, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 14, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of your committee the enclosed letter of the quartermaster general, embodying an estimate for the rent of lands occupied at different periods as military posts, and for wood cut for the use of the army in Texas, and also for wood cut for the use of the troops serving at Monterey, California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DRINKARD,
Acting Secretary of War.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, March 10, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit an estimate for the rent of sites occupied in Texas at different times by commanding officers of the troops at periods when the owners of the lands could not be found, or when the titles of those claiming them were considered doubtful, and for timber for building and wood for fuel for the troops, amounting to twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-six cents; also for wood cut for the use of the troops at Monterey, California, amounting to three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars; in this case the wood was supposed to be cut on public land, but it turns out that the land was private property. The several

items of claim forming the estimate are moderate and are considered just; but as they are in the nature of damages there is no authority to pay them without the sanction of Congress, and I respectfully ask that the matter be laid before the proper committee of that body.

There are, it is understood, several other similar claims, but they are unliquidated and the amounts are not ascertained.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Special estimate for funds for the payment of claims for past occupancy of military posts, such occupation having been authorized by the orders of the commanding officers, and for wood and timber taken therefrom and used as fuel and for building purposes by the United States troops.

Amount of claim for site of Fort Graham, Texas.....	\$2,800 00
And for wood and timber cut and used to November 1, 1853.....	778 75
Amount of claim for site of Fort Merrill, Texas, and for wood and timber cut and used to December 15, 1855.....	4,214 92
Amount of claim for site of Camp Hudson, Texas, to July 1, 1859.....	1,041 66
Amount of claim for site of Fort Belknap, Texas, and for wood and timber cut and used to January 1, 1859.....	3,963 33
Total for Texas.....	<u>12,798 66</u>

Amount of claim for wood cut and taken from the land of Doña Modesta Castro and Doña Augustias Jimeno, near Monterey Redoubt, California, to June 29, 1849.....	<u>\$3,357 00</u>
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THOS. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 10, 1860.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MEMORIAL OF EDWARD LEARNED,

ON

The subject of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific ocean.

MARCH 26, 1860.—Referred to the select committee on the Pacific railroad, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist respectfully represents : That the necessity, policy and propriety, of the construction of a line of railroad to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, within the territory of the United States, is now an acknowledged and apparent fact ; that the growing importance of the Pacific States in the confederacy, and the steadily increasing extension of the commerce of this country with the eastern continent, imperatively demand its construction by the quickest and most feasible method ; that the project is too vast for individual enterprise alone, and that insuperable objections exist to its being exclusively a government measure ; and it appears to your memorialist that a power is to be found in the present railroad interests of the country, by which, if properly combined with individual enterprise and governmental credit, this now earnestly sought desideratum can be consummated with ultimate gain to the government, and without any present diminution of its means or resources.

It is well known to your honorable body that the various railroad companies of the United States which are now performing its mail service have constructed their roads, after their own means and the government and State aid were exhausted, by loans from capitalists, for which mortgages upon the roads have been given, at excessive and often ruinous rates of interest, so that many well conceived enterprises are now harassed and hampered by the debts incurred in their realization, and the property in the roads jeopardized from their inability to discharge the obligations so created, while the companies themselves are powerless to protect these great interests, and prevent their passing into the hands of foreign capitalists, without extraneous aid.

In view of the vast intrinsic value of these combined interests, the proffer of legitimate and proper aid by the government is well worthy the consideration of Congress; more especially if it can be furnished incidentally, without detriment to the government, without constitutional objection, and upon such terms as will provide for and secure the immediate construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast.

Your memorialist further represents, that he has projected a method by which, in his opinion, the Pacific railroad can be built, the interests of the stockholders in the present railroad companies be incidentally protected, and the mail service performed at less contingent cost, and with less complexity to the General Post Office Department than now exists; and he therefore respectfully begs to call the attention of your honorable body to an outline of his proposed method.

From documents now before Congress it appears that the total amount actually paid during the past fiscal year for the transmission of mails by railroad was	\$3,243,974
From the report of the Postmaster General, also before you, it appears that the estimate of the cost of the California mail service for the coming year is, over-land.....	847,500

Being a total of.....	<u>4,091,474</u>
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In view of the constantly increasing nature of this service, it is a very low estimate to assume that the average cost of this service entirely by rail for thirty years will be five million of dollars per annum.

To provide for this cost; to insure the faithful performance of the service; to obtain the means, experience, skill, and ability to build the Pacific Railroad; and to relieve the present roads of much of their embarrassment, your memorialist proposes that an association be formed under the sanction of Congress, of parties to be designated by the present railroad companies, in which their interests and efforts shall be represented and concentrated, and which shall make all necessary negotiations and contracts with these companies, and obtain concessions from their creditors, to secure free mail service for thirty years, and the necessary negotiations with capitalists for all moneys required for the construction of the Pacific Railroad not otherwise provided for, and which shall do and perform all other acts necessary for the accomplishment of the proposed objects, without complexity of detail, and without an annual increase of cost to the government for mail service.

Your memorialist believes this to be not only possible, but eminently practicable; and for its speedy accomplishment, he earnestly but respectfully prays that a law may be enacted by Congress substantially as follows:

First. That the Postmaster General *ex officio*, together with six other persons to be named in the bill, or such successors of them as shall be appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Senate, in case of vacancy, be constituted a board of commissioners to receive

subscriptions, for a period of six months after the passage of the act, from such persons as may be designated by the different railroad companies now performing mail service, for such pro rata *proportion* of a capital stock of ten million of dollars as shall be awarded to them respectively by the commissioners, according to the amount and extent of mail service now performed by the said companies making such designation; and in the event that the full capital of ten million of dollars shall not have been subscribed for at the expiration of the said period of six months, then the board of commissioners shall receive subscriptions for such portion as has not then been subscribed for, and award the same as the majority of their number may direct; and all subscribers, their heirs, executors, or assigns, (provided they shall, within sixty days after notice from the commissioners, pay in twenty-five per centum of the amount subscribed, and satisfactorily secure the payment of the remainder,) shall be deemed *bona fide* subscribers, possessing all the rights and benefits bestowed by this act, with power to increase their capital stock and associate other parties with them on such terms as they may by a majority in interest thereafter decide.

Second. The association shall undertake and agree to construct and equip a railroad to the Pacific, between such *termini* and upon such route as Congress may designate, and according to such specifications as shall from time to time be agreed upon with the board of commissioners, and within ten years from the passage of the law, and to transport the mails over and along said railroad, as may be directed by the Postmaster General, free of cost or charge to the government for a period of thirty years from and after the completion of the road.

The association shall also furnish the government with contracts duly executed by the railroad companies now performing its mail service for the continued performance of such service for a period of thirty years from the dates of such contracts respectively, free of cost or charge to the government, and the association shall guarantee the due performance of all such contracts.

Third. Congress to grant to the association, to be used for the location and construction of the road, two hundred feet in width, through all public lands traversed by it, and all necessary lands for the depots, station houses, and other necessary and convenient appurtenances to the road; and to further grant to the association the first right of purchase at a rate double the present assessed value of government land, viz: two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to a belt of land twenty-five miles in width on each side of the road in the Territories through which it shall pass, and to a belt six miles in width on each side of the road in the States through which it shall pass; the government reserving the right to all precious metals or minerals in California which said belt of land may include.

Fourth. Congress to authorize the issue of such amount of government stock or bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury in such form and manner as it may determine, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and redeemable in thirty years, as shall be the capital of the assumed average annual cost for thirty years of its mail service by rail, including that to the Pacific—that is to say, one hundred millions of dollars—and to set apart and specifically appropriate

for the redemption of such stock or bonds the proceeds of the sales of the aforesaid belts of land, whether sold to the association or to other parties; and if, at the expiration of the term of the said free mail service, any of said stock or bonds shall be unredeemed, the association shall, within ten years thereafter, take the then unsold portion of said belts of land and pay the then outstanding amount of unredeemed bonds; and to insure the faithful performance on the part of the association of such obligation, the mortgage of the road to the government, hereinafter provided for, shall then be held and made applicable for the payment of such stock or bonds contingent upon the association's default to make payment thereof.

Fifth. The stock or bonds so authorized to be issued to be delivered from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in proportions, relative to the total issue, as the association shall produce evidence from the board of commissioners that the contracts for the proposed free mail service with existing roads have been duly executed and furnished them in like proportions; one moiety of each such delivery to be immediately thereupon paid to the association, and the other moiety to be at the same time deposited with the commissioners, to be by them paid to the association *parri passu* with their investments in building the road.

Sixth. To secure the performance by the association of its undertaking to build the Pacific railroad, and its guarantee for the free mail service by the present railroad companies, the commissioners shall require the association to execute a first lien mortgage to the board of commissioners and their successors as trustees for the government upon the entire road, which mortgage, after all such undertakings and guarantees shall have been performed, shall be held to secure the payment by the road of any interest which the government may be required to pay for, or on account of any portions of the stock or bonds issued to the association which shall not then be redeemed, as aforesaid, until such stock or bonds, or others which may be issued in lieu thereof, shall be fully paid as provided.

And your memorialist further says that he is prepared with details for such a law for the examination of a committee, to which he respectfully prays that this memorial may be referred.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

EDWARD LEARNED,
Of New York.

PORT OF DELIVERY AT CASCADE CITY.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF
WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

The establishment of a port of delivery at Cascade City.

March 26, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States in Congress assembled:*

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent: That owing to an increase of population on the east side of the Cascade mountains, and the exorbitant rates of tariff as freight on all goods consumed by the settlers in that portion of Washington Territory alluded to; and whereas the tariff on those goods could be greatly reduced could vessels be allowed to take a full cargo as far up the Columbia river as it can well be navigated; and as the foot of the rapids of the Columbia river, at the town of Cascades, is such a point, we would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the interests of the above-mentioned Territory essentially need that the above-named place should be made a port of delivery.

Hoping that this memorial will receive the attention that it merits, your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Passed the house January 16, 1860.

JNO. D. BILES,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the council January 20, 1860.

H. J. G. MAXON,
President of the Council.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Olympia, January 27, 1860.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of the original memorial on file in this office.

HENRY M. MCGILL,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

TIDE FLATS ADJACENT TO OLYMPIA.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

RELATIVE TO

The tide flats lying in front and adjacent to the town of Olympia.

MARCH 26, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, respectfully ask that the tide flats lying in front of and adjacent to the town of Olympia, in said Territory, included in and embraced within the bounds specified in the act of incorporation, passed and approved by the legislative assembly, January, 1859, be donated and the title confirmed to the said town of Olympia; and our delegate in Congress is hereby instructed to use his utmost exertions to accomplish the object of this memorial.

Passed the house of representatives January 27, 1860.

JNO. D. BILES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed the council January 25, 1860.

H. J. G. MAXON,
President of the Council.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Olympia, February 8, 1860.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and perfect copy of the original memorial on file in this office.

HENRY M. MCGILL,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

MEMORIAL

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The title lying in front and adjacent to the town of Olympia.

Passed the council January 25, 1860.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, respectfully ask that the title lying in front of and adjacent to the town of Olympia, in said Territory, included in and embraced within the bounds specified in the act of incorporation, passed and approved by the legislative assembly, January, 1859, be donated and the title conveyed to the said town of Olympia; and our delegate in Congress, hereby requested to use his utmost exertions to accomplish the object of this memorial.

Passed the house of representatives January 27, 1860.

JNO. D. BULL

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed the council January 25, 1860.

H. J. G. MAXON

President of the Council

Secretary's Office

Olympia, January 2, 1860.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and perfect copy of the original memorial on file in this office.

HENRY M. MCGILL

Secretary of Washington Territory

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND AGRICULTURE.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

A national bureau of statistics and agriculture.

MARCH 26, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened, That our senators be instructed and our representatives be requested to use their best exertions to secure the establishment of a national bureau of statistics and agriculture.

Resolved, That the proper officer transmit a copy of the above resolution to each of our senators and representatives at the meeting of the next Congress.

Approved June 27, 1859.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND AGRICULTURE

RESOLUTION

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

A national bureau of statistics and agriculture.

Passed by the Senate, March 25, 1887.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That our senators be instructed and our representatives be requested to use their best exertions to secure the establishment of a national bureau of statistics and agriculture.

Resolved, That the proper officer transmit a copy of the above resolution to each of our senators and representatives at the meeting of the next Congress.

Approved June 21, 1887.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

IN RELATION TO

Weights and measures.

MARCH 26, 1860 — Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to call the attention of the United States Senate and of the United States House of Representatives to the ease and facility of computing by a decimal currency, and of the further ease and facility of computation if the pound avoirdupois was made the standard of all weight, and if the standards of weight one pound, and of linear measure one foot, were decimally divided; and of the convenience to the people of the United Sates if the wine and beer gallons were abolished, and a new standard gallon should take the place of the measures abolished; also that the proper officer be required to notify our senators and representatives in Congress of the passage of this resolution.

Decimal system of weights and measures proposed.

10 minims.....	1 scruple	7 grains.
10 scruples.....	1 drachm	70 “
10 drachms	1 ounce.....	700 “
10 ounces.....	1 lb. avoirdupois.....	7,000 “
25 lbs.	1 quarter.	
100 lbs.	1 cwt.	
2,000 lbs.	1 ton.	

Decimal system of measurement.

10 lines.....	1 inch.	10 inches.....	1 foot.
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The proposed changes do not alter the pound or foot now in use, but only their subdivisions.

Approved June 28, 1859.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

MARCH 26, 1860.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORSE submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That, for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade, the treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States, called the treaty of Washington, requiring each country to keep *eighty* guns on the coast of Africa for that purpose, should be so changed as to require a specified and sufficient number of small steamers and fast-sailing brigs or schooners to be kept on said coast, and that the officers commanding the same should be encouraged and held to the faithful and energetic performance of their duty, and cordially sustained by our government in every discharge thereof.

Resolved, That, as the African slave trade appears to be rapidly increasing, some effective mode of identifying the nationality of a vessel on the coast of Africa suspected of being in the slave trade, or of wearing false colors, should be immediately adopted and carried into effect by the leading maritime nations of the earth, and that the government of the United States has thus far, in refusing to aid in establishing such a system, shown a strange neglect of one of the best means of suppressing said trade.

Resolved, That the African slave trade is against the moral sentiment of mankind, and a crime against human nature, and that, as the most highly civilized nations have made it a criminal offence or piracy under their own municipal laws, it ought at once, and without hesitation, to be declared a crime by the code of international law, and that, for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a measure so beneficent and wise, so honorable to a great nation, and worthy of a philanthropic age, the President be requested to open negotiations on this subject with the leading powers of Europe, and make known to them the willingness and desire of the United States to have the African slave trade declared a crime against international law, and brought under the ban of the united voice of civilized states.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

Printed by the Government of the United States at the
War Office, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That for the more efficient suppression of the African slave trade, the treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States, called the treaty of Washington, respecting such matters as keep ships from the coast of Africa for that purpose, should be so changed as to require a specified and sufficient number of small steam- and fast-sailing ships or cutters to be kept on said coast, and that the officers commanding the same should be encouraged and held to the faithful and energetic performance of that duty, and that the United States Government be authorized to employ cutters for that purpose.

Resolved, That as the African slave trade system is in reality increasing, some efficient means to its suppression, the maintenance of a naval force on the coast of Africa, and a large force in the slave trade, or otherwise, to the coast, should be immediately adopted, and carried into effect by the leading maritime nations of the world, and that the Government of the United States be authorized to aid in establishing such a system, and to employ a large number of the best means of suppressing said trade.

Resolved, That the African slave trade is against the moral, civil, and religious principles of the United States, and that as the most highly civilized nations have made it a criminal offense to carry on their own municipal laws, it ought to be made a criminal offense to be declared a crime by the code of international law, and that for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a measure so beneficial and wise, as honorable to a great nation, and worthy of a philanthropic age, the President be requested to open negotiations on this subject with the leading powers of Europe, and make known to them the willingness and desire of the United States to have the African slave trade declared a crime against international law, and brought under the ban of the united voice of civilized states.

CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—KENTUCKY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of certificates of election given to the members of Congress from that State.

MARCH 28, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Elections, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Frankfort, Kentucky, March 23, 1860.

DEAR SIR: By the direction of Hon. J. S. Chrisman, I herewith send copy of certificates given to the various members of Congress, also the note appended thereto by the board of examiners.

Respectfully,

JAMES W. TATE,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Washington, D. C.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, *August 29, 1859.*

We, Charles S. Morehead, governor, Mason Brown, secretary of state, and James Harlan, attorney general, certify that we have examined the returns of the election held the first day of August, 1859, made to the secretary of state, for the election of ten members of Congress to represent the State of Kentucky in the 36th Congress of the United States, commencing 4th March, 1859, and find that the result in the several districts is as follows:

In the 1st district.—H. C. Burnett received 11,540 votes, and William Morrow received 2,248 votes; and that H. C. Burnett has been duly elected.

In the 2d district.—Samuel O. Peyton received 7,939 votes, and James S. Jackson received 7,199 votes; and that Samuel O. Peyton has been duly elected.

In the 3d district.—Francis M. Bristow received 7,164 votes, and W. W. Sale received 5,575 votes; and that Francis M. Bristow has been duly elected.

In the 4th district.—William C. Anderson received 7,204 votes, and James S. Chrisman received 7,201 votes; and that William C. Anderson has been duly elected.*

In the 5th district.—John Young Brown received 6,927 votes and Joshua H. Jewett received 5,066 votes; and that John Young Brown has been duly elected.

In the 6th district.—Green Adams received 8,164 votes, and Theo. T. Garrard received 7,231 votes; and that Green Adams has been duly elected.

In the 7th district.—Robert Mallory received 6,416 votes, and Thomas Holt received 5,675 votes; and that Robert Mallory has been duly elected.

In the 8th district.—W. E. Simms received 6,932 votes, and John M. Harlan received 6,865 votes; and that William E. Simms has been duly elected.

In the 9th district.—Laban T. Moore received 8,505 votes, and James W. Moore received 8,227 votes; and that Laban T. Moore has been duly elected.

In the 10th district.—John W. Stevenson received 9,295 votes, and Thomas L. Jones received 5,839 votes; and that John W. Stevenson has been duly elected.

* The above certificate is based on returns regularly made out and certified by the respective boards of examiners, on the day fixed by law, and duly returned to the secretary of state. An amended return was forwarded from Boyle, certifying that there was a mistake of four votes against W. C. Anderson, as appeared by a re-examination and scrutiny of the poll-books. Appended to this corrected return is a statement by the clerk, that after the examiners had given the certificate of the vote of the county, he, the clerk, had loaned the poll-books from his office to some gentlemen who discovered the error which is attempted to be corrected, and reported it to the examiners, who, on re-examination, found it was so. After this, and after all the returns for the district were in, letters were filed with the secretary stating that the examiners of Cumberland county had made a mistake in their certificate of the vote of that county, and time was asked to have it corrected. This was granted, in order that all questions might be fairly made and a decision had upon the facts as they existed. An amended certificate from Cumberland county was accordingly forwarded to the secretary, stating that the vote of W. C. Anderson in that county was six hundred and fifty, and that of J. S. Chrisman three hundred and eighty. A certificate was also filed from the county of Adair, stating that there was a clerical mistake of one vote against Anderson. We have felt constrained, in the exercise of our best judgment on the proper construction of the law, to reject all

these amended returns, and to issue the certificate according to the original returns made to the secretary of state.

The law in relation to elections provides that the judges shall attend to the summing up of the votes, certify the poll-books, and deliver them in a *sealed envelope to the sheriff*. The same law requires that each judge shall retain a duplicate statement of the summing up of his precinct, which in a contingency named may be used as evidence of the vote. It also requires that the poll-books of the different precincts shall, within two days after the election, be deposited by the sheriff with the clerk of the county court, and on the next day thereafter the board of examiners shall compare them, ascertain the correctness of the summing up, and make out three written certificates in the case of a representative in Congress, certifying the number of votes given in the county for each of the candidates; one of which certificates is to be retained in the clerk's office, another forwarded by mail to the secretary of state, and the third sent to the secretary by any private conveyance. We, as a State board, are to act on the returns thus made, and make out triplicate certificates of those having the highest number of votes, and our functions as examiners do not more clearly cease when we have made our certificate of election, than in our opinion do those of the county examiners after they have certified the full vote of the county. If this be not the just and proper construction of the law, why require the poll-books to be *sealed* up when they pass out of the hands of the judges of the election. If a correction can be made nine days after the poll-books are unsealed and opened to the inspection of whoever may choose to examine them, or after they have been taken out of the clerk's office, there would be but little efficacy in requiring them to be sealed in the first instance.

If such additional returns are legal, the State board of examiners would be bound to receive and act on whatever corrections should be made before their certificates were given, and as their functions are confined to the summing up of the votes, they would be precluded from any inquiry as to the manner in which such corrections were brought about. They could not institute an inquiry as to whether or not the poll-books had been changed or altered after the seals were broken and they had passed into other hands than the examiners. The amended certificates would in all cases necessarily be conclusive on the examiners here. We think therefore it is clear when the county board have acted on the poll-books of the whole county, and delivered their certificates to the clerk who had transmitted them to the secretary, that their function cease and they have no power to recall or change those certificates. The supposed analogy between this case and that of the special judicial election in 1857, will be found on examination not to exist.

In that case, as in this, time was given for the correction of a supposed error in Meade county of twelve votes against Mr. Bullitt, so that a decision might be had upon the effect of such corrections; but as the correction if made and allowed would not have changed the result of the election, no decision was had by the board on the question. In the judicial election the certificate first forwarded to the secretary from the county of Hart, gave Wheat 122 votes. The State board of examiners before this certificate was acted on were notified

that there was a clerical mistake in copying this certificate as to the number of votes cast for Wheat, and that the other two certificates made out at the same time contained the true number of votes according to the poll-books. One of these certificates was transmitted to the secretary, showing that Wheat had received 222 votes instead of 122. We thus had two original certificates which were authorized by law to be sent to the secretary, and the question was, which was right. The clerk and examiners made affidavit that the last one sent was an exact copy of the one on file in the clerk's office, and contained the correct result of the poll-books, and our action was accordingly based on the last one.

The examiners of Nelson county first sent a certificate of the votes of that county, stating on its face that they had not included the vote of the Bloomfield precinct, as they had not received it. They afterwards forwarded an additional certificate, giving the vote of that precinct, which had, in due time, been delivered by the sheriff under seal to the deputy clerk, and by neglect had not been laid before the examiners. They did not attempt to make any change in the vote of the precinct, which they had before certified, but certified the vote of the precinct thus returned under seal by them. The vote of this precinct was counted in favor of Mr. Bullitt, simply on the ground that as the law required the examiners to act on the books of each precinct their duty did not cease until they had so acted. But in no instance did they attempt to recount the votes of any precinct after it had been once certified. It is proper to add that a distinction was made at the time by the examiners between the case as presented by this special election, and the correction of the poll-books after they had been certified by the county examiners, and the corrections were allowed on the express ground that it did not involve the legality of a rescrutiny, and re-examination of the vote as certified. It may not be improper also to state that when the amended returns from Boyle was filed, and before it was known what effect it was to have on the result, the opinion of the undersigned is known to have been adverse to its reception.

C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN,
Secretary of State.
JAMES HARLAN,
Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Office of Secretary of State. }

I, Thomas B. Monroe, jr., secretary of state for the State of Kentucky, and keeper of the archives thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages contain a true and faithful copy of the original certificates and note to same now on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office,
[L. S.] at Frankfort, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1860, and the 68th
year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Secretary of State,
By JAMES W. TATE,
Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department. }

I, Beriah Magoffin, governor of the commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby certify that Thomas B. Monroe, jr., whose name appears to the foregoing certificate, is, and was at the time of making the same, secretary of state for the State of Kentucky, and that all his official acts are entitled to full faith and credit.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank-
 [L. s.] fort this 23d day of March, 1860, and in the year of the Commonwealth the sixty-eighth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor :

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr.,
Secretary of State,
 By JAMES W. TATE,
Assistant Secretary.

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ESTIMATE FOR PRINTING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,

TRANSMITTING

An estimate of the cost of printing ordered by the House of Representatives since the commencement of the present session.

APRIL 2, 1860.—Ordered to be printed.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, April 2, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of March last, I have the honor to communicate herewith "An estimate of the cost of the printing ordered by the House of Representatives since the commencement of the present session."

I have also to state that no executive printing has been executed by the Printer of the House by direction of this office.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HEART, *Superintendent.*

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Estimate of the cost of the printing ordered by the House of Representatives from the commencement of the 1st session 36th Congress
to the 29th of March, 1860.*

ESTIMATE FOR PRINTING.

No. of document.	Subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Total cost.
EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.								
*	Message of the President and Documents, (in full,) three volumes.....	2,424	5,000	\$3,151 20	\$4,360 44	.....	\$1,885 92	\$9,397 56
*	do.....abridged	544	25,000	2,650 00	4,897 44	.....	3,143 30	10,690 74
*	Finance Report.....	376	16,000	1,485 95	2,166 79	.....	2,022 03	5,674 77
1	Estimates of Appropriations	408	1,550	918 25	318 37	.....	.....	1,236 62
2	Letter of Secretary of State, Employés in Department.....	4	1,550	8 50	3 12	.....	.....	11 62
3	do.....Return of American Seamen.....	10	1,550	21 75	7 80	.....	.....	29 55
4	do.....Commercial Relations, (quarto).....	680	6,550	4,807 80	4,391 25	.....	2,079 87	11,278 92
5	do.....Contingent Fund.....	16	1,550	36 01	12 50	.....	.....	48 51
6	Letter of Secretary of the Interior, Balances of Appropriations	16	1,550	34 51	12 50	.....	.....	47 01
7	Letter of Secretary of the Treasury, Receipts and Expenditures	672	1,550	1,466 42	525 00	.....	.....	1,991 42
8	do.....Balances due.....	16	1,550	33 51	12 50	.....	.....	46 01
9	do.....Employés in Coast Survey	12	1,550	27 50	9 38	.....	.....	36 88
10	Letter of Second Auditor, Indian Disbursements.....	226	1,550	926 76	176 56	.....	.....	1,103 32
11	Report of Third Auditor, Claims for Indian Hostilities	132	2,550	273 65	186 62	.....	.....	460 27
12	Letter of Secretary of the Interior, Contingent Expenses	120	1,550	283 07	93 95	.....	.....	376 82
13	do.....Clerks in Department.....	20	1,550	43 51	15 62	.....	.....	59 13
14	do.....Land Claims in New Mexico.....	200	1,550	275 12	156 25	.....	.....	431 37
15	Letter of Treasurer, Treasurer's Accounts.....	392	1,550	1,616 25	306 25	.....	.....	1,922 50
16	Letter of Secretary of the Navy, Contingent Expenses.....	40	1,550	93 52	31 24	.....	.....	124 76
17	do.....Clerks in Department	4	1,550	8 50	3 12	.....	.....	11 62
18	Letter of Secretary of War.....do.....	8	1,550	15 00	6 25	.....	.....	21 25
19	Letter of Postmaster General, Estimates	2	1,550	2 75	1 56	.....	.....	4 31
20	do.....do.....	2	1,550	2 75	1 56	.....	.....	4 31
21	Letter of Secretary of War, Balances	16	1,550	33 51	12 50	.....	.....	46 01

ESTIMATE FOR PRINTING.

22	do.....Contracts.....	48	1,550	110 03	37 50	.....	.....	147 63
23	Letter of Secretary of the Treasury, Contingent Expenses.....	114	1,550	268 83	89 06	.....	.....	357 89
24	do.....Clerks in Department.....	32	1,550	72 12	25 00	.....	.....	97 12
25	Letter of Secretary of War, Contingent Expenses of Department.....	108	1,550	255 57	84 37	.....	.....	339 94
26	do.....Contingent Expenses of Military Establishment.....	20	1,550	46 51	15 62	.....	.....	62 13
27	do.....Expenditures of National Armories.....	2	1,550	5 50	1 56	.....	.....	7 06
28	do.....Returns of Militia.....	12	1,550	44 01	9 38	.....	.....	53 39
29	do.....Relative to Colonel Graham's Report.....	2	1,550	2 75	1 56	.....	.....	4 31
30	Message of the President, Free Trade, &c.....	4	1,550	5 50	3 12	.....	.....	8 62
31	Letter of Secretary of the Treasury, Collectors of Customs in Illinois.....	2	1,550	2 75	1 56	.....	.....	4 31
32	Letter of Secretary of State, Passengers by Sea.....	40	1,550	162 27	31 24	.....	.....	193 51
33	Letter of Secretary of the Treasury, Miscellaneous Claims.....	2	1,550	3 75	1 56	.....	.....	5 31
34	Report of Secretary of the Navy, Report of Board of Navy Officers.....	80	1,550	110 05	62 48	.....	.....	172 53
35	Letter of Secretary of War, Army Register.....	2	1,550	2 75	1 56	.....	.....	4 31
36	Letter of Secretary of the Interior, Art Commission.....	2	1,550	2 75	1 56	.....	.....	4 31
37	do.....New York Indians.....	8	1,550	11 00	6 25	.....	.....	17 25
38	Letter of Secretary of the Navy, Pay of Navy, &c.....	36	1,550	75 52	28 12	.....	.....	103 64
39	do.....Navy Register.....	2	1,550	2 75	1 56	.....	.....	4 31
40	Letter of Postmaster General, Fines and Deductions.....	106	1,550	443 85	81 75	.....	.....	525 60
41	Coast Survey Report, (quarto).....	488	1,550	1,400 43	762 50	1,584 93	.....	3,747 86
42	E. F. Beale's Wagon Road Report.....	112	1,550	176 20	87 50	390 25	.....	653 95
43	Report of the Art Commission.....	8	1,550	11 00	6 25	.....	.....	17 25
44	Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Office Department.....	200	1,550	817 88	156 25	.....	.....	974 13
45	Letter of Secretary of the Treasury, Public Buildings in New Mexico.....	2	1,550	2 75	1 56	.....	.....	4 31
46	Letter of Secretary of War, Manchac Pass, Mississippi River.....	4	1,550	5 50	3 12	.....	.....	8 62
47	Letter of Secretary of the Interior, A. D. Bonesteel.....	10	1,550	13 75	7 80	.....	.....	21 55
48	Message of the President, United States and Paraguay.....	8	1,550	11 00	6 25	.....	.....	17 25
49	Letter of Secretary of the Treasury, Condition of the Banks.....	352	1,550	939 47	275 00	.....	.....	1,214 47
50	Message of the President, Investigations.....	8	1,550	11 00	6 25	.....	.....	17 25
	Governor Stevens' Pacific Railroad Report, (quarto).....	844	10,000	7,787 28	8,490 00	26,400 00	4,159 74	46,837 02
	Report of the Commissioner of Patents, Meteorology, &c., (quarto).....	1,496	1,550	5,966 03	2,332 50	.....	.....	8,298 53
	Total.....			36,986 34	30,328 16	28,375 18	13,290 86	108,980 54

* Those marked with a star were printed by the Printer to the Senate.

Estimate of the cost of the printing of the House of Representatives, &c.—Continued.

ESTIMATE FOR PRINTING.

No. of document.	Subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Total cost.
	MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.							
	From No. 1 to No. 53, inclusive.....	3,570	1,550	\$6,398 85	\$2,789 06	.....	.....	\$9,189 91
	• REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.							
	From No. 1 to No. 261, inclusive.....	900	1,550	1,237 50	705 00	.....	.....	1,942 50
	REPORTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.							
	From No. 199 to No. 248, inclusive.....	1,120	1,550	1,540 00	675 00	.....	.....	2,415 00
	BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.							
	Bills and joint resolutions	1,246	590	1,034 18	688 05	.....	.....	.....
	Bill respecting the revenue laws, (extra copies).....	288	500	80 64	120 32	.....	.....	.....
	Bill relative to passengers in steamships, (extra copies).....	23	500	6 16	9 73	.....	.....	1,939 08
	MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING.							
	General orders, calendars, &c.....	.....	.....	945 94	235 00	.....	.....	1,180 94
	Total.....	.....	.....	48,229 61	35,750 32	\$28,375 18	\$13,290 86	125,645 97

The cost of binding the "reserved" documents and reports is not included in the foregoing estimate, as they are under the control of the Clerk of the House.

MARYLAND CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

IN THE

Two cases of Contested Elections in the State of Maryland.

APRIL 2, 1860.—Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

BALTIMORE, *March* 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I transmit to you this day memorials to the House of Representatives of the United States, signed by eight thousand three hundred and forty-seven of the legal voters of Baltimore city, in reference to the frauds and outrages perpetrated at the State election held in this city on the 3d of November, 1860, and by which so-called election the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and the Hon. H. Winter Davis were returned to Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts respectively.

The object of the memorials is expressed on the face of said memorials, and I respectfully solicit you, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, to present the same to the House and cause them to be referred to the Committee on Elections.

I herewith enclose an abstract of the memorials, by which you will perceive that of the 8,347 memorialists but 2,581 voted at the election of the 3d of November; and that of the 5,766 who did not vote 1,133 were prevented from voting by actual personal violence, 3,788 were prevented by intimidation, and 845 gave no reason for their failure to exercise the elective right. The most of the latter doubtless deemed their votes of no importance under the state of things which existed on the day of the election.

Upon an examination of the memorials you will perceive that the residence of the voter is recorded, and that in most of the cases those who procured the signatures have appended their affidavits as to the genuineness of the signatures. If a proper effort had been made, at least double the number of names might have been obtained.

You may also perceive that of the 2,581 who voted, nearly one-half of them cast their ballots in the eighth, eleventh, and twelfth wards.

Very truly yours,

JOSHUA VANSANT,
Chairman Central Committee.

Hon. JAMES A. STEWART,
Congress United States.

Abstract of the memorials from the citizens of Baltimore to the Congress of the United States, in reference to the State election held on the 3d of November, 1859.

Wards.	Number of signers to the memorials.	Number that voted at the election of Nov. 3, 1859.	Number that were entitled to vote, but who did not vote.	Number that were prevented from voting by actual personal violence.	Number that were prevented from voting because of intimidation.	Number that did not vote who assigned no reason for the failure to vote.	Remarks.
1	735	74	661	78	534	49	These eight wards are embraced in the 3d congressional district, from which the Hon. J. Morrison Harris has been returned, and constitute about three-fourths of the district.
2	611	28	583	29	536	18	
3	257	73	184	24	131	29	
4	540	76	464	48	380	36	
5	240	100	140	26	99	15	
6	541	181	360	43	275	42	
7	609	149	460	106	301	53	
8	599	593	6	-----	-----	6	
9	4,132	1,274	2,858	354	2,256	248	These twelve wards comprise the 4th congressional district, from which the Hon. H. Winter Davis has been returned.
10	197	47	150	45	66	39	
11	254	106	148	23	65	60	
12	539	318	221	75	80	66	
13	353	211	142	67	49	26	
14	195	119	76	8	40	28	
15	353	178	175	12	84	79	
16	203	26	177	25	119	33	
17	259	35	224	89	102	33	
18	465	52	413	28	356	29	
19	557	78	479	194	201	84	
20	379	50	329	116	154	59	
	461	87	374	97	216	61	
	8,367	2,581	5,766	1,133	3,788	845	

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore, for the last four years, has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying to all practical purposes not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in

a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been, and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every emergency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election, the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is entrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men. The peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still larger numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of

the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them for a single moment or in any way as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Honorable J. Morrison Harris and the Honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	George W. Jones, Gough street, 204.....		1		1
	Edw. Horney, Brow.....	1			
	Adam Treusch, 236 Broadway.....		1		1
	Thomas Simms, Castle street.....		1		1
	James Ennden, jr., 262 Broadway.....		1		
	Thomas W. Curlett, Gough street, 204.....		1		1
	L. E. Bardroff, Wolf street, 200.....		1		1
	William Baumeister, 218 Alice Ann street.....			1	
	Henry Lohmuller, 237 Alice street.....		1		1
	John C. Rilsner, 243 Alice street.....		1		1
	Peter Krieg, 247 Alice street.....		1		1
	James Moore, 300 Alice Ann street.....	1			
	Frederick Schafer, 268 Alice street.....		1	1	
	Adam Vogler, 229 Alice street.....		1	1	
	Henry Muller, 299 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	W. Schmonh, 318.....		1		1
	John Krug, 346 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	George Krug, 346 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Henry Lewis Diering, 325 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Richard Mooney, 314 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Arthur Doyle, 226 Castle street.....		1		1
	Thomas King, 224 Castle street.....		1		1
	John Simms, 223 Castle street.....		1		1
	Martin McDonough, 385 Canton avenue.....		1	1	
	Thomas McDonough, 230 Castle street.....		1		1
	Frederick Allevogt, 293 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Wilhelm Martin, 56 Essex street.....		1	1	
	[Illegible].....		1		1
	B. Walter, 288 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	W. Enerding, 133 Wolf street.....		1	1	
	Thos. McLaughlin, Happy alley.....		1		1
	Louis Sinsheimer, 226 Alice Ann street.....		1	1	
	Mayer Herrberg, 224 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	William Rothe, 219 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Peter Thaw, 258 Lancaster street.....		1		1
	William Martin, 2 Essex street.....		1		1
	Joseph Kelley, 40 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Daniel Bullock, 206 Gough street.....		1		1
	William Atwell, Star alley.....		1		1
	James Loscum, Ann street.....		1		1
	Andrew Miller, Star alley.....		1		1
	William A. Swick, 324 S. Wolf street.....		1		1
	John Taber, Boston street.....		1		1
	John T. Grois, 40 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Ernst Moller, 291 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Isaac Redgrave, 258 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Henry Plumhoff, 262 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Francis Herr, 313 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	John W. Addams, 307 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Thomas J. Addams, 307 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Charles Micklennar, 378 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Edward W. Curlett, 207 Gough street.....	1			1
	Edward Hynes, 181 Chester street.....		1		1
1st.	Hinch McGulery, 168 Washington street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	William Austin, 282 Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	Jacob A. Shinnick, 165 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	John Shinnick, 141 Chester street.....	1	1	1	
	Michael Flavely, 7 Pleasant street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Peacock, 210 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	John Nesby North, 277 Washington street.....	1	1		1
	James Hubbard, 22 Gist street.....	1	1		1
	George Gardner, 248 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel McFall, 9 Fountain street.....	1	1		1
	James Bonday, 187 Gough street.....	1	1		1
	John Heine, 185 Gough street.....	1	1		1
	Edw. Flaherty, 186 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	John W. Wilson, 116 Washington street.....	1	1		1
	Jeremiah Quinn, 131 Chester street.....	1	1		1
	Samuel K. Lichty, 209 Gough street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Schroeder, 211 Gough street.....	1	1		1
	James Z Walker, Chapel street.....	1	1		1
	John H. Baldwin, Gough street, 189.....	1	1		1
	John A. Thompson, Gough street, 195.....	1	1		1
	S. Meartin Spüth, Wolf street, 108.....	1	1		1
	Nicolaus Ackerman, — street, 81.....	1	1		1
	George Mabaw, Wolf street, 82.....	1	1		1
	Johann Klingler, Wolf street, 86.....	1	1		1
	Anton Hockhaus, Wolf street, 88.....	1	1		1
	Charles Weigert, Wolf street, 88.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Roche, Wolf street, 94.....	1	1		1
	George Schmidt, Wolf street, 96.....	1	1		1
	John Schmidt, Wolf street, 98.....	1	1		1
	W. J. Bowling, Wolf street, 123.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Geprick, Wolf street, 48.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Strack, Castle street, 125.....	1	1		1
	John Strack, Castle street, 125.....	1	1		1
	Charles Woods, Canton.....	1	1		1
	Samuel Maxwell, Chester street, 118.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Corregas, Washington street.....	1	1		1
	John T. White, Chapel street, 96.....	1	1		1
	A. L. Schroeder, Gough street, 211.....	1	1		1
	David Moss, Washington street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Moon, Eden street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Bean, 88 Washington street.....	1	1		1
	William Wrightson, 200 Washington street.....	1	1		1
	John Tays, 100 Washington street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Newkirt, 50 Star alley.....	1	1		1
	Washington Rieves, Canton.....	1	1		1
	Michael McFall, Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	Richard Seward, Canton avenue.....	1	1		1
1st.	Michael Noon, Eden street.....	1	1		1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Thomas Simms, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws, and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here, to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State, and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland when last in convention assembled declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less

anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election, the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is entrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled

to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the riotors, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Honorable J. Morrison Harris, and the Honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	John Lawry, 500 Canton avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Leeman, 306 East Pratt street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Peter Graham, 130 Castle street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Jacob Geisler, 332 East Pratt street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Anthony Cline, 390 East Baltimore street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	W. E. Cline,.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Lewis H. Robinson, 385 East Baltimore street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Nathaniel Lee, 383 East Baltimore street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John Reed, 27 Washington street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Lorman, 381 Baltimore street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Job Foster, 9 Wolf street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Peter Moss, 3 Wolf street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Esau Cox, 336 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1st.	John M. Bandel, 365 Pratt street.....	1	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st .	Jabez Wilkes, 380 Fleet street.....		1		
	John Crusse, corner Boston and Leken street		1		
	Benyent Ormon, 1 Boston street.....	1			
	William Quinn, 198 Washington street		1		
	Gerhard Ostendarp, 347 Canton avenue.....		1		
	Frances Car, 111 Castle street.....				
	Patrick Car.....do.....		1		
	James D. Ferguson, Chester street		1		
	William Bisson, 128 Chester street.....		1		
	Henry A. Sherwood, 124 Chester street.....				
	Alexander H. Day, 176 Chester street		1		
	Richard W. S. Kerly, 138 Chester street		1		
	William Lloyd, 313 East Pratt street		1		
	Bazill S. Welbner, 317 East Pratt street		1		
	Louis Sherman, 205 Ann street		1		
	John Baker, 4 Fell street		1		
	John Baker, 105 Thames street.....		1		
	John C. Balster, 30 Fell street.....		1		
	John Bruggman, 32 Fell street		1		
	A. Johnson, 100 Johnson street.....		1		
	Levi Cromwell, 118 Thames street.....		1		
	O. H. Cromwell, 157 Gough street.....	1			
	C. Andrews, 118 Thames street		1		
	G. Reimann, 120 Thames street		1		
	Charles Kniss, corner of Ann and Thames streets		1		
	Joseph Bangert, 8 Fell street.....		1		
	H. B. Laake, 275 Ann street		1		
	James T. Kirby, 202 Gough street		1		1
	Peter Mowell, 339 Pratt street.....	1			
	Anthony Clarke, 191 Gough street.....		1		1
	William Burke, 191 Gough street.....		1		1
	Charles Howly, 73 Happy alley.....		1		1
	John Garrett, 184 Bank street.....		1		
	Dan Connor, Chapel street.....		1		1
	Michael Walsh, Chapel street		1		1
	Bernard Carr, Gough street		1		1
	Bryan McAndru, Gough street.....		1		1
	James Garrett, 191 Gough street		1		1
	John Walsh, Chapel street.....		1		1
	John Clarke, 237 Gough street		1		1
	George McLaughlin, 210 Bank street.....		1		1
	Jos. L. Harley, 47 Washington street		1		
	H. Wallace, 228 Bank street.....	1			
	Wm. Glenn, 238 Bank street.....		1		1
	Jas. T. Jenkins, 92 Castle street		1	1	1
	John B. Andrews, Chester street.....		1	1	1
	Jos. B. T. Jeffers, 305 Lombard street.....		1	1	1
	J. H. Adams, 186 Happy alley	1			
	Joseph Kelly, Chester street.....		1	1	1
	William Phelen, northwest corner of Wolf street.....		1	1	1
	Daniel Phelen.....do.....do.....		1	1	1
	Richard Coleman, 314 Canton avenue.....		1	1	1
	John Bradley, 184 Washington street		1	1	1
1st .	Daniel Dougherty, 184 Washington street.....		1	1	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	John A. Crawford, 389 Canton avenue.....	1			
	George Dinford, 127 Chester street.....		1	1	1
	A Flinn, 65 Essex street.....	1			1
	Nehemiah Wheatley, 153 Washington street.....	1			
	George Plits, 260 Eastern avenue.....		1		
	Conrad Keller, 292 Garden street.....		1		
	Frederick Schafer, Alice Anna, No. 268.....		1		
	George Markent, 244 Ann street.....		1		
	Adam Luriz, 349 Fleet street.....		1		1
	David Leuk, 268 Happy alley.....		1		1
	J. B. Wentz, jr., 213 Ann street.....	1			
	J. B. Wentz.....do.....				
	Adam Betterbush, corner Park and Alice Ann streets.....		1		
	J. H. Pecht, southeast corner of Ann and Lancaster sts.....		1		
	W. Bitterbusch, 42 Alice Ann street.....		1		
	M. John H. Hiner, 266 Ann street.....		1		
	M. Jacob Deisenroth,.....do.....		1		
	Theodore Heimer, 276 Ann street.....		1		1
	John Kunzmann.....do.....		1		
	John Barchmon, 276.....do.....		1		
	John George Miller, 276 Ann street.....		1		
	John Flyson, 273 Canton avenue.....		1		
	Ferdnan Fidman, 267 Canton avenue.....		1		
	Moses Laueggart, 265 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Conrad Sand, 263 Canton avenue.....		1		
	William Hooper, 234 Ann street.....		1		
	Harmond Booth.....do.....		1		
	Robert Harrington.....do.....		1		
	James Aires, 67 Washington street.....	1			
	William S. Gorton, 147 Ann street.....	1			
	Peter Dauch, 151 Ann street.....		1		1
	James R. Canaway, 129 Bank street.....	1			
	James Smith, 182 Ann street.....		1		
	H. W. Lebutte, 161 Clark street.....		1	1	
	Jeb. Hufnagel, 260 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Frederick Hulreberg, 283 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Richard Christian, 298 Eastern avenue.....	1			1
	George Engel, 211 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Balthazer Frohlick, 215 Happy alley.....		1		1
	Peter Steilwagon, 243 Happy alley.....		1		1
	John Walter, 229 Happy alley.....		1		1
	V. Hornwig Vierbal, 227 Happy alley.....		1		1
	Jacob Bonneto, 296 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Eugene J. V. Russell, 216 South Ann street.....	1			
	Jesse Lemont, 210 Happy alley.....		1		1
	Wilhelm Steinmann, 237 Ann street.....		1		1
	Josiah Hitchcock, 131 Bank street.....		1	1	
	Nicholas Hoab, 76 Bank street.....		1	1	
	John Kullmeyer, 155 Ann street.....		1		1
	John Fredrich Knopf, 266 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Christian Muller, 234 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Jacob Lauterback, 284 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Samuel Ayers, 214 Amherst street.....		1		1
1st.	William Robert Marshall, 147 Ann street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st	Joshua Pedrick, 157 Ann street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Bishop, 246 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Hessler, 165 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	-----, 230 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Herman Sachs, 275 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Moses Frank, 145 South Bond street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Ludwig Younger, 269 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Sebastian Kambaldi, 269 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Weger, 271 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Frindorf Horber, 255 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Christopher Smith, 243 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John F. Sanner, 242 Eastern avenue.....	1	.....	1	.....
	Ling Fox, 236 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	H. Gollery, 159 Ann street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Shaffer, 137 Bank street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	H. Reuter, 141 Ann street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	J. Schmidt, Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Dauteril, corner Ann and Fayette streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Sanders, 252 Canton avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Seigrieser, 174 Register street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John David Lenz, 177 Ann street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Shdolf L. Zollpfalk, 218 Happy alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jofrum Rulff, 202 Happy alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Johannese Rulf, 25 Lancaster street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Reth, 25 Lancaster street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Hutter, 266 Canton avenue.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Keine Kodle, 266 Canton avenue.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John A. Bruehl, 25 Bond and Bank streets.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Henri Ebbeghausen, 250 Canton avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Dreyer, 180 Broadway.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	H. Kock, 211 Bond street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Peter Farnen, 106 Bank street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Simon Hatzenberg, 311 Canton avenue.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	James White, 305 Eastern avenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Burke, 148 Bank street, NE. corner Happy alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Muldoon, NE corner Bank street and Happy alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob Och, NW. corner Bank street and Happy alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Langan, SE. corner Bank street and Happy alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George W. Anthony, 27 Bethel street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Edward Ryan, 288 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Jones, corner Eastern avenue and Ann street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Kelly, Wolf street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James W. Brooks, 6 North Spring street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Fowler, corner Eden and East Baltimore streets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Samuel Wilkinson, 146 North Bond street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Charles French, 90 Broadway.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William B. Tucker, 35 South Ann street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	George Taner, north corner Register street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Weitzel, 82 Lancaster street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Haskey, 77 Lancaster street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Alexander B. Roberts, 247 Alice Anna street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Butz, 191 Argyle alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Johan Weener, 198 Argyle alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Nicholas Hoefler, 240 Alice Anna street.....	.....	1	.....	1
1st	John W. Viratz, 190 Register street.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
1st.	John James, 177 Register street		1		1
	John Pickering, Bank street		1	1	
	John L. Bowling, Bank street		1		1
	Geo T. Lennox, Bank street		1		1
	Fintin Deegan, Wolf street		1		1
	John Black, Bank street	1		1	
	Jonathan Hubbard	1		1	
	John L. Baker		1	1	
	John Foxwell, Bank street	1			
	John Maxwell, Bank street		1		1
	William Dunnegan, Bank street		1		1
	Thomas M. Curker, Canton avenue		1		1
	Nicholas Stine, corner Wolf and Eastern avenue		1		1
	Thomas Pendergast, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Jacob Weatherturn, Eastern avenue		1		1
	William D. Lambert, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Joseph Hergeshiemer, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Hugh Robert, Wolf street, 165		1		1
	Thomas Hicks, Eastern avenue	1			
	Samuel Bergman, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Michael Henry, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Thaddeus Weatherstin, Eastern avenue		1		1
	John Cook, Bank street		1		1
	William Witherstine, Eastern avenue		1		1
	John Weatherstine, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Joseph F. Moreland, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Thomas Cleary, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Thomas McDonogh, Chester street		1		1
	Michael Ivers, Chester street		1		1
	Owen Duffy, cooped in the 2d ward, and made to vote four times				
	Robert Maher, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Henry McCleneghan, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Barney Kernan, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Julius Martin, made to vote the know-nothing ticket	1			
	William B. Hortman, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Anthony Lindsay, Washington street		1		1
	John Ryan, Pleasant alley		1		1
	James Wines, Pleasant alley		1		1
	John Cain, Pleasant alley		1		1
	Richard Garret, Pleasant alley		1		1
	John Porter, Star alley		1		1
	John Durkin, corner of Bank and Chapel streets		1		1
	Richard Garrett, corner of Bank and Chapel streets		1		1
	Martin Melis, Bank street		1		1
	John Tauple, Wolf street		1		1
	Andrew Salzig, Wolf street		1		1
	Mathias Kararr, Wolf street		1		1
	George Hagar, Wolf street		1		1
	Louis Sockerman, Wolf street		1		1
	Charles James Fox, Wolf street	1			
	Ignatz Zardeyen, Wolf street		1		1
	John Robinson, Wolf street		1		1
1st.	Henry Bain, Wolf street		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
1st.	Joseph W. Williams, Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	Jacob Bratenbaugh, Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	James Smith, Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	A. Jackson Makelwe, Canton.....	1	1		1
	William Gabbert, Lombard street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Kelly, Chester street.....	1	1		1
	Francis McCann, Chester street.....	1	1		1
	John Boem, Chester street.....	1	1		1
	Barnard McMagh, Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	John Benton, Eastern avenue.....	1			
	C. G. Monmonier, Eastern avenue.....	1		1	
	George McPhearson, Cambridge street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Jones, Star alley.....	1	1		1
	Robert Ringrose, Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	James Ringrose, Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	John Blakee, Addison street.....	1	1		1
	Joseph King, Happy alley.....	1	1		1
	John Kelly, Star alley.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Bocock, Star alley.....	1	1		1
	Michael McKenna, Castle street.....	1	1		1
	John C. Everitt.....	1	1		1
	John Clark, Eastern avenue.....	1			
	George H. Collins, Eastern avenue.....	1			1
	John Wesley North, Washington street.....	1		1	
	George Gill, Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	Stephen Gill, Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	James Kemp, Ann street.....	1	1		1
	Bernard Sherry, Chester street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Norn, Locust Point.....	1	1		1
	Timothy Calonner, Locust Point.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Moran, Chester street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas W. Killmon, Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Francis Castles, Star alley.....	1	1		1
	Edward Gallagher, Washington street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas McCarty, Star alley.....	1	1		1
	Peter Kelly, Locust Point.....	1	1		1
	John Boegle, Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Spann.....do.....	1	1		1
	Henry Fowler.....do.....	1	1		1
	Peter Gerner.....do.....	1	1		1
	Charles Creamer.....do.....	1	1		1
	William Sterling.....do.....	1	1		1
	Henry Garmen.....do.....	1	1		1
	Andrew Fisher.....do.....	1	1		1
	Benjamin Roby.....do.....	1	1		1
	Henry Erstine, Washington street.....	1	1		1
	Owen Mullen, Fleet street.....	1	1		1
	John Miser, Lancaster street.....	1	1		1
	John A. Ruth, Chapel street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Brown, Wilk street.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Turway, Fleet street.....	1	1		1
	John Roseter, Ann street.....	1	1		1
	John Long, Pratt street.....	1	1		1
1st.	Sam'l Horney, Wilk street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	Peter Knight, Wolf street		1		1
	William Wardenburg, Ann street		1		1
	George Tiford, Fleet street		1		1
	Rouvier Preslyer, Fleet street		1		1
	Charles Kobe, Alice Anna street		1		1
	August May		1		1
	William Berner		1		1
	B. Hufnagle, Bond street		1		1
	Abraham Weslevalor, Alice Ann street		1		1
	Michael Lellerer, Wolf street		1		1
	Joseph White, Ann street		1		1
	Nicholas Smith, Tell street		1		1
	James McDunough, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Alexander Sinclair, Eastern avenue		1		1
	William Bishop, Wolf street		1		1
	Gideon Baker		1		1
	Daniel Callahan, Eastern avenue		1		1
	John Hezzory, Star alley		1		1
	John Ryan		1		1
	Robert French		1		1
	Patrick Lycett		1		1
	John French		1		1
	John Cayne, Eastern avenue		1		1
	Joseph Warner, Wolf street		1		1
	Daniel Meads	1			1
	Wilhelm Hildebrand, Wolf street		1	1	
	Fleuro Brommelsieck	1			1
	[German, illegible.]		1		1
	H. Oppenheimer		1		1
	George Troekleih		1		1
	August Limpert		1		1
	Frederick White		1		1
	Francis Fahlay		1		1
	Henry Krab		1		1
	James Shields, Chester street	1			1
	John Kerr, Bond street		1		1
	Samuel Herbert, Lombard street		1		1
	John W. Brownly, Wolf street		1		1
	Patrick Donegan, his + mark, Canton avenue		1	1	
	John Vilehm		1	1	
	Tohunn Bocher, Ann street		1	1	
	Hugh Roberts, senior, Wolf street	1			
	John Brown, Eastern avenue		1	1	
	Daniel Lambdin	1			
	John Gunnel, Canton avenue		1	1	
	Andrew Keener	1			
	John A. Miller, Wolf street		1	1	
	John H. Webb		1	1	
	Charles Crisp, Canton avenue		1	1	
	Geo. H. Hewitt, Alice Ann street		1	1	
	George Hanrickhorst, Canton avenue		1	1	
	F. Balzer		1	1	
	Bernard Fudebald, Wolf street		1	1	
1st.	John L. Bankand, Buck-eye Hill		1	1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	John Linch, Star alley		1		1
	John Frantom, Star alley		1		1
	Henry Shutts, Star alley		1		1
	John Sharp, Bank street		1		1
	Philip Spatzel, Star alley		1		1
	Charles Schmidt, Star alley		1		1
	John Shiowt, Alice Anna		1		1
	William Critzman, Alice Anna		1		1
	John H. Clem, Alice Anna		1		1
	John Sahm, Wolf street		1		1
	Henry Kilka, do		1		1
	Michael Kaekel, do		1		1
	Jacob Kern, do		1		1
	George Kephart, do		1		1
	Andrew Pifer, do		1		1
	Joseph Hautman, do		1		1
	John Maoely, Happy alley		1		1
	Benjamin Dumar, Happy alley		1		1
	Frank Waitner, Happy alley		1		1
	Charles Peterson, Thapp alley		1		1
	Peter White, do	1			
	Nicholas Fierce, do		1		1
	John T. Shaffer, do		1		1
	Gottliel Rink, do		1		1
	Edward Gravel, Gough street		1		1
	Martin Hale, Lancaster street		1		1
	Thomas Knox, Chappel street		1		1
	Michael Hogan, Calvert street		1		1
	Martin Hect, Fleet street		1		1
	Thomas Madden, Guest street		1		1
	Walter Ringrose		1		1
	Michael Alfembauf, Cambridge street		1		1
	Thomas W. Wellems, Wolf street		1		1
1st.	Thomas J. Evans, Wolf street		1		1

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon

republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to, have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared in the words of their revolutionary ancestors to be “the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made in greater or less degree a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and

for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election, the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted, have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the streets and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional

districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	Thomas J. Wentworth, 80 O'Donald street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. Raine, 63, Ellicot street.....	1	1		1
	Nicholas Hervert, 19 Ellicot street.....	1	1		1
	Lawrance Seabour.....do.....	1	1		1
	John Shermer.....do.....	1	1		1
	Conrad Kenner.....do.....	1	1		1
	Fred. Keshner.....do.....	1	1		1
	George Pealman, 58 Ellicot street.....	1	1		1
	Christopher Deemer, 104 Patuxent street.....	1	1		1
	George Huttzman, 24 Fountain street.....	1	1		1
	George Hipsman, 38 Happy alley.....	1	1		1
	John McGinness, Cambridge street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Brufstar, 193 Boston street.....	1			
	Conrad Friend, Elliot street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Mead, 144 Cheasapeake street.....	1			
	John Browers, sen., 7 Patapsco street.....	1			
	John Browers, jun., 36 Benne street.....	1	1	1	
	Thomas O. Flarada, 30 Benne street.....	1	1		1
	William Bouers, 7 Patapsco street.....	1	1		1
	Denis Maher, 11 Patapsco street.....	1	1		1
	George W. Wentworth, 111 Elliott street.....	1	1		1
	Niels Hanson, 1 Canton and O'Donald street.....	1	1		1
	C. Shurmann, 256 Canton and Ellicot street.....	1	1		1
	John Wilka, 75 Canton and Ellicot street.....	1	1		1
	Denis Lynch, SE. corner of F and German street.....	1	1		1
	James McCormick, 21 Elliott street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Hess, O'Donald street.....	1	1		1
	James H. Bollmari, 109 Elliott street.....	1			
	Adam Meveing, Patapsico street.....	1	1		1
1st.	Joseph Wentworth, 80 O'Donald street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st -	Robert Waudby, 9 Elliott street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Tasaue Viersee, Elliott street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Theodore Reaves, Elliott street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Hess, O'Donald street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Furdlem, Hess, O'Donald street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Francis Kenny, Elliott street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Wall, Boston street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jos. W. Abey, 341 East Pratt street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Bradford, Benne street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John King, Hudson street .....	.....	1	.....	1
1st -	John Collens, Boston street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Elvert ....do .....	.....	1	.....	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 4th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Thomas G. Wentworth, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual vio-

lence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom, altogether, the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election, the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those, to whom the en-

forcement of the laws is intrusted, have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of the police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men. The peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter, who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress, from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland, owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared

null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	William Hunt, 363 Pratt street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Solomon M. Tarleton, 17 South Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Nicholas J. Wern, 106 Castle street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Henry Gyles, 104 Castle street.....	1	1	1	1
	William McFadden, 92 Castle street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	James Llewellyn, 338 East Pratt street.....	1	-----	1	-----
	George C. Shaffer, 308 East Pratt street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	William Kemp, 304 Pratt street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	William D. Hayes, 300 Pratt street.....	1	-----	-----	1
	Aaron W. Stockton, 298 East Pratt street.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Benedick Wilfram, 290 East Pratt street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Anthony Dausch, 347 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John Schnyder, 330 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Michael Graskopf, 346. Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	W. R. Hall, Washington street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Robert Mitchell, 43 Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	William Whayfield, 63 Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	William Bond, 41 Washington street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	William Pulley, 302 Pratt street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	William Simpson, 49 Washington street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Thomas Marshall, 54 Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John T. Barton, Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Peter D. Hayes, 60 Washington street.....	-----	1	1	-----
	George Scherman—his x mark—58 Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John H. Sanders, 57 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Albert Allen—his x mark—57 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Thomas Hedian—his x mark—59 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	James King—his mark—59 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Jeremiah Hurbert, 51 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Henry Herfel—his x mark—14 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Joseph Howard, 12 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John Schaatt, 12 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	George Schad, 14 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Franz Ulbert, 8 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Joseph E. Rainers, 6 Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	H. Ernst, 364 Baltimore street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Joseph Davis, 334 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Joseph Neihernees, 336 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	[Illegible,] 15 Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Synortz Muller, 25 Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	1
1st.	Conrad Ghouter, 15 Washington street.....	-----	1	-----	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William Hunt, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partizanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be a matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends,

and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about, whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election, the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been, over and again, offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the law is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus

acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men, who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress, from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland, owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the district indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	Thomas J. Rush, corner Choptank and Hampstead streets	1			
	Theodore Heymann, 15 Choptank street		1	1	1
	George W. Pappler, 9 Choptank street		1	1	1
	Charles B. Kiesewetter, 15 Choptank street		1		1
	Henry Woff, 454 Baltimore street		1	1	1
	W. Miller, 489 Baltimore street		1	1	1
	H. Miller, 489 Baltimore street		1	1	1
	G. Miller, 489 Baltimore street		1	1	1
	William H. Muckeley, 500 Baltimore street	1	1		
	Harris Dawes, 472 Baltimore street	1		1	
	Jacob Pappler, 466 Baltimore street	1		1	
	Joseph Bond, Philadelphia road				
	George W. Reary, Baltimore street	1		1	
	George H. Cole. Lombard, near Chester		1		1
	John Lewis, Lombard, near Chester		1		1
	William Bone, Lombard and Chester streets		1		
	Henry Downs, 466 Baltimore street	1			1
	Charles Lourey, Chester street		1		
	George Couchman, 18 Hampstead street				
	Lemuel J. Rusk, 134 Hampstead street				
	Michael Deichelbore, 126 Hampstead street				
	Jacob K. Rusk, 88 Hampstead street				
	Theo. E. Maash, 39 Gist street				
	James Sharkey, 354 Fayette street				
	Kidwell G. Calfart, 118 Hampstead street				
	Michael Schweery, 114 Hampstead street				
	John Herdelmerier, 110 Hampstead street				
	[Illegible,] 110 Hampstead street				
	Jacob Gengnagel, 82 Hampstead street				
	William Loner, 553 Fayette street				
	Ernst Seibert, 20 Gist street				
	[Illegible,] 559 Fayette street				
	George Frankenberger, 559 Fayette street				
	Christopher Kraft, 86 Hampstead street				
	John Snyder, 122 Hampstead street				
	David Koenig, 59 Hampstead street				
	[Illegible,] Hampstead street				
	John Hess, 98 Hampstead street				
	Charles Decker, 2 Choptank street				
1st.	John Harmand, 106 Hampstead street				

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Thomas J. Rush, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm ; so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated, have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less

anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffanism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election, the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs

which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter, who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts, respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	James T. Kirby, 202 Gough street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Mowell, 339 Pratt street.....	1			
	John M. Johnson, 92 Washington street.....	1			
	Thomas Cockey, 337 Pratt street.....	1	1		1
	Edward Cockey, 337 Pratt street.....	1	1	1	
	Edward C. Cockey, 337 Pratt street.....	1	1		1
	Geo. W. Thompson, 71 Washington street.....	1	1		
	Owen B. Roberts, 83 Washington street.....	1			
	William Gorman, 91 Washington street.....	1			
	Daniel Constantine, 95 Washington street.....	1			
	George W. Melvin, 93 Washington street.....	1	1		1
	Andrew Schroeder, 211 Gough street.....	1	1		
	Edward Fairbanks, 215 Gough street.....	1	1		
	Henry Lynch, 215 Gough street.....	1	1		1
1st.	William T. Lesterson, 200 Gough street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.]

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1st.	Isaiah Waggoner, 80 Washington street	1	1	1	
	John M. Sullivan, 82 Washington street.....	1	1		1
	Richard Share, 84 Washington street.....	1	1		1
	Thos. McConnell, 206 Bank street.....	1	1		
	John H. Waggoner, 119 Washington street.....	1	1	1	
	Thos. W. Benthall, 94 Washington street.....	1			
	John Brier, Gough street.....	1	1	1	
	Wm. H. Smith, 200 Bank street.....	1	1	1	
	Frederick Klingworth, 175 Gough street	1	1		
	John A. Thompson, 195 Gough street.....	1			
	Valentine Miller, 113 Chapel street.....	1	1	1	
	John Adam Boer, 107 Chapel street.....	1	1	1	
	John Heine, 107 Chapel street.....	1	1	1	
	John Hoppman, 101 Chapel street.....	1	1		1
	George Hergeman, 103 Chapel street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Schober, 95 Chapel street.....	1	1		1
	Caspar Foble, 89 Chapel street.....	1	1		1
	John Ott, 89 Chapel street.....	1	1		1
	Frederick Marc, 80 Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	John Krehner, 80 Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	A. M. Barnes, 78 Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	Godfrey Heaver, 78 Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	John Hity, 93 Chapel street.....	1	1		1
	John Kohles, Wolf street.....	1	1		1
	James C. Tier, 221 Gough street.....	1	1		1
	Centen Waller, Shade street.....	1	1		1
1st.	Peter Schmidt.....				

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared George M. Melvin, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name

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elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Honorable J. Morrison Harris and the Honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	Peter Nelson, 213 Alice Ann street.....	----	1	-----	1
	S. Beckemvorld, 62 Thames street.....	----	1	-----	1
	George H. Smith, 60 Thames street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Thomas Green, 56 Thames street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Henry Smith, 54 Thames street.....	----	1	-----	1
	H. F. Wellinghoff, 55 Thames street.....	----	1	1	-----
	W. Riter, 249 Broadway.....	----	1	-----	1
	John Wiegman, 223 Broadway.....	----	1	-----	1
	J. P. Miller, 219 Broadway.....	----	1	-----	1
	J. S. Cersuelle, 211 Broadway.....	----	1	-----	1
	Lewis Fehsenfeld, 209 Broadway.....	----	1	-----	1
	[Illegible.].....221 Bethel street.....	----	1	-----	1
	John Seller, 229 Bethel street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Lewis Bundschu, 284 Bond street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Lewis Kassmany, 212 Bethel street.....	----	1	-----	1
	George Bush, 195 Alice Ann street.....	----	1	-----	1
	John B. Hihn, 292 Bond street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Nikalaus Ranch, 292 Bond street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Peter Lepper, 54 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Friederick Franck, 64 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Patrick Corcoran, 62 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	[Illegible.].....72 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Philip Resch, his x mark, 72 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	[Illegible.].....70 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	[Illegible].....74 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Henry Tohl, 65 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Michael Hein, his x mark, 296 Bond street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Charles Heil, 245 Broadway.....	----	1	-----	1
2d..	[Illegible.].....219 Bethel street.....	----	1	-----	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	Joseph Strauss, 243 Broadway.....		1		1
	H. Strauss & Brother, 243 Broadway.....		1		1
	P. Heiman, 219 Broadway.....		1		1
	Nath. Sciolasso, 229 Broadway.....		1		1
	J. Phil. Sonimer, 231½ Broadway.....		1		1
	John Seibert, 29 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	[Illegible.].....21 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	Henry Adolf, his x mark, 21 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	John Adolf, his x mark, 21 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	Geo. W. Ilgenfritz, his x mark, 13 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	Wm. Myer, his x mark, 4 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	Trefexwald Twang, 18 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	Paudner Drind, 18 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	Topyf Wark, 12 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	Fritz Parton, 12 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	Johanis Dehlaugar, 24 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	John Moran, 34 Shakspeare street.....		1		1
	W. Blotkamp, 217 Broadway.....		1		1
	Stephen D. Wellsluger, 206 Alice Ann street.....	1			
	John Rost, 196 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Philipp Wetzler, 200 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Henry Mink, 190 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	John Miller, 190 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Shon Ritz, 190 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Emanuel Weinma, 188 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	J. W. Sinskey, 186 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	George Seitz, 290 Bond street.....		1		1
	Christian Hilleman, 302 Bond street.....		1		1
	Casper Hillen, 308 Bond street.....		1		1
	Conrad Hess, his x mark, 64 Lancaster street.....		1		1
	Migul Jirusenwordle, 252 Bond street.....		1		1
	F. H. Funk, 182 corner Bond and Alice Ann streets.....		1		1
	T. Viener, 264 Bond street.....		1		1
	August Vrettler, 258 Bond street.....		1		1
	Wm. Glaser, his x mark, 240 Bond street.....		1		1
	F. Gates, 242 Bond street.....		1		1
	Charles Triese, 217 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Irenus Cramer, 219 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Conrad Distler, 225 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Jacob Horzinger, 229 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Jacob Rolb, 243 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Ferdinand Krahnert, 245 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	L. E. Wene, 281 Broadway.....		1		1
	Dr. E. Hamel, 156 Bond street.....		1		1
	Isaac Hamburger, 185 Broadway.....		1		1
	Henry Slater, 193 Broadway.....	1			
	A. W. Hinze, 197 Broadway.....		1		1
	N. Trohlmyer, 197 Broadway.....		1		1
	Jacob Wald, 225 Broadway.....		1		1
	W. Kummer, 79 Thames street.....		1		1
	W. Niebron, 81 Thames street.....		1		1
	John Stein, 69 Thames street.....		1		1
	H. Manken, 65 Thames street.....		1		1
2d..	John F. Lutts, 49 Thames street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d--	Charles Hergesheimer, Philpot and Block streets.....	1	1		1
	Henry Broll, 336 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Gruon Frank, 328 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Simon Raum, 274 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Rudolf Lynidlouyn, 272 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Jonathan Weil, 87 Thames street.....	1	1		1
	J. Brico, 13 Thames street.....	1	1		1
	A. Getermann, 13 Thames street.....	1	1		1
	Adam Henning, 71 Thames street.....	1	1		1
	John George Mann, 306 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	John Bauer, 298 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Velker, his x mark, 294 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Hartmann, 288 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	August Kettler, jr., 305 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Mache, 282 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	John Wilkorn, his x mark, 198 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	Emil Gerboth, 282 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	John Laberker, 278 Bond street.....	1			
	Johannis Mullur, 280 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Weidner, his x mark, 223 Dallas street.....	1	1		1
	George Throbbs, 223 Dallas street.....	1	1		1
	Christian Becher, 210 Canton avenue.....	1	1		1
	Emanuel H. Weinman, his x mark, 47 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Simon Rutmadurfon, 207 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	John July, 207 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	Herman Lueyriney, 209 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 197 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	Hugler Auld, 202 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	Adam Sornoff, 211 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	Reuben Goldsmith, 208 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	Solomon Goldsmith, 208 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	Winfirul Vissonig, 180 Bethel street.....	1	1		1
	P. Solomon, 219 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	Ambrose Wise, 254 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	John Schwarz, 240 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Grimwig Fizwaf, 169 Canton street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Schloter, 238 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Jesse Ried, 222 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Isaac Eisfield, 218 Bond street.....	1	1		1
	Justis Weber, 209 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	D. White, 211 Eastern avenue.....	1			
	W. White,.....do.....	1	1		1
	Nicolaus Grovy, tailor, 213 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	Manly Brown, 155 Broadway.....	1	1		1
	S. Brown.....do.....	1	1		1
	Zosan Hermonn, 66 Thames street.....	1	1		1
	Phillip Hermonn,.....do.....	1	1		1
	John Lenderman, 228 Canton avenue.....	1	1		1
	Jacob Beecher, 226 Canton avenue.....	1	1		1
	Ernst Shreiber, 224 Canton avenue.....	1	1		1
	Sebastian Miller, 180 South Eden street.....	1	1		1
	Adam Noll, his + mark, 208 Canton avenue.....	1	1		1
	Morry Meil, 220 Canton avenue.....	1	1		1
2d--	Gniwig Spond, 214 Canton avenue.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	L. Rosenstock, 199 Alice Ann street.....	1	1		1
	John Reilly, 217 Bethel street.....			1	
	Freundnaf Groewling, 213 Bethel street.....	1	1		1
	John O'Riley, 272 Bethel street.....	1			
	[Illegible,] 213 Bethel street.....		1		1
	Michall Kerr, 191 Bethel street.....		1		1
	James Kerr.....do.....		1		1
	Thomas Kerr.....do.....		1		1
	Conrad Putzner, his + mark, 234 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Friedrich Metzger, 240 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Charles Chroapfer.....do.....		1		1
	John Schreiner, 172 Bethel street.....		1		1
	Harman Mahla, corner of Bethel and Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Joseph Ruppert, 215 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Henry Hanne, his + mark, 192 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 196 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 194 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Michael Roch, his + mark, 190 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Hartmann Zettes, 210 Bond street.....		1		1
	Leonard Mingard, 204 Bond street.....		1		1
	Philip Weber, 268 Caroline street.....		1		1
	William Magersapp, 202 Bond street.....		1		1
	Joseph Shrwadenback, 200 Bond street.....		1		1
	Peter New, 188 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 190 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 85 Bank street.....		1		1
	Frederick Kline, 43 Lancaster street.....		1		1
	F. Wernike, 176 Caroline street.....		1		1
	John Linnbach, 179 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	Philip Hehn, 210 South Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 186 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 335 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 188 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	Amand Wiechner, 204 Bond street.....		1		1
	John B. Kissner, 93 Bank street.....		1		1
	F. Mulos, 333 Bond street.....		1		1
	William Kote, 333 Bond street.....		1		1
	George Shulther, 186 Bond street.....		1		1
	William Schwarz, 171 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 169 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 329 Bond street.....		1		1
	George Thierrauch, 185 Bond street.....		1		1
	Ferdinunt Sigmunt, 193 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 199 Bond street.....		1	1	1
	John Glaeser, 205 Bond street.....		1		1
	Frere Glaeser.....do.....		1		1
	Philip Fanded, 207 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 215 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 213 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 217 Bond street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 199 Bond street.....		1		1
	Henry Hirshbery, 221 Bond street.....		1		1
	George Kesk, 219 Bond street.....		1		1
2d..	John Heiry, 225 Bond street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	Henry Bernhard, 225 Bond street	1	1		1
	August Tenneges, 225 Bond street	1	1		1
	B. F. Auld, 202 Eastern avenue	1			
	Peter Winter, 219 Bond street	1	1		1
	J. Bruehl, 157 Bond street	1	1		1
	Charles Weissinger, 180 Bond street	1	1		1
	P. Fornt, 202 Alice Ann street	1	1		1
	Henry Wentz, his x mark, 224 Bond street	1	1		1
	Hirsh Schenthal, 230 Canton avenue	1	1		1
	Wiesslin Lindamann, 243 Bond street	1	1		1
	H. Erpenheep, 207 Canton avenue	1	1		1
	Richard McDonnell, 201 Canton avenue	1			
	[Illegible,] 196 Canton avenue	1	1		1
	Gridlian Battanfield, 200 Canton avenue	1	1		1
	Coxyun Cottonfield, 200 Canton avenue	1	1		1
	— Mubor, 233 Bond street	1	1		1
	John Hammel, 210 Alice Ann street	1	1		1
	— Hoeheringer, 204 Canton avenue	1	1		1
	William Eilau, 216 Bond street	1	1		1
	Hugh A. Cooper, 161 Broadway	1			
	Aaron Bachrach, 195 Canton avenue	1	1		1
	Christian Gaeppert, 251 Bond street	1	1		1
	Aron Hepy, 257 Bond street	1	1		1
	Martin Sommer, 259 Bond Street	1	1		1
	John Rudolph, — Eastern avenue	1	1		1
	Martin Stiamer, his x mark, 243 Dallas street	1	1		1
	Unlantin F. Soldnok, 271 Bond street	1	1		1
	H. Kooke, 273 Bond street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 245 Dallas street	1 ^o			
	William Mauer, 269 Bond street	1 ^o			
	Frany Braun, 283 Bond street	1	1		1
	John Sommer, 285 Bond street	1	1		1
	Leonhard Knapp, 174 Alice Ann street	1	1		1
	— Diuss, 178 Alice Ann street	1	1		1
	— Mollur, 172 Bond street	1	1		1
	Henry Stubmann, 173 Bond street	1	1		1
	F. Adam Niubert, 279 Bond street	1	1		1
	Johann George Guior, 166 Canal street	1	1		1
	John Wolf, 276 Bond street	1	1		1
	Bartolemew Pfister, his x mark, 291 Bond street	1	1		1
	Louis Reinick, 287 Bond street	1	1		1
	Edward Normigen, 287 Bond street	1	1		1
	Fred. Hess, — Lancaster street	1	1		1
	Simon Waller, his x mark, 216 Caroline street	1	1		1
	Johann Groof, 309 Bond street	1	1		1
	Philip Pee, 322 Bond street	1	1		1
	Top. Sohupr, 315 Bond street	1	1		1
	Bernard Stortmann, — Dallas street	1	1		1
	Johann Stermptner, 333 Bond street	1	1		1
	Fredrick Dolfield, 339 Bond street	1	1		1
	Fredrick Holzocker, 355 Bond street	1	1		1
2d..	B. Anton Rolfe, 24 Thames street	1	1		1

* Forced to vote the American ticket.

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	Joseph A. Beun, 58 Block street	1			
	George H. Zizroath, 34 Philpot street		1		1
	Sprung Prieth, 40 Philpot street		1		1
	Johann Follrid, 42 Philpot street		1		1
	Caspar Bauer, 28 Philpot street		1		1
	Andrew Hunswond, 58 Block street	1			
	Johann Stumpner, 337 Bond street		1		1
	—— Nuggarch, 161 Spring street		1		1
	J. R. Pritchard, 208 Bond street		1		1
	J. Jones, 182 Lancaster street		1		1
	P. Johns, — Dallas street		1		1
	John Grady, sr., 302 Caroline street		1		1
	Thomas Roach, 141 Alice Ann street		1		1
	John Grady, jr., his x mark, 302 Caroline street		1		1
	Tim. Grady, his x mark, 302 Caroline street		1		1
	Henry Sert, 311 Bond street		1		1
	John Kock, 186 Dallas street		1		1
	Tapun Thonwent, 44 Lancaster street		1		1
	Henry Bath, 40 Lancaster street		1		1
	Lawrence Mertz, 38 Lancaster street	1 ^o			
	Lewis Burger, 38 Lancaster street	1 ^o			
	Edward Brown, his x mark, 13 Lancaster street		1		1
	Thomas Hughes, 9 Lancaster street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 276 Dallas street			1	
	[Illegible,] 276 Dallas street		1		1
	Nathan Weinberger, 274 Dallas street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 274 Dallas street		1		1
	Albert Turnbull, his + mark, 273 Dallas street		1		1
	Baltzer Wever, his + mark, 273 Dallas street		1		1
	John Schuman, his + mark, 178 Dallas street		1		1
	Henry Sonrey, 269 Dallas street		1		1
	A. Avers, 242 Dallas street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 265 Dallas street		1		1
	Jesse Laif, 242 Dallas street		1		1
	C. H. Stockmann, corner Dallas and Alice Ann streets			1	
	John Malache, 244 Dallas street; cooped from Saturday till Wednesday; American ticket			1	
	Jacob Kuhn, his + mark, 233 Dallas street; forced to vote American ticket			1	
	Anthion Baltz, 233 Dallas street; forced to vote Am. ticket		1		1
	(Frank Koeth, 247 Bond street; forced to vote American ticket, though not a citizen)		1		1
	Wieghorst Henry, 231 Bond street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 203 Alice Ann street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 203 Alice Ann street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 241 Bond street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 223 Dallas street		1		1
	Henry Sumers, 228 Dallas street		1		1
	Christopher Frust, 234 Dallas street		1		1
	Peter Forch, his + mark, 236 Dallas street		1		1
	Augustus Leary, 199 Canton avenue		1		1
2d..	Frederick Glossery, 205 Bond street		1		1

* Forced to vote by an armed band the American ticket; all from the glass-house; both protested.

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	Christopher Schneider, 183 Bond street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 181 Bond street	1	1		1
	George Stewerlein, 79 Bank street	1	1		1
	George Eichhorn, his + mark, 79 Bank street	1	1		1
	Henry Schneider, 75 Bank street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 73 Bank street	1	1		1
	J. M. Stroble, 71 Bank street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 71 Bank street	1	1		1
	August Schammel, 143 Caroline street	1	1		1
	John Schmidt, 143 Caroline street	1	1		1
	Jacob Alfptig, 184 Bond street	1	1		1
	Paul Kerr, 166 Canal street	1	1		1
	Wissart Ruplain, 177 Eden street	1	1		1
	Gottfried Fifper, 19 Bank street	1	1		1
	John Henry Koopmann, 182 Alice Ann street	1	1		1
	Jacob Shott, 151 Canton avenue	1	1	1	
	Albert Woernethe, 176 Caroline street	1	1		1
	Heinrich Muller, 176 Caroline street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 133 Caroline street	1	1		1
	John Alburt, 57 Bank street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 59 Bank street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 47 Bank street	1	1		1
	Jacob Ecklofstein, his + mark, 49 Bank street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 37 Bank street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 39 Bank street	1	1		1
	George Schlenker, 39 Bank street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 35 Bank street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 214 Bethel street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 156 Eden street	1	1		1
	Henry Ringling, his + mark, 156 Eden street	1	1		1
	Sebastian Guburt, 154 Eden street	1	1		1
	John Grasmuch, 149 Eden street	1	1		1
	Jacob Will, 165 Eden street	1	1		1
	Anton Jager, his + mark, 163 Eden street	1	1		1
	Kasper Bauer, 175 Eden street	1	1		1
	Mickel Neulein, 175 Eden street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 173 Eden street	1	1		1
	William Schnell, 173 Eden street	1	1		1
	Christopher Baumer, 173 Eden street	1	1		1
	John Ruppel, 138 Eden street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 177 Eden street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 177 Eden street	1	1		1
	John H. Bahrz, 179 Eden street	1	1		1
	Hermann Bubert, 181, Eden street	1	1		1
	John Nurlein, 181 Eden street	1	1		1
	Michael Wagner, 183 Eden street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 185 Eden street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 185 Eden street	1	1		1
	George Ring, his + mark, 206 Bethel street	1	1		1
	Christian Ring, his + mark, 206 Bethel street	1	1		1
	Frederick Widekin, his + mark, 227 Bethel street	1	1		1
	S. C. B. Cop, 254 Bond street	1			
2d..	George Ketz, 198 Bond street		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
2d..	Edward Darling, 133 Caroline street	1			
	Henry Riebsom, his + mark, 160 Spring street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 183 Park street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 168 Canal street.....		1		1
	G. H. Schnell, 168 Canal street		1		1
	P. Herrmann, 170 Canal street		1		1
	T. Nothhay, 178 Canal street.....		1		1
	Vis. Pohlmann, 182 Spring street ; forced to vote Ameri- can ticket			1	
	Philip Laupus, 136 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	John Musch, 134 Eastern avenue		1		1
	[Illegible,] 132 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 103 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
	James Boland, 168 Canton avenue		1		1
	[Illegible,] 188 Alice Ann street.....		1		1
	V. Stroh, 156 Alice Ann street	1			
	Phillip Stroh.....do.....	1			
	William Krause, 272 Caroline street.....		1		1
	Joseph Leitzeh, 199 Canton avenue.....		1		1
	Hermann Hufte, 88 Block street		1		1
	George Koenig, 86 Block street.....		1		1
	John Wissmann, 343 Bond street		1		1
	Wm. G. Frik, 347 Bond street.....		1		1
	Taturn Quingler, 12 Hammond alley, (American ticket).....			1	
	[Illegible,] 27 Lancaster street, (American ticket).....			1	
	Peter Meig, 47 Lancaster street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 43 Lancaster street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 213 Canton avenue		1		1
	Charles Hempel, 232 Bond street.....		1		1
	Jacob Hupp, 193 Caroline street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 180 Eastern avenue		1		1
	[Illegible,] 248 Dallas street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 320 Dallas street		1		1
	Charles Strehlein, his + mark, 333 Dallas street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 41 Block street.....		1		1
	Jacob Linloff, 24 Block street		1		1
	Jacob Nollmuth.....do.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 16 Block street		1		1
	[Illegible,] .....do.....		1		1
	William Stevens, 68 Block street.....	1			
	Hugh Brown, 3d door from corner of Bethel street		1		1
	John Kane, 127 Albemarle street.....		1		1
	Joseph Walker, 97 South Exeter street	1			
	William Bowman 127 South Exeter street.....		1		1
	Archibald B. Redmond, 114 South High street.....		1	1	
	F. C. Meyer, 275 South Bond street.....		1	1	
	Rd. Walker, 62 Eastern avenue.....	1			
	Joseph William Walker, 88 Eastern avenue	1			
	John Wells, 62 Eastern avenue.....		1		
	Luke Quinn, corner Caroline and Alice Ann streets.....		1		1
	William Kelly, 22 Block street.....		1		1
2d..	John Joyce.....do.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	John Mugan, 23 Block street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Martin Mugan.....do.....	----	1	-----	1
	Edward Donley.....do.....	----	1	-----	1
	Lawrence Conway, 20 Block street	----	1	-----	1
	Bernard Connor, 14 Block street	----	1	-----	1
	Thomas McDermott, 21 Block street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Michael P. German.....do.....	----	1	-----	1
	John McCullough, 87 Spring street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Thomas Quinn, 36 Lancaster street.....	----	1	-----	1
	John Kane, 63 Block street	----	1	-----	1
2d..	James Donnelly, Canton avenue	----	1	-----	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Joseph Walker, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years

has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals, and the peace and order of the community, are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faith-

lessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty; while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the men who had them in charge; whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated, for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Honorable J. Morrison Harris and the Honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congress-

sional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	Peter McKenna, 23 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	John Treanor, 23 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	James Hiffrin, 184 Canal street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Morra, 190 Canal street.....	1	1		1
	Andrew Byrnes, 190 Canal street.....	1	1		1
	Michael McDonald, 94 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	John Woods, 23 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	James Quim, 161 Canal street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas McCaffry, 163 Canal street.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Kinney, 165 Central avenue.....	1	1		1
	Michael Woods, 165 Central avenue.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Roche, 177 Central avenue.....	1	1	1	
	Charles Carr, 21 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Lawrence White, 19 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Francis Bohager, 19 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Conrad Pizinyer, 9 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Patrick McCatem, 7 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Heaphy, 3 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Kenealy, 3 Bank street.....			1	
	Edmond Conway, 3 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	James Hagan, 1 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Samuel, 1 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Gagen, 1 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Martin Weitzel, 100 Eastern avenue.....	1	1	1	
	Daniel Mince, 106 South Exeter street.....	1			
	Joseph Mince, 106 South Exeter street.....	1	1		1
	Jacob Crist, 98 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	John Beest, 82 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	Henry Wagensherany, 86 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	Charles Holbruke, 94 Eastern avenue.....	1	1	1	
	Philip Valentine, 94 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	John Metraten, 112 Eastern avenue.....	1	1		1
	John Gollogher, 1 Bank street.....	1	1		1
	Peter A. Watts, 92 Exeter street.....	1	1		1
	A. Degenhard, 92 Exeter street.....	1	1		1
	William Jones, 92 Exeter street.....	1	1		1
	A. Engelhaupt, 102 Exeter street.....	1	1		1
	S. L. Bonnett, 88 Eastern Avenue.....	1	1		1
	Thomas J. Cochran, 74 East Baltimore street.....	1			
	James Walsh, 69 Wilkes street.....	1	1		1
d..	Daniel Dail, 126 South High street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	John Speymaier, 81 Eastern avenue .....	.....	.....	1	.....
	John Gross, 77 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Andrew Herning, 77 Eastern avenue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lovanz Schneider, 73 Eastern avenue .....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Peter Sperry, 73 Eastern avenue .....	.....	.....	.....	1
	James J. Grove, 108 South High street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	S. A. Pardee, 120 South High street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry N. Young, 4 Trinity street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James H. Norris, 128 South High street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	E. J. McKew, 130 South High street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Louis Hiller, 58 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Friedrich Ziller, 70 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Kunkel, 133 South Exeter street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John H. Dailey, 133 South Exeter street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Archibald Wilson, 121 South Exeter street.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Timothy O'Callahan, 114 South Exeter street.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Dennis Callahan .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Philip Bandel, 119 Exeter street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Herman Klausing, 8 Trinity street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Tevin Marshall, 7 Trinity street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John R. Spedden, 7 Trinity street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Seymour, 7 Trinity street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Daniel Donnelly, 7 Trinity street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	J. Q. A. Holloway, northwest corner High and Trinity sts .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Charles Hamilton, 105 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick J. Kavanagh, 107 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
1st	Wm. O. Sollers, 107 Albemarle street.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Lawrence Benville, 127 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Higgins, 135 Hight street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob Brent, 78 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph Brey, 78 Albemarle street .....	.....	1	.....	1
8th	Joseph Brown, 129 South High street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Lawrence Stafford, 96 Greenmount avenue .....	.....	1	.....	.....
	William Nixon, 12 Thunder street .....	.....	1	.....	1
2d..	James Stewart, Albemarle street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Nash, 82 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Mullen, 82 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Michael Linahan, 82 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Miskel, 82 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Savage, 82 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Lang, 92 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Lang, 92 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Phillipe, 92 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	C. H. Miller, 104 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	C. Marshall, 102 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Wittbecker, 101 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Francis Wittbecker, 101 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John McGraw, 90 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	L. Wilkinson, 71 Eastern avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	John O'Leary, 66 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Wm. Whitaker, 68 Eastern avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thos. Tracy, Albemarle street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thos. D. Long, 117 South Exeter street.....	.....	1	.....	1
2d..	Rev. Edwin R. Horn, 115 South Exeter street.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	S. T. Denny, 111 South Exeter street				1
	Philip Fuller, 107 South Exeter street		1		1
	William J. Collins, 99 South Exeter street		1	1	
	Alfred H. Mann, 95 South Exeter street	1			
	Terrence Rogers, Fawn street		1		
	John Heiss, 89 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Peter Frey, 91 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Platner Luefiner, 93 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Henry Lechner, 93 Eastern avenue		1		1
	William G. Dillehunt, 95 Eastern avenue		1		1
	James O'Neal, 97 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Valentine Herring, 103 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Martin Helener, 109 Eastern avenue		1		1
	George Horst, 114 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Peter Vagel, 107 Eastern avenue		1		1
	John Horst, 113 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Charles Thurzman, 68 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Chas. F. Middleton, 109 Exeter street		1		
	J. Wernaug, 93 Exeter street		1		
	Grindnig Mofut, 58 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Johann Pihomb, 84 Albemarle street				1
	George Sippel, Canton avenue, between Caroline and Dallas				1
	Semen Oppenheim, 182 Bond street				1
	Henry Lechner, 93 Eastern avenue			1	
	Charles Weiners, 141 Exeter street				1
	Conrad Meirs, 12 Hammond's alley	1			
	Frederick Scharr, 47 President street		1		1
	John Miller, 47 President street		1		1
	Jacob Miller, 47 President street		1		
	Frederick Yeager, 54 President street		1		
	Wilhelm Kropp, 48 President street		1		1
	Frederick Yospi, 48 President street		1		1
	Patrick Flanagan, 125 Albemarle street		1		
	William Sinelan, 23 Eastern avenue		1		
	Lewis Denneas, 56 President street		1		1
	Wm. H. Dare, 56 President street		1		1
	Joseph Mixon, 5 House's court		1		1
	Michael Drew, 145 Albemarle street		1	1	
	John C. Dailey, 145 Albemarle street		1		1
	Michael Curtis, Well's alley		1		1
	Thomas Duffy, Well's alley		1		1
	James Mullen, 70 President street		1		1
	James Byrne, President street		1		1
	Michael Byrne, President street		1		1
	William Shanley, Well's alley		1		1
	Hugh Byrne, 70 President street		1		1
	Timothy Byrne, 49 Block street		1		1
	David Finn, 21 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Michael Galleger, 21 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Thomas Noonan, 21 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Christopher Sonman, 29 Eastern avenue		1		1
	Adam Haskett, 29 Eastern avenue		1		1
	George Fucksburgen		1		1
	Van Barnard Warns		1		1
2d..	Wm. Roberts, 116 South High street				

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	E. T. Roberts, 116 South High street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wolfgang Von Hence, 86 Albemarle street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Lacy, 96 Albemarle street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Frederick Young, Albemarle street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Buchkeiner, 55 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John McClane, 28 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Elijah Stansbury, corner Albemarle and Fawn sts., No. 103..	1	.....	.....	.....
	Herman H. Spicker, 46 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Martin Lutz, 50 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Lentz, 77 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	P. Weaver, 49 President street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barnard Halligen, 49 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Christian Lutz, 49 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Ahrend Ahrenz, 96 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph A. Jones, 2 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Leahy, 20 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
10th	A. Smith, 93 Harrison street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Mathew Ryan, 20 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Ryan, 38 Eastern avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Philip Crowley, 213 Bethel street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Rochford, 36 Slemmer's alley .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John A. Harrison, 38 Slemmer's alley .....	.....	1	.....	1
4th..	William Clarke, 59 East Pratt street	1	.....	.....	.....
1st ..	Martin O'Hara, 55 Chapel street .....	.....	1	.....	1
2d..	Rodger Connor, Albemarle, near President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
1st ..	Bernard Kelly, Register, near Bank street .....	.....	1	.....	1
2d..	Bernard O'Conner, 14 Block street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Martin Horn, Fleet street, near Caroline .....	.....	1	.....	1
1st ..	Edward Cahell, Canton .....	.....	1	.....	1
2d..	James Spalding, Block street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Wm. Dulenty, 187 Alice Ann street .....	.....	1	.....	1
4th..	James Cortney, 19 Lombard street .....	.....	1	.....	1
18th	John M. Williams, Ramsey street .....	.....	1	.....	1
2d..	John L. Troxell, 285 Eutaw street .....	.....	1	.....	1
4th..	Patrick Collins, corner President and Stiles streets .....	.....	1	.....	1
15th	W. C. Blackiston, 138 Sharp street .....	.....	1	.....	1
1st ..	Joseph Oldham, 42 Fountain street .....	.....	1	.....	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Joseph L. Bennett, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that, by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a

less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crimes, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote

the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3d..	Samuel Keyser, 157 Happy alley	1	1		1
	Peter Recter, 157 Happy alley	1	1		1
	Frederick Baker, 178 Happy alley	1	1		1
	Israel Schubart, 60 Essex street	1	1		1
	Wm. Haine, 331 Lombard street	1	1		1
	L. Hoffman, 168 Gough street	1	1		
	James Gray, 138 Bank street	1			
	George W. Mercer, 156 Ann street	1			
	Robert Randall, 161 Gough street	1	1		
1st.	Wm. T. Shreck, Wolf street	1			
3d..	Mr. McKenna, 77 Wolf street	1			
	Bernard Farnen, 186 Gough street	1	1		1
	Mr. Henry Miller, 110 Bank street	1	1		1
	C. E. Matthae, 110 Bank street	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3d..	George Lehman, 135 Happy alley	1	1		1
	Peter Backes, 128 Gough street	1	1		1
	George Mai, 84 Register street, (papers taken from him) ...	1	1	1	
	Zachariah Mehlhorn, 54 Register street	1	1		1
	Ferdinand Hartung, 54 Register street	1	1		1
	James Cooper, 123 Gough street	1			
	Geo. R. Cooper, 123 Gough street		1		
	James Chrisman, 11 Ann street		1		1
	Frederick Heine, 327 Lombard street		1		
	Conrad Chafer, 136 Happy alley		1		1
	Jacob Fochsleur, 87 Happy alley		1		1
	Andrew Kuhn, 100 Happy alley		1		1
	Alois Missbach, 257, corner of Pratt and Register streets ..		1		1
	Christian Limpert, 89 Register street		1		1
	Adam Hilewein, 89 Register street		1		1
	A. Hantz, 99 Asfred street		1	1	
	Adam Burkard, 45 Register street		1		1
	John Brigaman, 30 Register street		1	1	
	Patrick Fitzpatrick, 250 Calvert street	1			
	Henry Gladly, Wolf street		1		1
	A. Benghoff, Wolf street		1		
	Francis C. Gray, 103 Wolf street	1			
	John Mortimer, 124 Gough street		1		
	Frick Held, 75 Wolf street		1		

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Richard Shedrick, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon

republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that, by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and

asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth con-

gressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed ; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated, for the places which they claim ; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held at Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	D. O'Connor, 231 East Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
3	Nicholas Coady, 176 East Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Terrence Marren, 201 East Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
1	D. O'Connor, 156 Washington street.....	---	1	---	1
4	John Murphy, 128 East Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	John White, 18 South Register street.....	---	1	---	1
5	John Dolan, 28 Douglass street.....	---	1	---	1
3	C. Hill, 226 East Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Dennis Nunorn, 203 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
7	John Foley, 33 Barrett street.....	---	1	---	1
	Dennis E. Foley, 43 Douglass street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Philip Brown, 233 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Spriedrig Laihur, 237 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Geany Dömling, 239 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Tohornn Reinhard, 239 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Charles Tranerman, 243 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	James Henery, 11 Bethel street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Mich'l Wyland, 11 Bethel street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Dennis Horgan, 54 Bethel street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Lewis Suart, Bethel street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Faindaig Osa, 56 Cassel street.....	---	1	---	1
3	La Lufusorn, 52 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	George Clarell, 33 Bethel street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Tubser Riden Lind, 37 Bethel street.....	---	1	---	1
7	Carles Gebhardt, 62 Bethel street.....	1	---	---	---
	Egrinrúf Hoyuofiss, 62 East Market street.....	1	---	---	---
3	Carles Denechè, 62 Bethel street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Tugolarnd Lugurmorn, 62 East Market street.....	1	---	---	---
3	Frederick Atheit, 241 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Carl Mavers, 241 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	Tif Lurmyer, 241 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Ch. Callenberg, 229 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	A. H. Lenorkuhlery, 38 Bond street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	B. Weppulmann, 40 Bond street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Burk, 21 Register street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Jeremiah Maddin, 83 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Edward Connor, 183 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Isaac Blum, 139 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Holland, 176 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	D. M. Furlong, East Lombard street.....	1	-----	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of Daniel O'Connor, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those

occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that, by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open com-

plicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible position thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and the Hon. Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity

with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	Patrick McLarney, 106 Register street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
3	Patrick Mooney, 63 Gough street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	James McDonough, 108 Register street.....	-----	1	1	-----
3	Joseph Ichloss, 166 Gough street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Varrett, 289 Pratt street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Francis Carey, 311 Lombard street.	-----	1	-----	1
3	William Bevant, 281 Baltimore street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Edward O Brien, 15 Bethel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Patrick McKinly, his + mark, 79 Hempstead street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Daniel Lynch, 95 Spring street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Henry Zirkler, 112 Register street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	James Bastan, 47 Register street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	William Hill, 20 Bond street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Thomas Mooney, 87 Hempstead street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Michael Sherin, 85 Hempstead street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John McCarty, 23 Register street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Michael Johnson, 33 Happy alley.....	-----	1	1	-----
3	Michael Healy, his + mark, 46 Happy alley.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Colgan, his + mark, 46 Happy alley.....	-----	1	1	-----
3	John Welethrel, his + mark, 65 Happy alley.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Andrew Smith, 78 Gough street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
3	John Deffley, 232 Fayette street.....	-----	1	-----	1
7	John A. Maguire, 117 North Eden street.	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Greely, 59 Happy alley.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Thomas Kelly, 65 Wolf street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Hatton, 160 Lombard street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Borles, 64 Hempstead street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
3	Zed. Turner, Bond street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
3	John Carroll, 12 Happy alley.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Ogle, 3 Bethel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Burns, 104 Dallas street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Andrew Simpson, 241 Fayette street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Nathaniel Johnson, 1 Bond street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Chs. E. Lee, 72 Gough street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Wm. H. Wolf, Gough street and Canton avenue.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Daniel Rodgers, 120 Register street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
1	Edward Neelan, Chapel street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	John Fenton, 28 Hempstead street.....	-----	1	-----	1
3	Peter Burns, 131 Dallas street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
2	John Smith, 75 Block street.....	-----	1	-----	1
1	Patrick Sloan, 185 Happy alley.....	-----	1	-----	1
1	John Karney, 232 Bank street.....	-----	1	-----	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Patrick McLarney, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—the right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that, by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be a matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achieve-

ment of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus

acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the 36th Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the 2d day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4th.	E. F. Lupton, 131 East Baltimore street.....	1	---	1	---
	W. B. Lupton, 131 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	1	---
	S. O. Meginniss, 53 Albemarle street.....	---	1	1	---
	Chs. Meginniss, 13 S. Exeter street.....	---	1	---	1
	John K. Diggs, 39 S. Exeter street.....	1	---	---	---
	John Robson, 1376 Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
	James Thompson, 143 Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
	George T. White, 153 Baltimore street.....	1	---	1	---
	Jas. Assussothies, 30 East Baltimore street.....	1	---	---	---
	William Brown, 89 McCullough street.....	1	---	---	---
	Sam'l Jackson, 194 Baltimore street.....	1	---	---	---
4th.	Maier Scligman, 145 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
	Frederick Connell, 145 East Baltimore street.....	1	---	---	1
3d.	Jacob Barickman, 200 East Baltimore street.....	1	---	---	1
	Frederick Bahen, 66 Scott street.....	---	1	---	1
3d.	Fried. Rosmann, 10 Eden street.....	---	1	---	1
	James Goollen, Eden street.....	---	1	---	1
	Henry Ihde, 159 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared E. F. Lupton, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of

liberty, and the foundation of all free government." Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialist respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively

denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland, owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated, for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the

honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4th.	Thomas H. Sullivan, 62 East Baltimore street.....	1			
	Denis Reilly, 21 Front street.....	1			
	S. J. Kemp, 46 Fawn street.....	1			
	Edward Mitchell, 17 Exeter street.....	1			
	Cornelius McCann, 148 Chester street.....		1		1
	H. F. Stickney, 5 N. Exeter street.....		1		1
	James O'Brien, 14 S. Exeter street.....	1			
	R. Jay Bouldin, 63 E. Fayette street.....	1			
	Owen Bouldin, 63 E. Fayette street.....	1			
	Charles H. Mercer, 37 S. Exeter street.....	1			
	Lucius L. Johnson, 41 E. Baltimore street.....		1		1
	George W. Bowen, 2 E. Baltimore street.....	1			
	Wm. S. Justis, jr., 1 Watson street.....	1			
	Chs. Montague, 143 S. Cove street.....		1		
	August Hans J. Walker, 97 Pratt street.....		1	1	
	James A. Reed, 73 E. Baltimore street.....	1			
	George Evans, 84 E. Baltimore street.....	1			
	George J. Gibby, 40 S. High street.....	1			
	Ed Grunehery, 70 E. Baltimore street.....		1	1	
	Narler Stumpt, 306 S. Charles street.....		1	1	
4th.	Robert T. Bapst, corner of Pratt and Gough streets.....	1			
	John C. Sullivan, 19 S. Exeter street.....	1			
4th.	Wm. C. Palmer, 1 High street.....	1			
9th.	John G. Sitterding, 33 W. Market street.....		1	1	
5th.	Thomas Pattison, 54 N. Exeter street.....	1			
	J. F. Lindenman, 52 N. Exeter street.....		1		1
	William Smith, 85 High street.....	1			
9th.	George Theile, 24 Patterson street.....		1	1	
5th.	James Whiteford, 21 Front street.....	1			
4th.	Jesse Marden, 128 Baltimore street.....	1			
	Jas. H. Springer, 98 E. Baltimore street.....		1		1
5th.	Angelo Moppei, 40 N. High street.....			1	1
4th.	William S. Reese, 34 E. Baltimore street.....				

STATE OF MARYLAND, City of Baltimore, to wit:

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared George Evans, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the senate and house of delegates of Maryland :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable bodies that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable bodies that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the legislature of the State. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the

legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity, within the corporate limits of Baltimore, in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city; within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty; while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in

loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable bodies as elected, and all the other public officers appearing to have been chosen on that day, owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or any of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of Baltimore for the places which they claim. Your memorialists hereby formally contest the election of Coleman Yellott to the Senate of Maryland, and of Charles L. Krafft, Thomas Booze, Robert L. Seth, William A. Wisong, George R. Berry, Frederick C. Crowley, Robert A. McAllister, Thomas M. Smith, Robert Turner and Marcus Denison, and each of them, to the house of delegates of Maryland, and do hereby further contest the election of each and every individual and candidate returned as elected in the city of Baltimore, on the 2d day of November last, of whose election and qualifications your honorable bodies, or either of them, under the constitution and laws, may judge. Your memorialists pray that all the returns, in such cases made, may be set aside, and that the claims and pretensions of each and every of the parties, named and designated as aforesaid, under or by virtue of said return, may be declared null and of no effect.

But the vindication of the right would be incomplete were your honorable bodies not to provide, by suitable legislation, against the repetition of the wrong, and your memorialists therefore pray that the general assembly of Maryland will be pleased to exercise its constitutional powers, so that the freedom of the ballot-box in Baltimore shall be preserved hereafter from the invasion of fraud and violence and the pollution of official connivance. May it please your honorable bodies to pass such laws as will separate the police power of the State, within the corporate limits of Baltimore, from the partisan and personal influences which are made dangerous by its connexion with the municipal government; to provide for the appointment and regulation of judges of elections apart from such influences, and for the punishment of such offences and delinquencies as they may be guilty of; to affix the infamy and punishment of felony to all intimidation, violence, and fraud, which shall corrupt the sources of government by tampering with the purity and freedom of the ballot-box; to cause the division of the wards of the city into suitable election districts, and the ascertainment and registration of all legal voters

therein ; to enforce the preservation of the public peace, on election days, by all officers intrusted with its guardianship, and otherwise, by such further enactments as the wisdom of the legislature may devise to purify the administration of justice, re-establish the supremacy of the laws, restore the integrity of republican institutions among us, and protect the lives and rights of our people.

In praying your honorable bodies to interfere in the premises, your memorialists forbear to enlarge upon the stake which is held by the State at large, in the fairness and freedom of the elections which take place in its metropolis. Your memorialists rely with confidence upon the sense of duty and justice of the general assembly, apart from all other considerations, for their deliverance from a political and social condition, the humiliating existence of which cannot be questioned with truth, and the continuance of which no patriot or just man of any party can advocate or desire.

List of voters at the election held at Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4h.	Elisha Lupton, 131 East Baltimore street	1	1	.....	.....
	Wm. B. Lupton, 131 East Baltimore street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Cella, 66 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Cossasa, 66 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Gingeppe Ferretti, President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Johh Vedder, 66 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
2d..	Joseph Creggho, corner President and Wilk. ....	.....	1	.....	1
	Francis Creggho, 62 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Antony Presaco, 62 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Antonio Presagno, 62 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	G. B. Zorraine, 62 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John B. Perry, 62 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Belley, 62 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph Botery, 60 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph Retilui, 60 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Steven Perine, 60 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Francis Nesso, 60 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	G. B. Cuneo, 64 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Falex Boitano, 64 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Luzig Ciappa, 60 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Freedrich Brandau, 59 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John H. Butt, 59 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Wilhelm Peitel, 59 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Antras Buther, 59 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thos. Neill, 63 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Walter S. Duryea, 63 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph Forster, 63 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	H. W. Care, jr, 63 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Jones, 65 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Nicholas Beeker 57 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Schaub, 57 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	James McEroy, 33 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1
2d..	Martin Finren, 33 President street .....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
2d..	M. Monigen, 33 President street	1	1		1
	Huge Gun, 4 Slemer's alley	1	1		1
	John Nester, 18 President street	1	1		1
	Jerry Finn, 2 Bank street	1	1		1
	William Guey, 16 Stile street	1	1		1
	Thomas Moloy, Slemer's alley	1	1		1
	Daniel Holton, Slemer's alley	1	1		1
7th.	Charles Vohuar, 60 Marsh market	1	1		1
4th.	Richard Neibel, 98 High street	1	1		1
	Dan. Denney, Gough street	1	1		1
	Robert Neal, 98 High street	1	1		1
	John Runey, Gough street	1	1		1
	John Cosgrove, 80 Granby street	1	1		1
	James Cosgrove, 80 Granby street	1	1		1
	Patrick Cosgrove, 80 Granby street	1	1		1
	George Denney, Gough street	1	1		1
	John Monigon, Slemer's alley	1	1		1
	C. O'Keeffe, Granby street	1	1		1
	P. M. O'Keeffe, Granby street	1	1		1
	Fred. Weber, 66 Krambi street	1	1		1
	Friedrich, Harting, 66 Krambi street	1	1		1
	Charles Quinn, 44 South Exeter street	1	1		1
	James Quinn, 44 South Exeter street	1	1		1
	M. Burch, 56 President street	1	1		1
	F. Schrickner, 56 President street	1	1		1
	Jackson L. Johnson, 137 South High street	1	1		1
	Louis Dennies, 56 President street	1	1		1
	Lorenz Ramond, 54 President street	1	1		1
	William Sinclair, 23 Wilk street	1	1		1
	M. Hern, 22	1	1		1
	Jet Janes, 22 Eastern avenue	1	1		1
	James Lerly, 4 Slemer's alley	1	1		1
	T. F. Humfelt, 125 Albemarle	1	1		1
	J. Curnann, 61 Albemarle street	1	1		1
	H. Aermann, 88 Albemarle street	1	1		1
	Francis Bogue, President street	1	1		1
	Edward Williams, 53 President street	1	1		1
	William Seloder, 53 President street	1	1		1
	Pat. Collins, 53 President street	1	1		1
	John Ryan, 53 President street	1	1		1
	H. B. L. Ingle, 53 President street	1	1		1
	Adolph Kullmann, 53 President street	1	1		1
	Patrick Finn, 45 President street	1	1		1
	Fenten Conron, 45 President street	1	1		1
	Edmond Gorman, 41 President street	1	1		1
	James Noble, 105 Albemarle street	1	1		1
	F. Ritter, 30 Pratt street				
	B. Breakland, 8 Pratt street		1		1
	H. F. Poske, 7 Pratt street		1		1
	C. Staull, 45 Albemarle street		1		1
	Peter Riugsdarf, 49 Albemarle street		1		1
	H. Brand, 66 Albemarle street		1		1
	C. Beickhead, 3 Albemarle street		1		1
4th.	Augustus Knipschild, 58 Albemarle street		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4th.	John Knipschild, 58 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	John H. Kield, 25 E. Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	H. Eoers, 24 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Vanis, 24 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	J. Hennaman, 46 Albemarle street.....	1			
	T. Greyer, 86 Gough street.....	1	1		1
	John Miller, President street.....	1	1		1
	W. J. Gorden, 72 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas W. Graves, Pratt street.....	1	1		1
	A. McAlister, 101 Albemarle street.....	1			
	Edward Keelen..... Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Lenard..... do.....	1	1		1
	James Carnis..... do.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Carnis..... do.....	1	1		1
	John Bradley..... do.....	1	1		1
	John Sullivan..... do.....	1	1		1
	John Spelman..... do.....	1	1		1
	Hugh Henesey..... do.....	1	1		1
	Peter Peren..... do.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Spelman..... do.....	1	1		1
	Maicheil Naughton..... do.....	1	1		1
	George McCourt..... do.....	1	1		1
	John Naughton..... do.....	1	1		1
	Martin McNeeve..... do.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Loftis..... do.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Spelman..... do.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Renals..... do.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Donely..... do.....	1	1		1
	Caim Noonan..... do.....	1	1		1
	Daniel McNarney..... do.....	1	1		1
	Nicklys Ward..... do.....	1	1		1
	Edward Keerns..... do.....	1	1		1
	Peter Daley..... do.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Naughton..... do.....	1	1		1
	John Kelyger, Slemmer's alley, between Pratt & Fenn sts.....	1			
	M. Adrin..... do..... do..... do.....	1	1		1
	Martin Megan..... do..... do..... do.....	1	1		1
	Roger Burns, 9 Slemmer's alley.....	1	1		1
	Mickell Leech, Slemmer's alley.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Cuerhen, 15 Slemmer's alley.....	1	1		1
	M. Coleh..... 19 Fawn street.....	1	1		1
	John Mochin..... 21..... do.....	1	1		1
	L. Kill..... 33..... do.....	1	1		1
	John Pollien..... 25..... do.....	1	1		1
	T. Maloy..... 22..... do.....	1	1		1
	John B. Cullum..... 26..... do.....	1	1		1
	James McFarland..... 26..... do.....	1	1		1
	James McDonel..... 38..... do.....	1	1		1
	John O'Driel..... 42..... do.....	1	1		1
	P. McNeal..... 42..... do.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Kelley..... 46..... do.....	1	1		1
	James Kelley..... 54..... do.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Kelley..... 38..... do.....	1	1		1
th4.	Patrick Collins..... 60..... do.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4th.	Patrick Kery, 64 Fawn street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Peter Hardego.....5 President, bet. Pratt & Fenn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Tom Maley.....7.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	H. Idnec.....15.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Mickel Welch.....19.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Donnelly.....23.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jon. Moden.....27.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jon. Vesster.....33.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Pat. Gordon.....35.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Menzay.....11.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Horigon.....21.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Cum miregh, 31.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Mamanen.....49.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Fleming.....5.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Nolan.....10.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Pat. Dorey.....14.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Pat. Man.....18.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Smith.....28.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	D. Driel.....30.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Mickely Welchin.....34.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Roeford.....36.....do.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John C. Brown, Philpot alley, 27.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Speikenrider, Philpot alley, 29.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Kock, ———, 26.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Keonrod Haust, President street, 26.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Taylor, President and Stiles streets, 13.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Solomon Delevie, Stiles street, 18.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Dinsmore, Stiles street, 15.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Dinsmore, Stiles street, 15.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Dinsmore, Stiles street, 15.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Pat. Hughes, Slemmer's alley, 9.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Langan, Slemmer's alley, 9.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Horrigan, President street, 20.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Powers, President street, 20.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Murray, President street, 20.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob F. Speidel, President street, 14.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Colton, President street, 12.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Madden, President street, 12.....	.....	1	1	.....
	John Buchhernen, Pratt street, 4.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Smalzel, E. Pratt street, 9.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Daniel Strotharis, Pratt street, 28.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Gracen, President street, 10.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Healy, President street, 10.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Keebert, Pratt street, 23.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Farebum, Pratt street, 25.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Holores, Pratt street, 25.....	.....	1	.....	1
	F. Hoffman, Pratt street, 29.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Martin Marnall, Albemarle street, 42.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Daniel Kane, Albemarle street, 13.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Milburn, Albemarle street, 42.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Rider, Albemarle street, 42.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Martin Heley, Albemarle street, 42.....	.....	1	.....	1
4th.	John Coyle, Albemarle street, 42.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4th.	John Quinn, Ambrel street, 57 .....	.....	1	.....	1
	J. Cites, Pratt street, 21 .....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Brooks, Pratt street, 11 .....	.....	1	.....	1
4th.	John Bozley, Pratt street, 7 .....	.....	1	.....	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared John Quinn, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation,

has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different

wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 3, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4th.	H. F. Poske, 8 Pratt street.....	1	1		1
	C. Staull, 45 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Ruigssarf, 45 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	H. Brand, 66 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	C. Beickhead, 3 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	Augustus Krupschild, 58 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	John Krupschild, 58 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	John H. Kield, 25 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	H. Eones, 24 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Vairis, 24 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	J. Harriman, 46 Albemarle street.....	1			
	T. Greyer, 86 Gough street.....	1	1		1
	John Miller, President street.....	1	1		1
	W. J. Gorden, 72 Albemarle street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas W. Graves, Pratt street.....	1	1		1
	A. McAlister, 101 Albemarle street.....	1			
	Edward Kelan, Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Lenard, Front street.....	1	1		1
	James Carnis, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Carnis, Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Bradley, Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Sullivan, Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Spelman, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Hugh Henesey, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Peren, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Maichel Noughton, Front street.....	1	1		1
	George McCourt, Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Noughton, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Martin McNeeve, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Loftis, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Patrie Spelman, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Renals, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Patrie Donaly, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Caiur Noonan, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel McNarney, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Nicholas Ward, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Edward Keerns, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Daley, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Naughton, Front street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Spelman, Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Kelly, Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	Martin Cockran, democrat, Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	John McGan, democrat, his + mark, Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	1	1		1
	Roger Byrn, democrat, his + mark, Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	1	1		1
	M. Leach, democrat, his + mark, 9 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	1	1		1
	P. Cockran, democrat, his + mark, 11 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	1	1		1
	Pat. Crokin, democrat, 15 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	1	1		1
4th.	M. Crokin, democrat, 19 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	1	1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
4th.	John Monhin, democrat, 21 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	I. Hill, democrat, his + mark, 33 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Holins, democrat, 15 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	T. Maloy, democrat, 22 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James McDonald, democrat, 26 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John O'Dolan, democrat, 38 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Kelley, democrat, 42 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	T. Kely, democrat, his + mark, 46 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Keley, democrat, 54 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Colins, democrat, his + mark, 38 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Pat. Kazadey, democrat, 60 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Hardey, democrat, 64 Sycamore alley, between Pratt and Fawn streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	P. McNeat, President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Mueley, 52 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Idenc, 54 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Welch, his + mark, 56 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John B. Cullum, President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick O'Melly, 58 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Nesster, 62 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Maden, his + mark, 50 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Gorden, his + mark, President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	P. Hengey, President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Horyn, Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Mack Cuangam, 33 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Mamunin, 35 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Fleming, 39 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Nolen, 45 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Dorsey, 23 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Mann, his + mark, Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Smith, Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	D. Drisal, his + mark, Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Mac Wemmens, his + mark, Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John C. Brown, Philpot alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Spikenrider, Philpot alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Toheen Kock, 26 Lurffedmot street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Koonrod Houst, 26 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Taylor, 13 Stiles street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Solomon Delevri, 18 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Dinsmore, 15 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Dinsmore, 15 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Dinsmore, 15 Stille street.....	.....	1	.....	1
4th.	Pat. Hughes, 9 Slemmer's alley.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
4th.	Patrick Langan, 9 Slemmer's alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Horngan, 20 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Powers, 20 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Munay, 20 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob F. Speidel, 14 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Colton, 12 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Madden, 12 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Muhkism, 4 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Smalzel, 4 East Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Doemel Schlootkem, 28 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Gracen, 10 President street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Healy, P. av.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Kubert, 23 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Farebum, 25 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Holour, 25 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	F. Hoffman, 99 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Martin Marnall, 42 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Daniel Kane, 42 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Milburn, 42 Albemarle street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Rector, 42 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Martin Heley, 42 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Coyle, 42 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Quinn, 57 Albemarle street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4th.	J. Cites, 21 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Brooks, 11 Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
4th.	John Bosey, Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared John Quinn, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demon

strations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that by the outrages of which they complain every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public, the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any effi-

ciency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men, the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their

election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
5th	Stephen Bridge, 157 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Wolf Lepper, 201 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Henry Frank, 193 Gay street	-----	1	-----	1
	David Levy, 185 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Leopold Blumenberg, 177 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Hermann Pollack, 161 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Joseph Pollack, 161 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Joseph Hellmann, 167 North Gay street	-----	1	-----	1
	Lewis Pollack, 139 North Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	P. Meyer, 189 North Gay street	-----	1	-----	1
	Simon Cohen, 183 North Gay street	-----	1	-----	1
	T. Graner, 179 North Gay street	-----	1	-----	-----
	S. Hartz, 197 North Gay street	-----	1	-----	-----
	George Phillips, Front street	-----	-----	1	-----
	James A. L. Parry, 199 Gay street	-----	1	-----	-----
	James Mullen, corner Law street and Chestnut	-----	1	-----	1
	John Norris, 124 Chestnut street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Patrick Mullen, 46 Law street	-----	1	-----	1
	Stephen L. Bridge, 157 North Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Louis Eckert, Law street	-----	1	-----	1
	J. A. Offner, 155 Chestnut street	1	-----	-----	-----
	George C. Mender, 173 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	David Frank, 195 Gay street	-----	1	-----	1
	Louis Whitehill, 163 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	William Thomas, 159 Gay street	1	-----	-----	-----
	John Ehler, 162 Aisquith street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Charles Phillips, Front street, with risk	1	-----	-----	-----
	Joseph Clarkson, Front street, by stealth	1	-----	-----	-----
5th.	Edward H. N. Clarkson, Front street	1	-----	-----	-----

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
5th.	Barnett Behrens, Front street, pushed away often	1			
	Jacob Behrens, Front street, with much trouble	1			
	John M. Wake, Gay street		1		
	Allen G. Schaeffer, Gay street		1		1
	G. A. Rice, Gay street		1		1
	James C. Thompson, Calvert street	1			
	G. Fenville Baldwin, Gay street	1			
	Henry Becker, Gay street, afraid to go		1		
	William Toland, Front street		1		1
	John McCart, Front street	1			
	J. Castelberry, Gay street		1		1
	John M. Cambridge, Gay street	1			
	John D. Mullin, Gay street	1			
	Nicholas Lutz, Front street		1		1
	William L. Brown, Baltimore street	1			
	Washington Roberts, Chestnut street		1		1
	Bernard Rielly, McEldry street, pulled away by the neck often	1			
	Wm. W. Clarkson, Front street, beaten away	1			
	George Rotherham, Front street, drove away		1		
	Henry Flemming, Hillen street	1			
	G. J. Kuhne, 91 Gay street	1			
	Franz Kuhne, Gay street		1		1
	John Thompson, Charles street	1			
	James H. W. Onion, 188 North Exeter street	1			
	Reuben Marshal, 3 Low street		1		1
	Wm. H. Marshall, 3 Low street	1	1		1
	Wm. J. King, 35 North Exeter street		1		1
	Henry Schofield, 40 North Exeter street		1		1
	John B. Ray, 47 North Exeter street	1			
	Chas. A. Kasten, jr., 90 North Exeter street	1			
	Carl Kasten, 90 North Exeter street		1		1
	F. Feldhaus, 28 Fayette street	1			
	J. Henry Freese, 32 Fayette street		1		1
	John W. Hunt, 50, corner of Exchange and Fayette	1			
	Bernard Fitzpatrick, 61 North Exeter street		1		1
	J. H. Young, 85 North Exeter street	1			
	Henry J. Michael, 80 North Exeter street		1		1
	William G. Ray, 47 North Exeter street	1			
	Elias Liepers, 51 North Exeter street		1		1
	F. E. Adour, 51 North Exeter street		1		1
	Owen Fegan, his + mark, 66 North Exeter street		1		1
	Wm. T. Stansbury, 83 Exeter street	1			
	J. S. Foos, 45 North Exeter street	1			
	John McGeoch, 104 North Exeter street		1	1	
	James Lucas, 96 Exeter street		1		
	Samuel Lucas, 96 Exeter street	1			
	Luther C. Walker	1			
	John W. Cummins, 48 North Exeter street	1			
	John C. Cummins, 48 North Exeter street		1	1	
	David O'Keeffe, 187 Chestnut stree		1		
5th.	Francis Salorm, 41 North Exeter street		1		1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this third day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Stephen Bridge, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws, and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in

numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty ; while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed ; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim ; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and the Hon. Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	John S. Fussellbaugh, corner Charles st. and Central av.---	1	---	---	---
6	John J. Hutton, 222 East Monument street	1	---	---	---
4	John McWilliams, 28 East Lombard street	---	1	---	1
15	C. W. Robertson, 46 Hill street	---	1	---	1
9	Conrad Gerhardt, 85 McEldry's wharf	1	---	---	---
19	James M. Brown, 273 Saratoga street.....	---	1	---	1
8	Andrew H. Brawner, 78 Ensor street	1	---	---	---
10	George F. German, 33 North Frederick street.....	1	---	---	---
3	Edward Latham, 297 Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
15	Joseph Heathens, 19 Conway street.....	---	1	1	---
4	Henry Berick, 9 Lloyd street.....	1	---	---	---
9	B. F. Stanton, Maltby House	1	---	---	---
4	William N. Barton, 62 East Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
4	W. J. Barton, 62 East Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 5th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William J. King, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws, and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of the spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in

the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on these occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people in this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the con-

stituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of the police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence or arrested on the public streets and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Honorable J. Morrison Harris and the Honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts, respectively, under

and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the second day of November last for members of Congress may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
5th.	Isaac M. Denson, 143 North Exeter street	1			
	M. S. Ely, 170 North Gay street	1			
	J. Benj Ely, 170 North Gay street	1			
	Aaron Harrman, 174 North Gay street.....	1			
	J. A. Willick, 170 Chestnut street.....		1	1	
	William Anderson, 180 Chestnut street.....		1	1	
	A. Moore, 186 Chestnut street.....		1		1
	R. H. Peregoy, 188 Chestnut street.....		1		1
	Charles P. Dahle, 81 Hillen street.....		1		
	J. H. C. Dahle, 81 Hillen street	1			
	H. Snyder, 73 Hillen street.....		1		1
	Francis S. Elder, 79 Hillen street	1			
	Martin Kesmodel, 175 North Exeter street.....		1		1
	Charles Woly, 170 North Gay street.....	1			
	John Richardson, 163 North Exeter street.....	1			
	J. J. Kennedy, 180 Chestnut street.....	1			
	Charles Dunn, 69, corner Hillen and Exeter streets.....		1	1	
	Martin Cassidy, 69, corner Hillen and Exeter streets		1	1	
	Robert Gitmore, corner Hillen and Chestnut streets.....		1		1
	George F. Ely, 170 Gay street		1	1	
6th	Samuel S. Ely, 170 Gay street	1			
	Alexander Rankin, Chew street.....		1		1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 5th day of January, 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore city, personally appeared Samuel S. Ely, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying to all practical purposes not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in

a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been, and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every emergency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men. The peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still larger numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of

the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them for a single moment or in any way as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Honorable J. Morrison Harris and the Honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
5th.	Andrew B. Lindsay, 170 Exeter street, (immediately driven off).....	1			
	William Johnson, 110 West Gay street.....	1			
	Andrew Will.....do.....		1		1
	Francis McKenn, jr., 107.....		1		
	Jacob Wann, 104 North Gay street.....				1
	William S. Wonderly, 116 North Gay street.....				1
	John P. Roche, 124 North Gay street.....		1		1
	Richard Sappington, 126 North Gay street.....		1		
	John W. Baker, 100 North Front street.....	1			
	Chas. B. Green, 130 North High street.....	1			
8th.	Joseph L. McPherson, 134 North High street.....	1			
	James B. Douglass, 192 North Exeter street.....	1			
5th.	Thos. McDowell, 154 North Gay street, (intimidation).....		1		
	George Weicken, 160 North Gay street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence	Intimidation.
5th.	[Illegible,] 160 North Gay street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. H. B. Fusselbaugh, northwest corner Gay and Exeter streets.....	1			
	Robert G. Fusselbaugh, northwest corner Gay and Exeter streets.....	1			
	John Thorne, 144 Front street.....	1			
	Evan M. Forman, 9 Holland street.....	1			
	James H. Weitzell, 117 North Front street.....	1	1		1
	Edwin C. Cole, 138 North High street.....	1			
	J. G. Summers, 130 North High street.....	1	1		1
8th.	Francis Clantice, 274 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
5th.	George B. Cole, 138 North High street.....	1			
	Francis Depfish, 150 Chestnut street.....		1		1
	William Depfish, 112 North Gay street.....		1		1
	Anthony Sheeler, 8 Ensor street.....	1			
6th.	Lewis Uhtihider, Mott alley.....		1		1
5th.	Patrick Corcoran, 132 North Front street.....		1		1
	Charles Dougherty, 144 North Front street.....		1		1
	John Garney, 148 Front street.....	1			
	John B. Garney.....do.....		1		1
	John Burns, 9 Hillen street.....		1	1	
	James Zoman, 1 Hillen street.....		1		
	Henry Gilland, 139 High street.....		1		
	John A. Koffeman, 139 High street.....	1			
	J. D. Linn, 143 High street.....		1		
	Joseph Hughes, 170 Aisquith street.....		1		
9th.	Joseph Montgomery, 181 Eager street.....		1		
6th.	James Montgomery, 203 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Samuel J. Hooper, 205 Aisquith street.....		1		
8th.	Frederick Baker, 5 Webb street.....	1			
5th.	Lawson Keach, 118 North Gay street.....		1		
	William Garvey, 148 North Front street.....	1			
	John Kensella, 3 Hillen street.....		1		1
	Joseph H. Johnson, 110 North Gay street.....		1		1
	D. Kavanagh, corner of Front and Hillen streets.....		1		1
	C. S. Marsh, 137 North High street.....	1			
6th.	Jas. T. Darling, 287 North Gay street.....	1			
13th.	Wm. G. Craft, 24 North Liberty street.....	1			
1st.	J. N. Barker, Eastern avenue.....		1	1	
10th.	John Feney, 69 Gay street.....		1	1	
6th.	Daniel P. Craft, 184 Monument street.....	1			
3d.	Wm. Lupen, 16 South Canton avenue.....		1		1
8th.	Zacariah Bilson, 154 Ensor street.....	1			
10th.	John Coakley, 5 South Gay street.....		1		
	Daniel Coakley.....do.....		1		
7th.	John T. Mettee, 119 Chew street.....		1		1

STATE OF MARYLAND, City of Baltimore, to wit:

On this 4th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William Johnson, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws, and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here, to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State, and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “ the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less

anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled

to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the riotors by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
5th.	G. W. Mowbray, 66 Front street.....	1			
	B. McWilliams, 2 Fayette street.....		1		1
	William Coles, 13 Front street	1			
	John T. Smith, 16 North Front street		1		1
	Thomas L. Smith, 16 North Front street.....	1			
	John Wyvill, 52 Front street.....	1			
	[Illegible]	1			
	F. B. Young, 30 Front street, (as he considered the election a farce)		1		
	John Ryan, 32 North Front street	1			
	E. G. Stamens, 38 North Front street	1			
	W. H. Dougherty, 38 North Front street, (election farce)		1		
	Thomas Hedian, 38 North Front street	1			
5th.	M. J. Kerney, 39 North Front street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
5th.	Oliver J. Beveridge, 82 North Front street	1	1	1	
	John Sheeler, 79 North Front street	1	1		1
	John Grote, 89 North Front street	1			
	Ansel Wineberg, 56 North Front street	1	1	1	
	James H. Mowbray, 66 North Front street	1			
	Wesley Mowbray, Brown's Hotel	1			
	George C. Spier, 85 North Gay street		1		1
	W. Brown, 26 North Front street		1		
	S. Blum, 68 Front street		1		1
	S. S. Stevens, 60 Front street	1			
	A. Kunzmann, 8 Low street		1	1	
	John M. Stewart, 87 High street	1			
	Aug's P. Shutt, 147 Exeter street		1		
	Hugh W. Bolton, 20 North Front street	1			
	Joseph Carter, 10 Fayette street		1		1
	R. Donahue, 9 Pearl street		1		
	G. F. Fisher, 131 High street	1			
	Richard D. Long, Howard and Franklin		1		1
5th.	Charles H. Coggins, 57 Sterling street		1		1
	Thomas Hunter, his + mark, 99 High street		1		

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Baltimore City, to wit :*

On this 4th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore city, personally appeared George W. Mowbray, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
6th.	Joseph Share, Orleans street	1			
	Robert Hanill, Orleans street	1			
	George Stromberger, 77 Forest street	1			
	John Everhart, 90 Forest street	1			
	C. Stromberger, 77 Forest street		1	1	
	Thomas Kaestner, 57 Forest street		1	1	
	Henry Schaeffer, 61 Forest street		1	1	
	John J. Gesyer, 79 Forest street	1			
	Sam'l Pecock, 69 Forest street	1			
	George Miller, Little lane	1			
	Jacob P. Beiswanger		1	1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6th.	Henry Fonderhide, 43 Forest street	1	1		
	Jacob Klump, 37 Forest street.....	1			1
	Simon Stocket, 32 Douglass street	1			1
	John Murray, 60 Douglass street, (4 balls put in my house, afraid)	1	1		
	M. Blake, 59 East street	1			
	Bernard Kelly, 29 East street.....	1			1
	[Illegible,] 23 East street.....	1			1
	John Wilson, 21 East street.....	1			
	Charles Cox, 19 East street.....	1			1
	Michael Caughy.....	1			
	P. J. Hogan, 9 Comet street.....	1			1
	Fred'k Whitler, 16 Comet street.....	1			1
	Andrew Linhard, 15 Comet street.....	1			1
	S. Waldschmidt, 13 Comet street	1			1
	R. McElmee, 11 Comet street.....	1			
	Timothy Griffin, 18 Comet street	1			
	Michael Shiel, 16 Comet street	1	1		
	Matthew Goodall, 8 Comet street				
	J. A. Fisher, 4 Comet street		1		1
	[Illegible].....		1		1
	William H. Heller, 46 Aisquith street		1		1
	John Wynn, 60 Aisquith street	1			
	Jonas Goldsmith, 38 Douglass street, (stuck with awl).....	1			
	B. Duffy, 29 Douglass street.....		1		
	James Fox, 31 Douglass street.....	1			
	Henry Stratemyer, 29 Bond street.....		1		1
	William Shmith, 55 Douglass street		1		1
	H. Derke, 19 Orleans street		1		1
	Louis Michall, 15 Orleans street		1		1
	Henry Vealy, 92 Low street	1			
	George Kekner, 90 Low street.....	1			
	John Heuster, 94 Low street		1		
	A. Ullman, 104 Lee street.....		1		1
	M. Lacy, 177 Lee street		1	1	
	S. Eliel, 108 Lee street.....		1		
	W. Bonheim, 110 Lee street	1			
	W. Solelan, 112 Lee street.....	1			
	T. Kenhelman, 116 Lee street.....	1			
	A. ———, 124 Lee street.....		1	1	
	Conrad Waggoner, 128 Lee street.....		1	1	
	John Bruner, 134 Lee street.....		1		
	John A. McCurdy, 132 Lee street	1			
	John Droudner, 135 Lee street.....		1		1
	Henry Mauren, 95 Lee street.....		1		
	John Bau, 93 Lee street		1		1
	Gottfried Vierheller, 22 Towson street.....		1		1
	William Bockhoff, 20 Towson street.....		1		1
	Tode Claus, 20 Towson street.....		1		1
	William White, 18 Towson street	1			
	William T. White, 13 Thompson street	1			
	William Gray, 16 Thompson street.....		1		1
	Z. A. Gray, 16 Thompson street	1			
	Peter Douglas, 12 Thompson street.....		1		1
6th.	Louis Smyth, 5 Thompson street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6th.	Charles Gherig, 16 Orleans street		1		1
	Robert Moore, 14 Orleans street	1			
	Joseph J. Smith, 6 Orleans street		1		
	John F. Hanson, 7 Young street		1		
	Thomas Simpson, 30 Orleans street	1			
	C. Renshaw, 28 Orleans street	1			
	Peter Havlind, 73 McElderry street		1		1
	John Donohue, 65 McElderry street		1		1
	Friedrich Engelking, 36 McElderry street		1	1	
	Gustav Karchner, 30 McElderry street		1		1
	John A. Goeller, 114 McElderry street		1		1
	James Neuman, 5 McElderry street		1		1
	Harman Constance, 7 McElderry street		1		1
	Theodore Constance, 7 McElderry street		1		1
	Joseph Constance, 7 McElderry street		1		1
	William Meaver, 7 McElderry street		1		1
	Samuel Gaunt, 33 Jefferson street	1			
	T. F. Frese, 32 Orleans street		1		
	Edward Barnes, 38 Orleans street		1		1
	A. Womberg, 40 Orleans street		1		1
	Charles Peach, 52 Orleans street		1		
	James Coughlan, 54 Orleans street		1		1
	Bartholomew Murphy, 62 Orleans street		1		1
	Michael Wallace, 79 Orleans street		1		1
	Abraham Wallensties, 72 Orleans street		1		1
	James Mahony, 69 Orleans street		1		
	H. Rothert, 67 Orleans street		1	1	
	John Heath, 36 Orleans street		1		1
	Isaac Harlow, 39 Orleans street	1			
	James McGarth, 21 Mullikin street		1		1
	Henry Fooz, 4 Mullikin street		1		
	Frederick B. Ring, 34 Lewis street	1			
	George Lehmann, 37 Lewis street		1		1
	Henry Ernst Heckenbine, 35 Lewis street		1		1
	Carl Löffler, 4 Lewis street		1		1
	George Wagner, 4 Lewis street		1		1
	S. S. Sellmar, 6 Lewis street		1		1
	O. P. Blainla, 35 Short street		1		1
	John Henry Kunker, 29 Short street		1	1	
	J. H. Feldhaus, 21 Short street		1		
	Patrick Burns, 70 Orleans street		1		1
	John Burns, 70 Orleans street		1		1
	David Collins, 70 Orleans street		1		1
	William Sheffield, 57 Short street	1			
	[Illegible.] 59 Short street		1		1
	[Illegible.] 62 Short street		1		1
	Henry Rohlfing, 62 Short street		1		1
	[Illegible.] 60 Short street		1		1
	John Hathman, 58 Short street		1		1
	Bernard Feldhaus, 21 Short street		1		1
	John T. Kathman, 20 Jefferson street	1			
	Henry Boehlein, 30 McElderry street		1		1
	George Morris, 32 McElderry street		1		
6th.	John Bower, 19 McElderry street		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6th.	Robert Griffin, 24 McElderry street.....	1			
	Jackson Musselman, 58 Chew street.....		1		1
	Richard Armigen, 55 Chew street.....	1			
	George W. Brook, 59 Chew street.....		1		
	Henry Ehlers, 206 Madison street.....		1		1
	Michael Shellenberger, Madison street.....	1			
	James L. Randel, 204 Madison street.....	1			
	John Weaver, 196 Madison street.....		1	1	
	George Millerman, 190 Madison street.....		1		
	Francis Loesch, 196 Madison street.....	1			
	Aaron H. McCubbin, 188 Madison street.....	1			
	William Lloyd McCubbin, 188 Madison street.....		1		
	M. Catsenstine, 179 Madison street.....		1		1
	E. Catsenstine, 179 Madison street.....		1		1
	John Pertzler, 11 Somerset street.....		1		1
	Joseph Baugh, 13 Somerset street.....		1		1
	Johann Schleibner, 15 Somerset street.....		1		1
	John Reese, 17 Somerset street.....		1		1
	George Impot, 19 Somerset street.....		1		1
	Philip Berger, 25 Somerset street.....		1		1
	S. Culnan, 14 Somerset street.....	1			
	E. F. Jenkins, 247 Canal street.....		1		1
	James McKewen, 202 Canal street.....	1			
	Joshua Regester, 69 Canal street.....	1			
	Thomas Gosnell, 210 Madison street.....	1			
	George W. Gosnell, 210 Madison street.....				
	A. S. Fornery, 186 Madison street.....		1		1
	Balkaran Lenhaud, 200 Madison street.....		1		
	N. L. Gonma, 191 Madison street.....		1		1
	Jacob Stiebel, 8 corner Aisquith and Jefferson streets.....		1		
	George A. Stribe, sr., 53 Aisquith street.....		1		1
	S. Mannlein, 108 Canal street.....		1		1
	Philip Rhinehart, jr., 207 Aisquith street.....		1		
	Philip Rhinehart, sr., 207 Aisquith street.....		1		
	Henry Wilson, 205 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Samuel Hooper.....		1		
	James Montgomery, 203 Aisquith street.....	1			
	J. J. Stewart, 193 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Samuel Kirk, 187 Aisquith street.....		1		
	William Kirk, 187 Aisquith street.....	1			
	R. Morton, 171 Aisquith street.....	1			
	W. Dames, 334 Gay street.....	1			
	Robert Scott, 222 Madison street.....		1		
	Thomas Moran, 362 Gay street.....	1			
	John M. Kowen.....	1			
	William Randall, 358 Gay street.....				
	Joseph Wells, 352 Gay street.....	1			
	George F. Forrester, 340 Gay street.....	1			
	James McCubbin, 350 Gay street.....	1			
	Henry Bright, 220 Gay street.....		1		
	George F. Fechtig, 27 Britton street.....	1			
	Robert M. Polk.....				
	W. Edeler, 142 Forest street.....		1		
6th.	Philip Stern, 148 Forest street.....		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6th.	Frederick Renoff, 55 Ensor street		1		
	Joshua Taylor, Aisquith street	1			
	Stephen Paem, 94 Canal street		1		1
	James Niblet, 64 Canal street		1		
	B. M. Gracey, 55 Aisquith street		1		
	William Gracey, 55 Aisquith street		1		
	James T. Gracey, 55 Aisquith street		1		
	John T. Patterson, 14 Mott street	1			
	Caspar Misel, 24 Holland street		1	1	
	Henry Taylor, 72 Aisquith street	1			
	John Carr, 110 Sterling street	1			
	John Kelly, Low Exeter		1		
	Thomas Dudley, Ensor street	1			
	John Ward, 111 Madison street				
	A. Megan	1			
	H. Sherley				
	John McGraw, Sterling street	1			
	Edmund Roach, Sterling street		1	1	
	Cohr Caughlan, Sterling street	1			
	James McGraw		1		1
	William Johnson, Sterling street		1		1
	Martin Egaan, Sterling street		1		1
	Henry Daily		1		1
	Michael Brown	1			
	Patrick Brown	1			
	John Brown	1			
	James Rohndes		1		
	George W. Ruckle, Monument street, 232				
	P. Breeler, 367 Gay street		1		1
	Harman Heleving, 375 Gay street	1			
	John Dobler, 59 Aisquith street	1		1	
	Christian Wellring, 189 Madison street		1		1
	J. John Gender, 193 Madison street		1		1
	Peter W. Caskver, 175 Madison street	1			
	Samuel Fowler, 390 N. Gay street	1			
	Asa Hart, 185 Aisquith street	1			
	S. Pifferling, 175 Aisquith street		1		1
	Henry Gable, 376 Gay street	1			
	Frederick Hirsch, 372 Gay street		1		1
	Frederick Hirsch, 372 Gay street		1	1	
	David Scluser, 150 Canal street		1		1
	Thomas E. Bryan, 139 Aisquith street		1		
	Aaron Ehleds, 177 Monument street		1		1
	Caspar Krenzer, 371 Gay street		1		1
	Thomas B. Allards, 381 N. Gay street	1			
	William Jones, 183 Madison street	1			
	B. Jones, 183 Madison street	1			
	Lion Vollernett, 181 Madison street		1		
	Samuel White, 177 Madison street		1		
	Wesley H. White, 177 Madison street		1		
	John Sommer, 173 Aisquith street		1		1
	John William Gernhardt, 127 Aisquith street		1		1
	Ferdinand Meister, 127 Aisquith street		1		1
6th.	E. Zatterman, 21 Edward street		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6th.	Joseph H. Price, 105 Chew street.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Price. sen., 105 Chew street.....	1	1		1
	Samuel Rankin, 95 Chew street.....	1			
	William H. Padgett, 97 Chew street.....				
	John Weidkees, 253 Canal street.....	1			1
	[Illegible].....	1			1
	Richard Shaeffer, 200 Canal street.....	1			1
	Adam Euberth, 25 St. James street.....	1			1
	Michael Bahnert, 23 St. James street.....	1			1
	Leopold Frank, 21 St. James street.....	1			1
	John Kenause, 19 St. James street.....	1			1
	Joseph Henkle, 17 St. James street.....	1			1
	Joseph Weinmann, 13 St. James street.....	1			1
	Berno Krot Lupnet, 14 St. James street.....	1			1
	Nicholas Harrington, 48 Jackson street.....	1			
	J. G. Baker, 32 Jackson street.....	1			
	James Duffy, 55 Holland street.....	1			1
	Francis Jordan, 49 Holland street.....	1			1
	John Jang, 47 Holland street.....	1			1
	George E. Taylor, 1 Holland street.....	1			
	John Carnes, 13 Holland street.....	1			
	Robert Forsyth, 35 Holland street.....	1			
	Alexander Forsyth, 35 Holland street.....	1			
	Isaac Arnold, 36 Holland street.....	1			
	George G. Sickel, 19 Holland and Aisquith streets.....	1			1
	John Strible, 51 Aisquith street.....	1			
	George Strible, 53 Aisquith street.....	1			
	John Hunter, 35 Aisquith street.....				
	John Shaffeld, 148 Canal street.....	1			1
	John T. Shaffeld, 148 Canal street.....	1	1		
	Ludwig Spamer, 130 Canal street.....	1			
	Ernst H. Ahring, 114 Canal street.....	1			
	Fohoca. Derutekeik, 98 Canal street.....				
	Daniel Dobler, 88 Canal street.....	1			
	J. W. Knight, 84 Canal street.....	1			
	Samuel Katur, 32 Jefferson street.....	1			1
	John Wall, 22 Jefferson street.....	1			1
	John T. Maddox, 18 Jefferson street.....	1			1
	William Whitty, 5 Jefferson street.....	1			1
	J. Letzer, 36 McElderry street.....	1			
	Howard Johnson, 42 McElderry street.....	1			1
	James Crozier, 46 McElderry street.....	1			
	James Sapp, 41 McElderry street.....	1			
	Michael O'Sullivan, 1 Edward street.....	1			1
	John Duane, 1 Edward street.....				
	Patrick Loughran, 70 Canal street.....	1			1
	John Carr, 70 Canal street.....	1			1
	Robert Jackson, 173 Monument street.....	1			
	Samuel S. Jackson, 173 Monument street.....	1			
	Josiah Harryman, 173 Monument street.....	1			
	John McCron, 183 E. Monument street.....	1			
	D. M. Sanborn, 205 E. Monument street.....	1			
	W. Huschling, 105 Aisquith street.....	1			1
6th.	James McNally, 253 Monument street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence	Intimidation.
6th.	Robert Kerr, 67 Aisquith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	George Fisher, 31 McElderry street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Nicholas Smith, 13 McElderry street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John Annen, 13 McElderry street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John E. Stansbury..... 237 N. Gay street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	John Blessing..... 241..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Daniel Byrne..... 247..... do.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	George L. Lorrer..... 295..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Jos. T. Lloffing.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Bernard Behrens..... 267..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	William Huber..... 295..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Joseph Clerle..... 307..... do.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Samuel R. Conant..... 323..... do.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Horace Smith..... 331..... do.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Samuel M. Luzrey..... 327..... do.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	William Luzrey..... 327..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Edward C. Allard..... 335..... do.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	B. Bruns..... 281..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	L. Busck..... 279..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	L. Geis..... 251..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John S. Theuber..... 253..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	H. Ganss..... 275..... do.....	-----	1	-----	1
	W. T. Gunnell, 28 Thompson street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	James E. Golden, Thompson street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Thomas Henry, 30 Thompson street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Michael Nolan, 3 Henry street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	R. Effing, 119 Low street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Felix P. Devlin, 24 Ensor street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Andrew Grape.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Samuel W. Shannon, 26 Ensor street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Patrick McCahan, Monument street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	James Para, 51 Hall and Monument streets.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	W. W. Maughlin, 28 Aisquith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	James Warden, 13 Aisquith street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	R. B. Varden, 27 Aisquith street.....	-----	1	-----	1
6th.	George C. Rodenmayer, Ensor street.....	1	-----	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this seventh day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared John W. Seidenstricker, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and the facts set forth are true.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6th.	F. W. Rabourg, United States pensioner, 47 Sterling street.	1	1		1
	John Mooney, 31 Sterling street	1	1		1
	Michael Grant, 23 Sterling street.	1	1		1
	August Gaetye, 53 Monument street.	1	1		1
	J. W. Hewitt, 257 Gay street	1	1		
	T. J. Kuper, 251 North Gay street.	1	1		1
	J. B. Robins, 248 Gay street	1	1		1
	P. Linhard, 14 Sterling street	1	1		1
	M. A. Linhard, 8 Sterling street	1	1		1
	F. Horming, 3 Mott street.	1	1		1
	Wm Berz, 19 Sterling street.	1			
	Robert McCleary, 17 Sterling street	1	1		1
	John McManes, 1 Mott street.	1	1		1
	Peter Hitzdlberger, 11 Mott street	1			
	James Muldoon, 11 Mott street.	1	1		
	Joseph Gwirney, 246 Gay street	1			
	George Pease, 244 Gay street.	1	1		1
	Frank. A. O'Neil, 240 Gay street	1			
	Epaphroditus Shirmey, 246 Gay street.	1			
	James McDoniel, 252 North Gay street	1			
	Jesse Twiley, 252 North Gay street	1			
	John E. Matthews, 254 North Gay street.	1			
	George Beadenkoff, 256 North Gay street	1	1		1
	George W. Ray, 274 North Gay street	1			
	Henry Schneider, 280 Gay street.	1	1		1
	Lewis Colfeld, 278 Gay street.	1	1		1
	Mr Atkinson, 294 Gay street.	1	1		
	Charles Boadey, 296 Gay street.	1	1		1
	Fd. Wagner, 300 Gay street.	1	1		1
	F. J. Hall, 302 Gay street	1			
	J. W. Cullam, 304 Gay street	1			
	David Jung, 310 Gay street	1	1		1
	W. W. Feeny	1	1		1
	L Weller, 312 Gay street	1	1		1
	Joseph C. Gauline, 149 Monument street.	1	1		1
	James McCarriar, 147 East Monument street.	1			
	Wm. Hitzdlberger, 59 Sterling street.	1			
	George Muth, 284 Gay street.	1			
	John T. Hollett, 61 Sterling street	1	1		1
	Richard Furlong, 45 Sterling street	1	1		1
	J. Ward, 140 Ensor street.	1	1		1
	John Lank, 33 Ensor street	1	1		1
	John Cranhards, 29 Ensor street.	1	1	1	
	George Vetter, 29 ——— street	1	1		1
	M. Faulieb, 17 ——— street	1	1	1	
	James Kenny, 13 ——— street.	1	1		1
	P. A. Magers, 212 North Gay street.	1			
	William W. Beard, 210 North Gay street.	1	1		
	Michael Logue, 132 Forrest street.	1	1		1
	Denis Carunies, 132 Forrest street.	1	1		1
	H. Greensfelder, 219 Gay street.	1	1		1
	J. G. Kaestner, 213 Gay street	1			
	J. Schatz, 58 Ensor street.	1	1		1
6th.	M. Baner, 48 Ensor street.	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6th.	Charles Ullrick, 60 Ensor street.....		1		1
	N. D. McComas, 54 Ensor street.....	1			
	A. Klinerbeist, 203 Gay street.....		1		1
	N. Rees, 127 Forrest street.....		1		1
	Ch. Bauer, 129 Forrest street.....		1		1
	George Kisser, 16 Mott street.....		1		1
	Robert O. Elliott, 14 Mott street.....	1			
	Lewis Pritchard, 8 Mott street.....	1			
	John Kypeg, 16 Mott street.....		1		
	F. W. Tommasson, 6 Mott street.....	1			
	J. Chrystil, 228 Gay street.....	1			
	Albert S. Hall.....		1		1
	E. G. Rennous, 106 East Fayette street.....	1			
	Hugh A. Morrison, 108 East Fayette street.....		1		
	Hugh J. Morrison, 108 East Fayette street.....	1			
	John Gade, 114 East Fayette street.....	1			
	Henry Rohlfing, 118 East Fayette street.....		1		1
	Chr. Aug. Hafner, 120 East Fayette street.....		1		1
	Joseph Clackner, 7 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Matthew Clackner, 7 Aisquith street.....		1		1
	Maurice Giddleman, 5 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Hugh Kane, 24 Fayette street.....		1		1
	James T. Bolton, 1 Jackson street.....		1		
	Christian Rohlfing, 130 Fayette street.....		1		1
	Wm. H. Bolton, 3 Jackson street.....		1		
	C. Rocking, 140 Fayette street.....		1		1
	Anton Hiflich, 118 Fayette street.....		1		1
	Hugh Smith, 138 Fayette street.....		1		1
	E. Broan, — Fayette street.....		1		1
	Charles Woodward, 19 Jackson s'reet.....	1			
	William Hann, 18 Jefferson street.....		1		
	James H. Hays, 113 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Wm. Harrison, northeast corner Merrimack and Ensor sts.....	1			
	J. H. C. Thirlkel, 161 Monument street.....		1		1
	J. B. Thirlkel, 161 Monument street.....		1		1
	James H. King, 164 Monument street.....	1			
	Milton N. Taylor, 148 Aisquith street.....	1			
	John E. Hill, 174 Monument street.....	1			
	E. P. Vincente, 261 Canal street.....	1			
	James Flynn, 180 East Monument street.....	1			
	Henry Covington, 169 Aisquith street.....		1		1
	Luke Brian, 72 Sterling street.....		1		1
	Henry Hermille, 151 Madison street.....		1		1
	Charles Goodwalter, 21 Mott street.....		1		1
	E. F. Moore, 22 Sterling street.....		1		1
	Louis C. Hiltz, 23 Mott street.....	1			
	Michael Whelan, 51 Ensor street.....	1			
	James H. Cappen, 57 Ensor street.....	1			
	Henry Hammond, 61 Ensor street.....	1			
	John Seigman, 67 Ensor street.....		1	1	
	A. Bachareck, 78 Ensor street.....		1		
	Charles F. Hook, 127 Ensor street.....		1		1
6th.	Elias Thompson, 39 Chew street.....	1			

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this seventh day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Robert O Elliott, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine to the best of his knowledge and belief, and the facts set forth are true.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—the right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be a matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achieve-

ment of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus

acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the 36th Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the 2d day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7th.	J. E. Foreman, 312 East Fayette street.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	H. G. Medinger, 184 East Fayette street.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	G. F. Medinger.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	J Cummings.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	W Halfpenny.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	W. Cummings.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Michael Gaertling.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	William McCarty, Monument street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Barny Johnson.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John R Gortman, Chester street.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Conrad Dohler.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Gotlieb Stiebritz.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Christoph Baker, Monument street.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Jacob Keinzle.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	James J. Gifford, 188 Fayette street.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Thomas Harbaugh, 186 Fayette street.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	L. M. Reynolds, 182 Fayette street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Wm. Rush, 180 Fayette street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	H. F. Rollman, 178 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	H. D. Rice, 172 Fayette street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Heinrich Mobus, 168 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	S. Benton, 164 Fayette street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Jacob Daley, jr., 162 Fayette street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Walter A. Price, 160 Fayette street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Edwin Thomas, Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Kinnier, 154 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. O. Laughlin, 218 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William H. Jerman, 216 Fayette street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Hingaman Jerman.....do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Jacob Jones, 240 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Wm. Stites, 224 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	C. L. Willis, 226 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Julius Kann, 228 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	James L. Berenger, McElderry street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Charles Melcher, East Monument street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Augustus L. Drebing, McElderry street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Kivoo.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John Johnson.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	R. Robinson.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Bengeman Wisebaugh, 83 McElderry street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	W. J Madden, 136 North Eden street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Pettroff, jr., 68 McElderry street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Martin F. Chamberlin, 132 North Eden street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Philip Horner, 68 McElderry street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Wm. S. Wedge, 128 North Eden street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John F. Price, 80 McElderry street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	L. Spundenner, 124 North Eden street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Eble, 70 North Eden street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Edwin Price, 80 McElderry street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Andrew Winter, 60 North Caroline street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Riepe, 170 North Caroline street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Weidner, 60 North Caroline street.....	.....	1	.....	1
7th.	Andrew Birmingham, 169 Caroline street.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7th.	Thomas G. Carroll, 159 Caroline street.....	1	---	---	---
	William Tennent, 178 North Caroline street	1	---	---	---
	Lewis Waldshmidt, 80 North Eden street.....	---	1	---	---
	W. W. Waltgen.....do	---	1	---	---
	John Major, jr., 65 McElderry street	---	1	---	1
	John Barranger, 63 McElderry street	---	1	---	1
	John Barranger, his + mark, 63 McElderry street.....	---	1	---	---
	William Murphy, 78 McElderry street	1	---	---	---
	Joseph Armager, 164 North Caroline street.....	---	1	---	---
	August Unger, 167 North Caroline street.....	---	1	---	1
4th.	Joseph F. Carroll, 159 North Caroline street.....	---	1	---	---
	Edward Carroll, 294 Monument street	1	---	---	---
7th.	A. J. Kone, 50 East Baltimore street	---	1	---	1
7th.	John Cooper, 74 North Broadway.....	1	---	---	---
	T. Conner, 271 East Monument street	---	1	---	---
	John Kohle, 2 Eden court	---	1	---	---
	Henry L. Knott, 69 Canal street	---	1	---	---
	William King, 73 Canal street.....	---	1	---	1
	Moses B. Kusel, 85 Orleans street.....	---	1	---	1
	John G. Schener, 125 Bethel street.....	---	1	---	1
	Wm. W. Moore, Orleans street.....	---	1	---	1
	John Cooper, 75 Broadway.....	---	1	---	---
	George S. Boozer, 380 Monument street.....	---	1	---	1
	James Smithe, 370 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	Robert H. Proctor, 382 Monument street.....	---	1	---	1
	John Lewis, 394 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	Christopher Lawne, 400 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	Wm. C. Gamby, McElderry street.....	1	---	---	---
	Thos. Mellet, 190 North Eden street	---	1	---	1
	John Winternight, 192 North Eden street.....	---	1	---	1
	Patrick Meehan, 198 North Eden street	---	1	---	1
	Stephen Harback, 245 North Bond street.....	---	1	---	---
	Robert W. Soney, 196 North Eden street.....	---	1	---	1
	Benjamin Jones, 361 East Monument street	---	1	---	1
	John Fowler, 81 Broadway.....	1	---	---	---
	Richard W. Donaldson, Caroline street	1	---	---	---
	James C. Blanch, 92 North Bond street.....	---	1	---	---
	Jacob Seeh, 84 North Bond street.....	1	---	---	---
	John Coggins, 66 North Bond street.....	---	1	---	1
	John Cox, 110 Mullikin street.....	1	---	---	---
	August Winternight, 186 North Eden street.....	---	1	---	1
6th.	Daniel Blessing, 190 Canal street.....	1	---	---	---
3d.	Thos. H. Laney, 185 East Pratt street	---	1	---	1
7th.	Francis Luke, 184 East Caroline street.....	---	1	---	1
7th.	Robert Russell, 238 Bond street.....	---	1	---	1
	Peter Gontrum, 455 Gay street	1	---	---	---

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Francis Luke, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that, by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a

less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crimes, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote

the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7	Jacob Berk, 471 Gay street.....	1	1		1
	H. H. Cotton, 475 Gay street.....	1	1		1
	William Tarr, 575 Gay street.....	1	1		1
	A. Wibbor, 481 Gay street.....	1	1		1
	W. H. Coldson, 479 Gay street.....	1			
	Lewis Kirch, 473 Gay street.....	1	1		1
	P. Russell, 213 Caroline street.....	1	1	1	
	Andreas Adler, 246 Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	Tahn Kohl, 244 Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	James Foos, 323 first ward.....	1	1		1
4	W. L. Card, 7 North Light street.....	1	1		
5	James G. Blackman, 16 North Exeter street.....	1	1		
8	Johann Peter Muller, 469 Gay street.....	1			
6	H. R. Haneman, 414 Gay street.....	1	1		1
6	Henry Houk, 412 Gay street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	P. Mahan, Garden street.....	1	1		
6	G. Kessley, corner Gay and Aisquith streets.....	1	1		
7	[Illegible,] 252 West Eden street.....	1	1		
6	Allen Warren, 384 Gay street.....	1	1		
	George Filburt, 388 Gay street.....	1	1		1
8	George Messner, 426 Gay street.....	1	1		
7	John M. Shaw, 447 Gay street.....	1	1		
8	[Illegible,] 432 Gay street.....	1	1		
	[Illegible,] 462 Gay street.....	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 462 Gay street.....	1	1		1
	Jehn Baillie, 242 North Caroline street.....	1	1		
7	Benjamin Maynerr, 459 Gay street.....	1	1		
	William C. D. Peregay, 185 Caroline street.....	1	1		1
8	John Dollen, 468 Gay street.....	1	1		
7	Thomas D. Reenae, 469 Gay street.....	1	1		
8	John Smith, 35 Britain street.....	1	1		
6	John Pease, 186 Monument street.....	1	1		
5	John Brown, 111 North Exeter street.....	1	1		
7	J. Jahr, 122 Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	R. Hanna, 118 Caroline street.....	1	1		
	William Calvert, 116 Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	W. Rooman, Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	Dop Louston, Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	W. McHanny, 100 Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	Robert L. Dickey, 95 Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	James L. Donelson, Caroline street.....	1	1		1
	Hiram Estlack, Jefferson street.....	1	1		1
	James Quinn, 99 Jefferson street.....	1	1		
	William Graham, 109 Jefferson street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Graham, 111 Jefferson street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas H. Jefferson, 129 Bethel street.....	1	1		1
	Robert Morton, 107 Jefferson street.....	1	1		
	William Plumer, 121 Bethel street.....	1	1		1
	Antony Griel, 111 Bethel street.....	1	1		1
	John Smith, 107 Bethel street.....	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 96 Bethel street.....	1	1		1
	Adam Bilgen, 82 Bethel street.....	1	1		1
	James Elliott, Ann and Mullikin streets.....	1	1		
	Robert Law, Ann and Mullikin streets.....	1	1		1
	Samuel Elinger, 212 Mullikin street.....	1	1		
	John Lynch, 219 Mullikin street.....	1	1		1
	John Holms, 206 Mullikin street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Harman, 193 Mullikin street.....	1	1		1
	Conrad Dem, 194 Mullikin street.....	1	1		1
	Alfred Brommell, 303 Monument street.....	1	1		
	John Potter, Madison street.....	1	1		
	George Johson, 320 Monument street.....	1	1		
	John H. Darby, 325 Monument street.....	1	1		
	Conrad Seipp, 339 Monument street.....	1	1		1
	Filigg Zigg, 349 Monument street.....	1	1		1
	David Gibson, 351 Monument street.....	1	1		1
	William E. Hall, 198 Broadway.....	1	1		
	Israel Hall, 198 Broadway.....	1	1		1
7	Ulrich Koenig, 182 Broadway.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7	Sebastian Koenig, 182 Broadway	1	1		1
	William H. Coleman, 123 Broadway	1	1		1
	O. J. Spencer, 123 Broadway	1	1		
	James Wheeler, 63 Bond street	1	1		1
	John Carton, 27 Bond street	1	1		
	Eli P. Edwards, Mulliken street	1	1		1
	W. M. Deabys, Mulliken and Canal streets	1			
	[Illegible]	1	1		1
	Frederick Stampf, corner Holland and Eden streets	1	1		1
	Henry Monroe, 68 Hollins street	1	1		1
	Henry Monroe, 68 Hollins street	1	1		1
	George E. Taylor, 62 Hollins street	1	1		1
	Jesse Dalton, 52 Hollins street	1	1		1
	William Smith, 50 Holland street	1	1		
	C. Flanger, 48 Holland street	1	1		
	George Segeler, corner Holland and Eden streets	1	1		
	Joseph Wilson, 86 Holland street	1			
	James Scott, 33 Spring street	1	1		1
	Frederick Pohlen, 35 May street	1	1		1
	Richard Hedrick, 33 May street	1			
	M. Gerden, 30 May street	1	1		
	L. Blake, 58 May street	1	1		1
	Joseph Carroll, 195 Caroline street	1	1		1
	James Kelly, 288 Monument street	1	1		1
	David Wilson, 296 Monument street	1	1		1
	John McCall, 253 Monument street	1	1		1
	Hugh McCoy, 282 Monument street	1	1		1
	Peter Schulthies, 193 Canal street	1	1		1
	John Leonard, 255 Monument street	1	1		1
	James Thompson, 287 Monument street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 544 Monument street	1	1		1
	William H. Russell, 149 Orleans street	1			
	John B. Wolf, 87 Eden street	1	1		1
	William O. Neal, 101 Eden street	1	1		1
	George E. Hack, 98 North Eden street	1	1		1
	Finley Block, 9 Orleans street	1	1		
	James A. Lambie, 96 North Eden street	1			
	J. Bond, 94 Eden street	1	1		1
	B. Brannon, Canton street	1	1		1
	Louis Lohrlink, 114 Spring street	1	1		1
	Anton Berneke, 147 Bond street	1	1		1
	George Preller, 145 Bond street	1	1		1
	Carl Neivlaies, 131 Bond street	1	1		1
	John Ruppert, 128 Bond street	1	1		1
	Ludwig Selouf, 129 Bond street	1	1		1
	James F. Aldott, 130 Bond street	1	1		1
	Charles Rullmann, 75 Jefferson street	1	1		1
	[Illegible]	1	1		1
	William H. Irving, 67 Jefferson street	1	1		
	Henry Hall, 162 Caroline street	1			
	Joseph Gregory, 73 Spring street	1	1		1
	Charles Vickers, 89 Jefferson street	1			
	John Hall, 162 Caroline street	1			
	[Illegible,] 65 Spring street	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7	Chaspe Newman, 64 Spring street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 123 Orleans street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 56 Spring street		1		1
	Henry Wagner, 56 Spring street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 68 Spring street		1		1
	John Homlkin, 98 Spring street	1			
	John Rale, 99 Spring street		1		1
	J. M. Keer, 101 Spring street		1		1
	James Mainley, 177 Canal street		1		1
	John Glenn, 197 Eden street		1		1
	John Townsend, 199 Eden street		1		1
	Abraham Bice, 191 Eden street		1		1
	Julenfrie Bonser, 185 Eden street		1		1
	W. Hoopes, 185 Eden street		1		1
	R. Lyon, 179 Eden street		1		
	H. Rosenberg, 159 Eden street		1		1
	G. Froust, 159 Eden street		1		1
	John P. Busgan, 149 Eden street	1			
	Robert Hamill, 150 Eden street		1		
	[Illegible,] 81 Mulliken street		1		1
	James Holmes, 107 Eden street	1			
	Adam Holmes, 107 Eden street	1			
	John Holmes, 107 Eden street	1			
	[Illegible,] 68 ——— street		1		1
	M. Storm, 67 Mulliken street		1		1
	John W. Strahler, 79 Caroline street		1		1
	Samuel N. Copper, 128 Caroline street		1		1
	Christian Wulle, 148 Caroline street		1		1
	G. Schultze, 156 Caroline street		1		1
	Joseph Pergoy, 269 Monument street		1		1
	William Dobson, 100 Jossom street	1			
	Michael Dean, 277 Monument street		1		1
	William Gray, Caroline street		1		1
	James Reid, 279 Caroline street		1		1
	Hugh MacEly, 279 Caroline street	1			
	Benjamin J. Clark, 121 North Bond street	1			
	Simon Kern, 4 Walker street		1		1
	Jacob Neibey, 6 Walker street		1		1
	G. W. Johnson, 15 Walker street	1			
	Conrad Pain, 21 Walker street		1		1
	John Burghmann, 12 Walker street		1		1
	Gottfried Fischer, 141 North Bethel street		1		1
	John Russ, 121 McElderry street		1		1
	Ricard Maccubbin, 119 McElderry street	1			
	William Young, 122 Jefferson street		1		1
	Abraham Mason, 130 Jefferson street		1		1
	John Galloway, 217 Orleans street		1		1
	Thos. Shepherd, 217 Orleans street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 207 Orleans street		1		1
	Thos. McMorton, 205 Orleans street		1		1
	John Kessler, 197 Orleans street		1		1
	John Kessler, 197 Orleans street		1		1
	Peter Smith, 197 Orleans street		1		1
7	G. Megee, 189 Orleans street				

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7	Jos. Puducoot, 185 Orleans street	1			
	Franz Grover, 96 Orleans street		1		1
	John Bergmann, 102 Orleans street		1		1
	R. J. Neilson, 345 Mount street	1			
	J. Neilson	1			
	J. M. Neilson	1			
	Joseph Fuller, 119 Bond street		1		1
	A. Straus, 115 Caroline street		1		1
	Henry Miller, 183 Eden street		1		1
	Jean J. Wetzel, 158 Caroline street		1		1
	James O'Connor, 84 Caroline street	1			
	Theodore Sandal, 88 Orleans street		1		1
	H. Schulthus, 261 Monument street		1	1	
	E. Lamkuhler, 86 Orleans street		1		1
	Flisch Diegner, 84 Orleans street		1		1
	David Thompson, 89 Orleans street		1		1
	Thomas Duall, 96 Mulliken street		1		1
	Mathew Barber, 92 Mulliken street		1		1
	Thomas Grooms, 95 Mulliken street	1			
	Adam Alberger, 89 Mulliken street		1		1
	John B. Wellener, 89 Mulliken street		1		1
	Mr. Coregan, 98 Mulliken street		1		1
	Mr. McGrath, 136 Mulliken street	1			
	Edward Corregan, 138 Mulliken street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 142 Mulliken street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 148 Mulliken street		1		1
	Charles Young, 87 Bethel street		1		1
	Maxwell Conner, 91 Bethel street		1		1
	Lanse Neidsuld, 85 Bethel street		1		1
	Thomas Cerline, 87 Bethel street		1		1
	James Martin, 96 Orleans street		1	1	
	Thomas Shryock, 94 Orleans street		1	1	
	James F. Shryock, 94 Orleans street		1		
	Chris. F. Dieterly, 92 Orleans street		1		1
	F. Preitz, 161 Orleans street		1		
	Theodore H. Deleungra, 491 North Gay street		1		1
	Richard Fonder, 115 North Caroline street, voted by suffer- ance	1			
	V. Hammel, 113 Caroline street		1		1
	C. Hare, 117 Caroline street	1			
	Daniel O'Connor, 84 Jefferson street	1			
	Thos Bond, 99 Bond street, prevented		1		
	John L. Wilds, 128 Bond street	1			
	Wm. T. Solomon, 124 Bond street		1		
	Lounis Walter, street illegible	1			
	Charles Treier, Caroline, 4 Gay street		1		
	George Miller, 43 M—— street	1			
	Joseph Hopps, 185 Eden street		1		
	Henry Wagner, 157 Eden street		1		
	Henrich Tikes, 151 Eden street		1		1
	Robson Knott, 69 Eden street	1			
	Edward W. Delcher, 132 Bond street		1		1
	George McKnight, 220 Caroline street		1		1
7	Thomas McKnight, 132 Bond street		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7th.	George W. Peirce, 112 Bond street	1	---	---	---
	David Brown, 116 Bond street	---	1	---	1
	J. Sepp, 148 Bond street	1	---	1	---
	William Crook, 133 Bond street	1	---	1	---
	Thos. Gifford, 131 Orleans street	1	---	---	---
	William A. Brown, 121 North Eden street	1	---	---	---
	T. S. Skemson, 125 Eden street	1	---	---	---
	Peter Schneider, 91 Bond street	---	1	---	1
	John Heard, 115 North Bond street	---	1	1	---
	Louis Fohring, 117 North Bond street	---	1	---	1
	Joshua O. Sapp, 152 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	David S. Sapp, 152 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	John F. Sapp, 152 Orleans street	1	---	---	---
	William J. Sapp, 153 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	John Jones, 105 Orleans street	1	---	---	---
	Luis Pfeipinger, 115 Orleans street	1	---	---	1
	William Irons, 117 Orleans street	1	---	---	---
	John P. Pittroff, 117 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	Peter Pittroff, 119 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	John Walz, 143 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	George Merly, 145 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	Fred. Hutzber, 149 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	Conrad Damm, 155 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	John Meyyers, 152 Orleans street	1	---	---	---
	James Huesytle, 60 Dallas street	---	1	---	1
	A. Todd, 58 Dallas street	---	1	---	1
	Worthem Ojvünboünn, 157 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	Charles H. Brady, 159 Orleans street	1	---	---	---
	Wm. Ritchie, 168 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	Charles Hebbell, 160 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	John Steaernagel, 160 Orleans street	---	1	---	1
	W. D. Daly, 85 Dallas street	---	1	---	1
	Thos. Dunn, 62 Dallas street	---	1	---	1
	Patrick Donohue, 64 Dallas street	---	1	---	1
	James Armstrong, 66 Dallas street	---	1	---	1
7th.	Thos. Stansbury, 165 Caroline street	1	---	---	---

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 27th day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William C. Tappan and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anom-

alous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and

compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7th.	Geo. L. Bandel, 93 North Eden street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Lewis Lewkenmayer, corner of Gay street and Broadway....	1	.....	.....	.....
	William Kerr, suburbs.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Wagner, suburbs.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Wm. F. Worthington, suburbs.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Peter Stewart, suburbs.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George M. Lamley, suburbs.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	James D. Curtain, 216 Eden street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Samuel Curtain, 206 Eden street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	A. Hansom, 127 Chew street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Rice, 115 Chew street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Causmelle, 263 Eden street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th.	William A. Davis, 255 Eden street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	David M. Kersey, 242 Madison street.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7	Wm. Bishop, jr., 260 Madison street	1	---	---	---
	John Herreyeb, 256 Madison street	---	---	---	---
	Jas. P. Busock, 217 North Eden street	---	1	---	1
	Wm. Jas. Pennington, 226 North Eden street	---	1	---	1
	Alfred Roberts, 228 North Eden street	---	1	---	1
	Wm. H. Taylor, 242 Caroline street	---	---	---	---
	Thomas Bryan, 131 Chew street	1	---	---	---
	Wm. Rhodes, 322 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	George Houlton, 324 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	Robert McKege, 298 Monument street	1	---	---	---
	George T. Schellenberger, 50 Caroline street	---	1	---	1
	Charles Myers, 130 Caroline street	---	1	---	1
	Jas. J. Murphy, 78 McElderry street, (violence and wounded.)	---	1	1	---
	Dr. Martin Zeh, 308 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	Geo. Wash. Patterson, 360 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	Joseph Tennant, 360 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	John Rollman, 176 Canal street	---	---	---	---
	Eberdrero H. Ootmann, 101 McElderry street	---	1	---	1
	Rudolph Bangert, 116 McElderry street	---	1	---	1
	Frederick Rauok, 91 McElderry street	---	1	---	1
	Daniel B. Cregg, 350 Monument street	---	1	---	1
	Charles Nicklous, 131 Bond street	---	1	---	1
	James Dolan, 21 Barnes street	---	1	---	---
	Furnand Fisher, 17 Barnes street	---	1	---	---
	John Straus, 8 Abbot street	---	---	---	---
	Henry Pfolcheaf, his + mark, 141 Canal street	---	1	---	1
	Jacob Derfflin, 51 McElderry street	---	1	---	1
	John Weiker, Wolf street, near John street	---	1	---	1
	George Perry, 265 Eden street	---	1	---	1
	Hugh Gracay, 310 Monument street	1	---	---	---
	George W. House, 268 Monument street	1	---	---	---
	G. W. Moore, 286 Spring street	1	---	---	---
	Bazil Meehins, 361 Fayette street	1	---	---	---
	Edmund Joynes, 117 Jefferson street	1	---	---	---
	John Nippard, 216 Eden street	---	1	---	---
	George Kenny, 50 Jefferson street	1	---	---	---
	Wm. Lockhart, 234 North Caroline street	1	---	---	---
	Peter Apron, 148 Eden street	---	1	---	1
	Louis Schmidt, 145 Eden street	---	1	---	1
	Josiah Ridgaway, 302 Madison street	---	1	---	1
	Jossoam Meyer, 85 Canal street	---	1	---	1
	Sebastain Rice, 35 Abbott street	---	1	---	1
	Francis Woods, 25 Barnes street	---	1	---	1
	Lorenz Kurzmaul, 306 East Madison street	---	1	---	1
	John Sutherland, 326 Monument street	1	---	---	---
	Thomas Burton, 326 Monument street	1	---	---	---
	John Miller, 117 McElderry	---	1	---	1
	Andrew Hartner, 113 Bond Street	---	1	---	1
	Henry Giess, 105 McElderry street	---	1	---	1
	John Rees, 57 McElderry street	---	1	---	---
	John Volne, 57 McElderry street	1	---	---	---
	John Sullivan, jr., 221 Eden street	1	---	---	---
	Edward Sullivan, 221 Eden street	---	1	---	1
7	S. C. Roberts, 123 Chew street	1	---	---	---

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7	William Hill, 227 Spring and Madison streets.....	1	1		
	John Sullivan, 221 Eden street, (beat).....	1		1	
	Charles Smith, suburbs.....	1	1		
	George Baker, 529 Gay street.....	1	1		
	Greenbuy Baker, 529 Gay street.....	1			
	James Ware, 259 Bond street.....	1	1		
	William Cole, 281 Madison street.....	1	1		
	John D. White, 513 Gay street.....	1			
	Samuel White, 513 Gay street.....	1			
	Francis White, 513 Gay street.....	1			
	Patrick Donnley, 511 Gay street.....	1	1		
	John Donnley, 501 Gay street.....	1	1		
	C. Kraft, 509 Gay street.....	1	1		
	Jacob Ellender, 541 Gay street.....	1			
	James A. Clark, corner of Broadway and Gay streets.....	1			
	Thomas Hammilton, 343 Eager street.....	1	1		
	Philip Edd, 337 Eager street.....	1			1
	John Stansbury, 381 Eager street.....	1	1		
	John McDevitt, 317 Eager street.....	1			
	Joseph Dudley, 261 Bond street.....	1	1		
	William S. Gittings, 261 Bond street.....	1	1		
	John L. Gittings, 261 Bond street.....	1	1		
	Samuel Harback, 245 Bond street.....	1	1		
	James Harback, 245 Bond street.....	1	1		
	Henry Poole, 232 Bond street.....	1	1		
	Nicoles Poole, 232 Bond street.....	1	1		
	John T. Kroff, 231 Bond street.....	1	1		
	Nathen A. Fuantom, 14 Abbot street.....	1	1		
	Canehart Hubert, 50 Abbot street.....	1			
	Jacob Ulluryng, 70 Abbot street.....	1		1	
	John Conlen, 27 Abbot street.....	1	1		
	Wm. Conlen, 27 Bond street.....	1	1		
	John Brusuan, 257 corner Abbot street.....	1	1		
	Frederick A. Morton, 368 Eager street.....	1			
	John Metzgar, 376 Eager street.....	1			1
	Francis McKenney, 347 Eager street.....	1			1
	Francis F. Smith, 251 Caroline street.....	1		1	
	George W. Powell, 259 Eden street.....	1			
	Napolcon Goshea, 123 Chew street.....	1	1		
	Wm. Napier, 113 Chew street.....	1			
	John Macheneimer.....	1	1		
	Presley S. Aubrey, Eden and Gay streets.....	1			
	George S. Cable, 209 East Madison street.....	1	1		
	Conrad Yeager, 229 Madison street.....	1	1		1
	George Hrush, 78 Broadway.....	1	1		1
	Charles A. Steok, 82 Broadway.....	1	1		1
	James Hurtt, 142 Mulligan street.....	1			
	John Warner, his x mark, 320 Monument street.....	1	1		1
	James Hubbard, his x mark, 259 Monument street.....	1	1		
	John Knein, 195 Monument street.....	1			
	Addi Pindell, 199 Central avenue.....	1	1		1
	William A. Thompson, 429 Gay street.....	1			
	Thomas W. Mills, 425 Gay street.....	1			
7	Henry M. Whitaker, 318 Monument street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7	Thomas P. Messz, 316 East Monument street.....	1			
	James Hays, 365 Monument street.....		1		1
	P. Fitzapack, his x mark, 263 Monument street.....		1		1
	Edward Conley, 300 Monument street.....		1		1
	James Bond, jr., 348 Monument street.....	1			
	John Crag, 350 Monument street.....		1		1
	John Colfor, 173 Caroline street.....		1		1
	James Patterson, jr., 360 Monument street.....	1			
	James Patterson, sr..... do.....		1		1
	Pat. Coleman, his x mark, 366 Monument street.....		1		1
	Jakob Wix, 58 Fairo lane.....		1		1
	Henry Hausen, 76 Caroline street.....		1		1
	J. F. Breyel, jr., 122 McElderry street.....		1		1
	William Snyder, 99 Canal street.....		1		1
	Tynaz Tung, 101 Canal street.....		1		1
	George Schupp, 89 Canal street.....		1		1
	Thomas Cafferty, 95 Canal street.....		1		
	Ferdinand Hinth, 93 Canal street.....		1		1
	John B. Brannan, 87 Canal street.....		1		
	Edward P. Brannan..... do.....		1		
	M. T. Brannan..... do.....		1		
	Christon Zimmerman, 232 Madison street.....	1			
	Edward Tunis, 1 May street.....	1			
	Joseph Scarff, his x mark, Caroline street.....		1		1
	James Roney, his x mark, 123 Canal street.....		1		1
	Edward Roney..... do..... do.....		1		1
	Mik. Roney..... do..... do.....		1		1
	George Heiser, 109 Canal street.....		1		1
	Isaac L. Camper, 28 May street.....	1			
	W. Pfaff, 105 Canal street.....		1		1
	Frany Aloas, 165 Canal street.....		1		1
	Joseph Aloas, 165 Canal street.....		1		1
	M. Holous, 145 Canal street.....				
	Henry Wesonbell, his x mark, 171 Canal street.....			1	
	Charles Shafer, his x mark, 171 Canal street.....			1	
	Edward Graham, his x mark, 169 Canal street.....				
	Joseph Hooper, Eager street.....	1			
	John Potter, 230 Madison street.....				
	W. Potter, 230 Madison street.....		1		
	R. Buerrea, Eden street.....		1		
	Johann Poder, 248 Caroline street.....		1		1
	David Polk, 248 Madison street.....		1		1
	John T. McDonnell, 250 Madison street.....		1		
	James Jones, 250 Madison street.....		1		1
	Wm. W. Scarf, 177 Eden street.....	1			
	Wm. Miller, Gay street.....		1		
6	Wesley R. Harris, 249 C. avenue.....	1			
6	Elijah Brown, 102 Fayette street.....		1		1
7	Frederick Sturgeon, 353 Gay street.....	1			
	Geo. R. Thompson, Madison street.....	1			
	Lindsay H. Rennolds, Madison street.....	1			
	John O'Brien, Madison street.....	1			
	James P. Gamble, Madison street.....	1			
7	David Thistle, Bond street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
7	John F. Pennington, Milliman street.....		1		1
	James Pennington, Milliman street.....	1		Beaten	
	John Worick, Milliman street.....		1		1
	T. H. Van Pitte, Milliman street.....		1		1
	A Helterung, Milliman street.....		1		1
	Leonhart Holtzer, Barnes street.....		1		1
	Wilfalon Hamburg, Barnes street.....		1		1
	Melissus Meron, Barnes street.....		1		1
	Henri Quand, Barnes street.....				
	William J. O'Brien, Madison and Dallas streets.....	1			
	Johann Fall, Barnes street.....		1		1
	Albert Bathschatz, Barnes street.....		1		1
	Johann Adam Sülluar, Eager street.....	1			
	Philip Bauman, Eager street.....	1			
8	Thomas Cook, Orleans street.....		1		1
	Andrew Hussuella, McElderry street.....		1		1
7	J. P. Rhodes, Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	John R. Blake, 112 North Caroline street.....	1			
	Thomas S. Austin, 122 Orleans street.....	1			
	Wm. Colton, Bond and Fayette streets.....	1			
	John T. Grady, 236 East Madison street.....	1			
	W. H. Gordon, 74 North Broadway.....	1			
	Charles E. Grooms, 238 North Caroline street.....	1			
	Wm. C. Tappin, 239 Caroline street.....		1	1	
	Henry Pohlen, 35 May street.....		1		1
	Frederick E. Sheffield, 115 North Bond street.....	1			
7	Henry Baker, 411 North Gay street.....		1		1
	J. E. Foreman, 312 East Fayette street.....		1		1
	James A. Moore, 336 East Fayette street.....	1			

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 27th day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Charles E. Grooms and Wesley R. Harris, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by the resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that, by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less

anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and

compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and the Hon. Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	John J. Staylor, 11 E. Monument street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	James M. Greey, 22 Harford avenue.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	John Kinsey, 254 Carroll street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	G. L. Gottert, 176 Harford avenue.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Chs. Hauptman, 248 Eager street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Peter Shilling, 296 Carroll street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Adam Shleig, 6 ----- street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	John Rhain, 160 Stirling street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	D. Englart, 5 Smith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Thenrey Litz, 236 Eager street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	F. Litz, 238 Eager street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	G. Litz, 238 Eager street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	John B. Datton, 53 French street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	P. Oildeyart, 172 Harford avenue.....	1	-----	-----	-----
8	John H. Todd, 41 Valley street.....	1	-----	-----	-----

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	William Anthony, 340 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Solomon McGreey, Harford avenue.....	1			
	J. C. Duwees, 15 Harford avenue.....	1			
	Hugh Quinn, 84 Orbel alley.....	1			
	P. Smith, corner of Orbel and Webster alleys.....	1			
	A. McGant, Harford avenue.....	1			
	W. Forner, Harford avenue.....	1			
	Francis Saville, Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	J. D. Reilly.....	1			
	John O'Hara, Harford avenue.....	1			
	George Shaner, Harford avenue.....	1			
	A. Cremer, 317 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Peter Tumoney, 139 Ensor street.....	1			
	Edward Hammilton, Britton street.....	1			
	John Landers, 139 Ensor street.....	1			
	John Tumoney, 126 Ensor street.....	1			
	James Cullen, 125 Ensor street.....	1			
	William Safferty, 125 Ensor street.....	1			
	Bernard Kane, 113 Ensor street.....	1			
	James Morgan.....	1			
	James Harvey, 150 Stirling street.....	1			
	F. Conner, 7 Webster alley.....	1			
	Pat. Smith, Orbel alley.....	1			
	John Dugan, 93 Britton street.....	1			
	John Dugan, jr., 93 Britton street.....	1			
	James H. Leach, Harford avenue.....	1			
8	William Leach, Harford avenue.....	1			
2	Joseph W. Wilson, 119 Bethel street.....		1	1	
8	Lawrence Reilley, Harford avenue.....	1			
	George E. Dartd, 389 Harford avenue.....	1			
	John M. Delcher, 389 Harford avenue.....	1			
	George Gohiell, 314 Harford avenue.....	1			
	William Baylis, Harford avenue.....	1			
	Alexander Hall, 416 Harford avenue.....	1			
	Charles T. Bayne, 260 Canal street.....	1			
	George L. Campbell, 398 Harford avenue.....	1			
	John Stoutsenberger, 313 Harford avenue.....		1		
	James Mullan, 153 Ensor street.....	1			
	Henry Weber, Harford avenue.....	1			
	J. J. Matran, 169 Stirling street.....	1			
	Henry Staylor, 48 French street.....	1			
	A. J. Staylor, 148 French street.....	1			
	George W. Staylor, 48 French street.....	1			
	James A. Gordon, 14 Buren street.....	1			
	John Green, 139 Front street.....	1			
	Owen Treanor, 4 Hillen street.....	1			
	John H. Rumney, 4 Hillen street.....	1			
	Patrick McManis, 4 Hillen street.....	1			
	Steven Hestry, 27 Front street.....	1			
	James McDonnel, 129 Front street.....	1			
	James McAdams, 8 Addison street.....	1			
	James Phillips, 137 Front street.....	1			
	James Fay, 16 Sharp street.....	1			
8	John Eglinton, 6 Hubert alley.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	James Olones, 17 Hillen street.....	1	1		1
	William Barton, 168 Front street.....	1			
	Barney Toner, 129 Front street.....	1			
	George E. Pryor, 47 Britton street.....	1			
	Mr. Riley, court opposite Bath street.....	1			
	Mr. Lyons.....do.....do.....	1			
	Barney King.....do.....do.....	1			
	Pat. O'Neal, 8 French street.....	1			
	Barney Casidy, 8 court opposite Bath street.....	1			
	P. Roney, 41 French street.....	1			
	John Mullin, 8 French street.....	1			
	John Mullin, sr., 8 French street.....	1			
	Mr. Mullin, 170 French street.....	1			
	Ed. Mullin, 8 French street.....	1			
	Louis Blundel, 8 French street.....	1			
	James Halley, 172 N. High street.....	1			
	Thomas A. Moore, 35 Hillen street.....	1			
	Joshua Fehleizen, 34 Hillen street.....	1			
	C. Fehleizen, 3 Hillen street.....	1			
	Owen McAdams, 2 Falls street.....	1			
	John Bracken, 1 Bath street.....	1			
	John Harty, 3 Front street.....	1			
	John Doyle, 170 Front street.....	1			
	Patrick Connery, 141 Front street.....	1			
	James Kane, 20 Willow street.....	1			
	Thomas Campall, 33 Monument street.....	1			
	Thomas Hanen, 131 Front street.....	1			
	Philip Walter, Eager and Canal streets.....		1		
	George Rort, Bauler road.....		1		
	John Ayd, 246 Eager and Canal street.....		1		
	Sebastian Klarman, 62 Somerset street.....		1		
	Dr. C. F. Verleger, 273 Eager street.....		1		
	John Michael Getz, 218 Eager street.....		1		
	James Morgan, 111 Ensor street.....	1			
	F. Wehr, 157 Ensor street.....		1		
	A. Paul, 141 Britton street.....		1		
	Thomas Woods, 43 Monument street.....		1		
	William Deal, 25 Buren street.....	1			
	Marcus Wolf, 184 Prospect Place.....	1			
	Bernard Kernan, Eager street.....	1			
	Thomas Kiernan, 90 Britton street.....	1			
	H. R. Kline, 90 Britton street.....	1			
	Daniel Hayes, Britton street, corner of Neighbor.....	1			
	Patrick Fimegan, 42 Valley street.....	1			
	Hugh O'Brien, 5 Front street.....	1			
	James McCaughan, 127 Britton street.....	1			
	Daniel Congan, 105 Oregon street.....	1			
	Robert Slater, 128 Harford avenue.....	1			
	William S. Gross, 172 Eager street.....	1			
	Thomas Streett, 150 Forrest street.....	1			
	D. Streett, 150 Forrest street.....	1			
	Isaiah W. Schroeder, 166 York avenue.....	1			
	John J. Hacker, 214 Harford avenue.....	1			
8	James O. Morton, Greenmount avenue.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6	George Doft, 109 Hillen street.....	1			
8	Joseph Fendrick, 155 Forrest street.....	1			
	Carl Fendrick, 155 Forrest street.....	1			
11	R. J. Mahon, corner of High and Hillen streets.....		1	1	1
5	Thomas J. Ford, 100 Front street.....		1	1	1
6	William H. Gable, 376 Gay street.....		1	1	1
7	F. T. Gallagher, 213 Eden street.....		1		1
8	Andrew J. Staylor, 151 York avenue.....	1			
1	Francis Myers.....		1	1	1
8	D. Sheahan, Harford avenue.....	1			
	N. Smith, York avenue.....	1			
	E. D. Onion, 86 Chew street.....	1			
	Samuel Chesney, 152 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
1	Daniel Plowman.....	1			
8	G. W. Pearsen.....		1		
	Bernard McHene, 113 Ensor street.....	1			
	John Doogan, 93 Britton street.....	1			
	John Barry, 168 East street.....	1			
	Charles Birch, 198 East street.....	1			
	Mich l Falvey, 192 East street.....	1			
	Thomas Doory, 192 East street.....	1			
	John Clinton, county.....	1			
	Wm. E. Gleeson, 246 East Madison street.....	1			
	John Kidd, 202 Harford avenue.....	1			
	James McCourt, 21 Valley street.....	1			
	Jas McClannan, York road.....	1			
	J Geo. Peter, Stirling street.....	1			
	Wm. McMahon, 211 Exeter street.....	1			
	B. Donnelly, 116 Britton street.....	1			
	Henry Burns, 245 Forrest street.....	1			
	Rob Cresmen, 11 Valley street.....	1			
	Luke McCale, 26 Neighbor street.....	1			
	C. Shane, 33 Jew alley.....	1			
	Jas Resney, 95 Britton street.....	1			
	Patrick Marlenlan, 23 Chew street.....	1			
	John Noon, York avenue.....	1			
	Thomas Judge, 265 Harford avenue.....	1			
	Peter Wilcox, 166 Britton street.....	1			
	Joseph Boopman, 70 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	Lewis Douglass, 70 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	G. Sewell, 68 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	Rob't Gracey, 15 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	Sylvester Kroll, 198 Eager street.....	1			
	J. B. Shreeves, 196 Eager street.....	1			
	John B. Batza, 229 Eager, Somerset.....	1			
	G. P. Ortti, 231 Eager street.....	1			
	M. Weel, 237 Eager street.....	1			
	Valentine Hoefler, 239 Eager street.....	1			
	Joseph Batzer, 249, corner Eager street.....	1			
	Henry Zimmerman, 325 Canal street.....	1			
	Frederick Slack, 46 Bank street.....	1			
	Anton Millon, 285 Eager street.....	1			
	William Speyer, corner Canal and Eager streets.....	1			
8	Jno. M. Shaefer, 257 Eden street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	John C. Shaefer, 315 Canal street.....	1			
	Conraid Gats, 259 Eden street.....	1			
	Adam Schneider, 259 Eden street.....	1			
	Joseph Bielefeld, 248 Eager street.....	1			
	Edward Morrison, 156 East Eager street, (absent).....		1		
	Philip Sindall, 57 Britton street.....	1			
	Robert Gardiner, 203 Exeter street.....	1			
	Fred'k Winter, 174 Harford avenue.....	1			
	Jacob Schmerlzel, 176 Harford avenue.....	1			
	Bernard C. Rafferty, 179 Prospect Place.....	1			
	Richard Brochmeyer, 159 Stirling street.....	1			
	Abm. Brohmier, 186 Sterling street.....	1			
	Michael Shripe, 205 Ensor street.....	1			
	Conrad Emrich, 205 Ensor street.....	1			
	John Poexner, 171 Ensor street.....	1			
	James Webb, 303 Aisquith street.....	1			
	W. G. Starch, 166 Chestnut street.....	1			
	A. Jamison, 156 Hillen street.....	1			
	John B. Hall, Forrest, 4 doors north of Madison street.....	1			
	Francis Ryan, 8 Hillen street.....	1			
	James Nolan, Corner McKim and Eager streets.....	1			
	Robert Morrison, 72 Britton street.....	1			
	Balthazar Deeper, 257 Aisquith street.....	1			
	James L. Smith, 334 ——— street.....	1			
	[Illegible].....	1			
	Leonhard Hofmann, 162 Eager street.....	1			
	John Staylor, 167 Eager street.....	1			
	George McClary, 165 Eager street.....	1			
	W. E. Broderick, 174 Eager street.....	1			
	[Illegible,] 260 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	Geo. D. Vraerer, 500 North Gay street.....	1			
	Luke Cassidy, 49 Harford avenue.....	1			
	Thomas Lawry, 80 Chew street.....	1			
	John Cleary, 7 French street.....	1			
	Patrick Joyce, 7 French street.....	1			
	J. Falin, Chase street.....	1			
	Jno. B. Tidy, 24 Monument street.....	1			
	John B. Connolly, 24 Monument street.....	1			
	Jno. F. Connolly, Eager street.....	1			
	Edward Reilly, Orbel alley.....	1			
	M. J. Brown, 18 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	Michael McGan, Neighbor street.....	1			
	Peter J. Reilly, 3 Valley street.....	1			
	John Bresnau, 85 Ensor street.....	1			
	Mortimer Carroll, 113 Britton street.....	1			
	John H. Foster, 90 Britton street.....	1			
	John McCabe, 36 Neighbor street.....	1			
	O. Callaghan, Valley street.....	1			
	James Jay, 16 Sharp street.....	1			
	John M. Rewen, 362 North Gay street.....	1			
	Thomas Keener, 1 Valley street.....	1			
	James A. Appold, 266 Ege street.....	1			
	James O. Harbaugh, 178 Ege street.....	1			
8	William Dardson, Harford avenue.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	C. Fellengen, 177 Ensor street	1	.....	.....	.....
	M. McFarland, 220 Britton street	1	.....	.....	.....
	George J. Koons, 286 Harford avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	Chrustian Spuck, Jenkins lane	1	.....	.....	.....
	William Broderick, 33 Greenmount avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Weir, 44 Eager street	1	.....	.....	.....
	T. J. Bregel, 48 Greenmount avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	John A. Codon, 48 Greenmount avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Krantz, Prospect Place	1	.....	.....	.....
	W. Quim, 17 Orbel alley	1	.....	.....	.....
	Daniel Lanahan, 223 Forrest street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John E. Kelley, 223 Forrest street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Reuben Barbour, Britton street	1	.....	.....	.....
	William T. Douglass, 70 York road	1	.....	.....	.....
	Martin Burns, 239 Forrest street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Bernard Cassidy, 102 East Monument street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Meyer Greenbaum, 168 Forrest street	1	.....	.....	.....
	George Manna, 92 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Francis Brockmejer, 186 Stirling street	1	.....	.....	.....
	F. Decker, Monument street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Christoph Fisher, Monument street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Waly, 200 Stirling street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Franz Weissmann, 200 Stirling street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Adam Waly, 200 Stirling street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Rose, 200 Stirling street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Caspar Hohmann, 4 West alley	1	.....	.....	.....
	Burhat Fahner	1	.....	.....	.....
	O. Miller, 284 Aisquith street	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Owens, 482 North Gay street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Joseph W. Wallace, 185 Ensor street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Abraham Casey, 206 Harford avenue, new	1	.....	.....	.....
	Joseph Collark, 177 Eager street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Jess Sholl, Harford avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	Lewis Howell, 179 North High street	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Wm. Randall, 358 North Gay street, (violence I saw at other wards) .....	.....	1	.....	.....
8	W. J. Burns, 88 Ensor street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Patrick MacMahon, 7 Willow street	1	.....	.....	.....
	P. J. Jennings, 235 East Eager street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Duncan, corner French and Buren streets	1	.....	.....	.....
	Peter Kavanah, 19 East Madison street	1	.....	.....	.....
	A. W. Stewart, Harford avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Jameson, 77 North Exeter street	1	.....	.....	.....
	A. O. Marsh, 50 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Johnson, 114 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Burnham, 176 East street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Daony, 188 East street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John T. Deleter, 278 Greenmount avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	Peter Ward, 50 Brillon street	1	.....	.....	.....
	William R. Burke, 156 Greenmount avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	Jacob Jellumoon, 159 Greenmount avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	P. D. Cassidy, 36 Valley street	1	.....	.....	.....
	F. Krisrine, 120 Greenmount avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
6	John J. Frey, 181 East Monument street	1	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	C. S. Frey, 11 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	P. Gorsuch, 227 Aisquith street.....	1			
	John T. Broderick, 33 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	H. Brantz, corner Monument and Forrest streets.....	1			
	G. Joseph Hartmann, Bell Air road.....	1			
	J. J. Gundall, 289 Aisquith street.....	1			
	John Gaunt, 265 Canal street.....	1			
	Philip MacMahan, 7 Willow street.....	1			
	James MacMahan, 7 Willow street.....	1			
	Pat. Kenny, corner Eager and Britton streets.....	1			
	Gottlieb Mureat, Britton, near Monument street.....	1			
	George Pausch, corner Madison and Britton streets.....	1			
	Henry Miller, 32 Anthony street.....	1			
	Charles G. Rothhaupt, 61 Britton street.....	1			
	George Rister, Prospect Place.....	1			
	Alois Kuchs, 242 Eager street.....	1			
	George Donhauser, 261 Eager street.....	1			
	Ambrose Shyne, 265 Eager street.....	1			
	N. Robinson, 182 Prospect Place.....	1			
	B. Shaw, 28 East Monument street.....	1			
	James Casey, 53 French street.....	1			
	E. L. Bailey, Buren street.....	1			
	Lloyd Dameir, 188 North Exeter street.....	1			
	James P. Rock, 55 French street.....	1			
	Dan'l A. Myers, 99 East Madison street.....	1			
	J. B. J. Onion, 188 North Exeter street.....	1			
	Thos. A. Onion, 188 North Exeter street.....	1			
	Edw'd Woods, French street.....	1	1		
	M. J. Grady, 107 Harford avenue.....	1			
	John Ragan, Constitution street.....	1			
	Michael Duffey, 40 French street.....	1			
	John Murphy, 37 Exeter street.....	1			
	Joseph Hess Kellery, 55 French street.....	1			
	Peter Conley, 8 Front street.....	1			
	John Currin, 12 Chestnut street.....	1			
	Jas. P. Thomas, Chase street.....	1			
	Jos. Roberts, 1 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
6	Jas. C. O'Brien, 83 Aisquith street.....	1	1	1	
8	Augustus W. Nice, 152 Ensor street.....	1			
	F. T. Robinson, 181 Madison street.....	1			
	W. H. Roberts, 172 Forrest street.....	1			
	Geo. P. Woodward, 115 East Monument street.....	1			
	Wm. A. Broyder, 40 Portland street.....	1	1	1	
16	M. J. Grady, 107 Harford avenue.....	1			
8	Robert Wilson, 35 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
6	John H. Hall, jr., 313 North Gay street.....	1			
8	John H. Hall, sen., 252 Biddle street.....	1			
	Edw'd G. Medinger, 164 Forrest street.....	1			
	John B. Frey, 11 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	Edwin B. Frey, 11 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
	Jacob K. Frey, 11 Greenmount avenue.....	1			
8	James L. Frey, 9 Greenmount avenue.....	1			

*Absent from the city.

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence	Intimidation.
8	William Mantz, 7 Greenmount avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	Daniel K. Bolton, 198 East Fayette street.....	.....	1	1	.....
8	Horace S. Kimball, 113 French street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Michael Mackew, 47 Constitution street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Albert Heim, 143 Eager street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Samuel G. Davidson, corner of Point lane.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Robert F. Pentland, No. 97 East Madison street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Patrick Lee, corner of Front and Exeter streets.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Greenbury Willson, 149 York avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	J. H. Evans, 312 Forrest street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	G. Joseph, 251 Eden street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Flynn, 171 Greenmount avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Flynn.....do.....do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Rob't Wilson, 127 Greenmount avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	George W. Staylor, 170 Eager street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Power, 290 Harford street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Dorsey Mumma, 113 Greenmount avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Ware, 48 Eager street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Judge, 290 Harford avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	George Kulins, 290 Harford avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	David Mumma, 162 Greenmount avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Robert Ware.....do.....do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Staylor, jr., 89 Greenmount avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Timothy Callahan, 68 Webster street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	William Parrish, 103 Greenmount avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Isaac T. Cox, Eager street.....	1	.....	.....	.....

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that,

by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom, altogether, the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every

succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of the police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men. The peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter, who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third

and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held at Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	James P. Rock, 55 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas A. Onion, 188 North Exeter street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Edward Woods, 55 French street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John C. Cape, 193 North High street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	T. Schnuffer, corner French and Constitution streets.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	T. Schnuffer do do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F. Schnuffer do do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	L. C. Morpeone, 165 Chestnut street	1	.....	.....	.....
8	James Quinn, corner Exeter and French streets	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Casey do do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	William Casey do do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Patrick Daley..... do do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Hugh Grimes, French street, near Exeter	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Gagle, 65 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Peter McAdam do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Bernard Cregan do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Michael Galleys, Exeter street, near French.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Prvor Dally, Exeter street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Galager, Exeter street, near French	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas McGowan, Exeter street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Francis Cassidy, NW. cor. Monument st. and Greenmount av.	1	.....	.....	.....
	Owen Heeman, Ensor street, near Madison.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Randall McDonald, Britton street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Edw'd Dooley, 206 North Exeter street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John McCarty, Liberty alley, near Monument street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Andre Lawler, Falls street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Michael Burnwell, 81 French street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Alexander McLaughlin, 206 North Exeter street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Charles Riley, 16 French street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Bernard Granard, 56 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Kibruff, 208 Forrest street	1	.....	.....	.....
4	George McCurt, 35 Front street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	John Ryan, Hillen street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Hogan, 42 French street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Barny Dalton, 67 East street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Michael Cox, 46 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Patrick McCartney, 13 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Ward, 37 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Laurence Burns, 65 Britton street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	William Lowrey, Buren street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John McGahan, 74 French street.....	1	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	John McElroy, 74 French street.....	1	—	—	—
	Thomas McManus, 72 French street.....	1	—	—	—
	Louis Willhelm, 87 French street.....	1	—	—	—
	John Henry Torborg, 221 Chestnut street.....	1	—	—	—
	Philip Kahmer, 195 East street.....	1	—	—	—
	Casper Kahmer..... do.....	1	—	—	—
	John H. Sadler, 18 Jew street.....	1	—	—	—
	A. Bell, 252 Madison street.....	—	—	—	—
6	Christ. Rudolph, 154 East street.....	—	1	—	—
	Jacob Fried Heiss..... do.....	—	1	—	—
	Phillip Ruekert,* 153 East street.....	1	—	—	—
	Lewis Ruekert*..... do.....	1	—	—	—
8	Dominick McDevitt, 86 Hillen street.....	1	—	—	—
	N. Berger, 90 Front street.....	1	—	—	—
	John O'Connors, French street, near Exeter.....	1	—	—	—
	G. J. Kuhn, 283 Harford avenue.....	1	—	—	—
	M. Gallagher, corner French and Exeter streets.....	1	—	—	—
	J. Gallagher..... do..... do.....	1	—	—	—
12	James Grady, sr, 12 Garden street.....	1	—	—	—
	James Grady, jr..... do.....	1	—	—	—
	[Illegible,] 44 Bond street.....	1	—	—	—
8	P. M. Holbrook, 80 Buren street.....	1	—	—	—
	A. Rosensteel, 83 Britton street.....	1	—	—	—
	J. S. W. Rosensteel, 83 Britton street.....	1	—	—	—
	J. Leo Rosensteel, 23 Britton street.....	1	—	—	—
	William H. Watson, 56 Britton street.....	1	—	—	—
	George Pausols, corner Madison and Britton streets.....	1	—	—	—
	Patt. McAdam, 36 Harford avenue.....	1	—	—	—
	Edward McAdam..... do.....	1	—	—	—
	Patrick Fennen, 31 Harford avenue.....	1	—	—	—
	Marraus Harkins, 3 Abraham street.....	1	—	—	—
	James Gallagher, Jews alley.....	1	—	—	—
	James McGuire, 1 Abraham street.....	1	—	—	—
	Daniel O'Keeffe, 3 Buren street.....	1	—	—	—
	D. Driscoll, 217 Chestnut street.....	1	—	—	—
	D. O'Keeffe, 5 Monument street.....	1	—	—	—
	Timothy Twony, Buren street, near Monument.....	1	—	—	—
	M. Lang, Stirling street, near Jew alley.....	1	—	—	—
	John Brown, 74 Stirling street.....	1	—	—	—
	Jas. H. Broderick, corner Greenmount and Madison avenues.....	1	—	—	—
	James Morton, corner Greenmount and Madison avenue.....	1	—	—	—
	Morris Shane, corner Greenmount and Madison avenue.....	1	—	—	—
	James Gaffney, 44 Greenmount avenue.....	1	—	—	—
20	Patrick Hamlin, Chatsworth street.....	—	1	—	1
8	Thos. Mooney, Britton, near Willow.....	1	—	—	—
	Randall McDonnell, Britton, near Willow.....	1	—	—	—
	M. Naughton, Webster alley, near Greenmount avenue.....	1	—	—	—
	P. Flaherty, Argyle alley.....	1	—	—	—
	T McClusky, Argyle alley.....	1	—	—	—
	Wm. Gough, Argyle alley.....	1	—	—	—
	Owen Mulligan, Argyle alley.....	1	—	—	—
8	George Johnston, 28 Neighbor street.....	1	—	—	—

* Lived in 8th Ward, but moved.

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	James McCabe, 26 Neighbor street	1			
	Luke McCabe, 26 Neighbor street	1			
	Wm. Clifford, 36 Neighbor street	1			
	John Mallen, 42 Neighbor street	1			
	Daniel O'Neil, McCabes alley, near Valley street	1			
	Thos. Norwood, 32 Willow street	1			
	Edward Leary, 32 Willow street	1			
	Francis Smith, 32 Willow street	1			
	M. Daley, 32 Willow street	1			
	Philip Moon, 2 Willow street	1			
	Samuel McCombe, 2 Willow street	1			
	Michael McCombe, 2 Willow street	1			
	—— Hutton, 2 Willow street	1			
	John Bracken, 2 Willow street	1			
	Joseph Clarke, 2 Willow street	1			
	P. Cassidy, Valley street	1			
	M. McCabe, Valley street	1			
	T. McCabe, Valley street	1			
	R. Irwin, 105 Harford street	1			
	Geo. Hamilton, 103 Harford street	1			
6	Henry Lutts, corner Aisquith and Chew streets		1		1
	Thomas Germon, corner Aisquith and Chew streets		1		1
12	Wm. McFarland, Franklin and Howard streets		1		1
8	Edward Hamilton, Harford avenue	1			
	J. Jennings, Harford avenue	1			
	M. Carroll, Harford avenue	1			
	J. Finden, Harford avenue	1			
	W. H. H. Turner, 26 Greenmount avenue	1			
6	A. Hillman, 89 Chew street		1		1
	P. M. Quinn, Madison and Stirling streets		1		1
15	Malachi Craine, 23 Conway street		1	1	
8	Anthony Harmeyer, 88 French street	1			
	L. Miller, 88 French street	1			
	G. W. Blaney, 163 Greenmount avenue	1			
	James Mulhearn, Liberty alley	1			
	John Valentine Hacker, 101 Greenmount avenue	1			
	Robert J. Ware, 107 Harford avenue	1			
	John McKenna, 136 High street	1			
	Thomas Burke, 121 Harford avenue	1			
	Philip G. Staylor, 89 Greenmount avenue	1			
	P. Seibold, 89 Exeter street		1		
	R. Humphreys, 6 Willow street	1			
	George W. Barker, 162 York road	1			
5	Charles Gehrman, 154 East street		1		1
10	A. Heinz, 80 North Gay street		1		1
8	Daniel Maines, 20 Hillen street	1			
	John Bellman, 128 French street	1			
	Andrew Steiner, 21 French street	1			
	James Bangs, Webb street, near Stirling	1			
	Charles Sacks, 120 French street	1			
	John Trainor, 176 East street	1			
	Richard Cotter, 176 East street	1			
	Miles McCallan, 176 East street	1			
8	Jacob Billmyer, 176 East street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
8	Patrick Fitzgerald, 176 East street	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Augustus C. Medinger, 216 Monument street	1	.....	.....	.....
8	David Dobler, 156 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	C. Wheeler, Greenmount avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	D. Corrigan, 105 Harford avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	Edward McLaughlin, 230 Chestnut street	1	.....	.....	.....
	P. McLaughlin, 230 Chestnut street	1	.....	.....	.....
	H. Geisy, 207 Chestnut street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Andrew Gibson, 96 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Henry Hunt, 94 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Boyle, 88 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John McCalls, 213 Forrest street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John McCue, 286 Harford avenue	1	.....	.....	.....
	R. McElroy, 78 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	N. J. Crummer, 74 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Martin Berger, 90 ——— street .....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Frank C. Marshall, 71 Buren street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	M. Joseph Renter, 89 York street	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Conrad Renter, 8 Monument street	1	.....	.....	.....
	David Reith, 8 Monument street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Simon Codd, 48 Buren street	1	.....	.....	.....
7	Joseph Kellen, 214 Canal street .....	.....	1	.....	1
8	Bernard Gray, 46 Buren street	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Dooner, 46 Buren street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Patrick Gray, 46 Buren street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Gray, Falls street, near Buren	1	.....	.....	.....
	Patrick Hanaway, Falls street, near Buren	1	.....	.....	.....
	Owen Kelley, Falls street, near Buren	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Gray, Falls street, near Buren	1	.....	.....	.....
	P. Mullin, 46 Buren street .....	.....	1	.....	.....
	William Hill, 40 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
20	J. Miles, corner Eutaw and Madison streets .....	.....	1	.....	1
8	Philip W. Mahar, 4 Willow street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Coulter, French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Jones, 40 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Jones, 40 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Hill, 40 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Fields, 46 Liberty alley	1	.....	.....	.....
	James Fields, 46 Liberty alley	1	.....	.....	.....
	John McBride, York road, near Monument street	1	.....	.....	.....
	George Howser, 44 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	James McCart, 2 Humes street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Samuel Carr, Exeter street	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Cormy, 46 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	George Brown, 32 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Joseph Brown, 32 Hillen street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Michael Roddy, 42 French street .....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John Wilson, Monument street, near Bath	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Geynor, 4 French street	1	.....	.....	.....
	J. M. Kidd, French street, near High	1	.....	.....	.....
	J. J. Neir, Monument street, near Britton	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Holland, French street, near High	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Murphy, 101 Harford avenue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	John O'Connor, 20 Liberty street .....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
10	James Sullivan, 91 Harrison street		1		1
8	John O'Connor, 13 French street	1			
	Anton Kircher, 124 French street				
	John Stannar, 112 French street				
	[Illegible]				
	[Illegible]				
	Ph. Rost, 259 Hanover street				
	[Illegible]				
	[Illegible]				
	[Illegible]				
	Michael Bankert, 228 Dallas street				
	Frank Guise, 262 Stirling street				
	H. Stoney, 169 Stirling street				
	J. J. Bertrand, 169 Stirling street				
5	Professor J. D. Murphy, 99 Camden street	1			
11	James Stanton, 7 Pleasant street		1	1	
8	James Walsh, 12 French street, (knew it would be annulled by fraud in other wards)		1		
	Patrick Nugent, 6 French street	1			
	William Pendergast, 14 French street	1			
	Andrew Clark, 20 French street	1			
	George W. Howser, 44 French street	1			
	Friedrich Traber, 52 French street	1			
	Gottlieb Traber, 52 French street	1			
	M. Hahn, 56 French street	1			
	Michael Regan, 54 French street	1			
	Patrick Thomas, 29 Buren street				
	Michael Kelly, 29 Buren street	1			
	John O'Donnell, 29 Buren street	1			
	Thomas Clissen, 29 Buren street	1			
	William Hays, 30 French street	1			
	Ernst Schleup, 66 York avenue	1			
	Peter Fearke, Lefferman's alley, (believed it would be destroyed by fraud in other wards)		1		
	John Ward, 16 Buren street	1			
	Charles Faringer, 14 Constitution street	1			
	John Graham, Buren street	1			
	James Harius, 21 Buren street	1			
	William Deal, 25 Buren street	1			
	William Cox, 65 Front street	1			
	Edward McIntire, 27 Buren street	1			
	Abraham Pruet, 96 Chew street	1			
	James Conoly, 25 French street	1			
	John Bunts, Lefferman's alley	1			
	Samuel Stallings, 18 Monument street	1			
	Peter Frank, 16 Monument street	1			
	William A. Rodenmeyer, 16 Monument street	1			
	Jos. F. Jackson, corner Monument street	1			
	M. J. Grady, 107 Harford Avenue	1			
	J. F. Forrester, 88 Britton street	1			
	Lawrence Byrne, 88 Britton street	1			
	Alonzo L. Rolf, 178 Harford avenue	1			
	John Rutledge, 132 Ensor street	1			
8	William Oswald, 128 Ensor street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	William Brooks, 293 Aisquith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Rob't J. Zachus, 311 Aisquith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Joseph Pepersack, 240 Coss street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	W. B. Johnson, 342 Aisquith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	N. V. Browne, 310 North Caroline street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Francis Woodward, 332 Aisquith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Henry Owing, 60 York road.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	John H Hartman, 267 Aisquith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Bernard Hartman, Eager street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Peter Paulus, 331 Canal street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Joseph Wolf, 324 Aisquith street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Patrick Wenig.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Frantz Stuber, Eager street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	John B. Zimmerman, 317 Canal street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
8	G. D. James, 209 Forrest street.....	1	-----	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit :*

On this 5th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared M. J. Grady, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years

has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals, and the peace and order of the community, are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faith-

lessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty; while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the men who had them in charge; whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated, for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congres-

sional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	C. G. Thompson, 66 West Madison street	1			
3	Simon Donovan, 92 Register street		1		1
11	J. C. Canfield, 157 St Paul street	1			
	A. Q Woods, 169 North Calvert street		1	1	
	J. Carrel Jenkins, St. Paul street	1			
	Ambrose Whaley, 84 St. Paul street		1		1
	Thomas G. Taylor, 162 North Calvert street	1			
	W. F. Clark, Calvert and Madison	1			
	James E. Ward 85 Charles street	1			
	Edward Ward, 66 Centre street		1	1	
	Edward Aller, 66 Centre street	1			
	Thomas Poultney, jr., 66 St. Paul street	1			
	D. C. Rench, 29 St. Paul street	1			
8	John T. O. Halloran, 41 Front street	1			
16	Nicholas Geiss, 258 North Eutaw street		1	1	
	F. Baichmenn, 215 South Eutaw street		1	1	
	Michael Schirk, 240 South Eutaw Street		1	1	
	H. Goffel, 168 South Eutaw street		1	1	
	Jos L. Wasserman, 146 South Eutaw street		1	1	
	D. H. Allers, 140 South Eutaw street		1	1	
	Henry Muller, 190 South Eutaw street		1	1	
	F. Muthert, 80 South Eutaw street		1	1	
	Jacob B. Ackler, 72 South Eutaw street		1	1	
	Patrick Flannagan, 6 Buren street		1	1	
20	Hugh Drain, 26 Biddle street		1	1	
19	John McCollum, 136 Poppleton street		1	1	
18	Michael Clark, 182 Poppleton street		1	1	
	John Keys, 186 Poppleton street		1	1	
16	Perce Burns, 152 Eutaw street		1	1	
4	August Dierholz, 8 Lombard street		1		
	Michael Byrne, 20 Conard street		1		
5	John Flynn, corner of East and French streets		1		
9	Thomas Stevenson, 10 Second street		1		
4	Patrick Birthistle, 100 Granby street		1		
	Daniel Lane, 2 Slimmers alley		1		
	John Kelly, 22 Slimmers alley		1		
9	Wm. Leach, 127 Baltimore street	1			
14	George S. Dickey, 9 South Eutaw street	1			
15	Henry May and Brother, 127 Baltimore street		1		1
18	F. Henkelman				1
19	John W. Kirkman, 383 Lexington street				1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	Andrew Dunn, 349 Lexington street	1			1
4	Charles Schaur, 35 Albemarle street			1	
9	Joseph Rest, 12 Mercer street			1	
11	Ephraim Price				1
7	John L. Welds, 128 Bond street		1		
3	A. H. Pollitt, 573 West Lexington street		1		
	James J. Barton, 223 East Fayette street		1		
4	Jonathan J. Chapman, 141 East Baltimore street	1			
3	Andrew J. George, 235 East Baltimore street	1			
12	George M. Bokee, 277 Lexington street	1			
	John D. Wilson, 274 Saratoga street	1			
19	Sam'l F. Wylie, NW. corner Fremont and Saratoga streets	1			
	William Wilson, 274 Saratoga street	1			
	Jos. M. Walter, 58 Howard street	1			
17	H. Müller				
	Chris. Meehan				
	H. D. Heider, 273 Hanover street		1		1
	John F. Stone, 120 Johnson street		1		1
	Robert Forsyth, 262 Tharp street		1		1
	Joseph Houseman, 92 Hamburg street		1		1
	George Voice, 144 Light street		1		1
	William Kemp, 64 West street		1		1
	James M. Philips, 224 Light street		1		1
	Wm. Hogg, Charles street		1		1
	Edward Callahan, 25 Abbey's alley		1		1
	Frederick Rush, Light street		1		1
	John W. Sykes, Abbey's alley		1		1
	Patrick McMahon, 90 Bloomington street		1		1
15	Thomas McDermott, Charles street		1		1
	Patrick Murphy, 10 Hughes street		1		1
	Michael McPhilips, Armstead lane		1		1
18	Jesse Galway, 51 Scott street		1		
15	Martin Connolly, 41 Armstead lane		1		1
	Thomas Curly, York street		1		1
	James M. Mahon, do	1			
	Barclay Flarrity, do		1		1
	Edward Corbit, do		1		1
	Michael Gattey, do		1		1
	Henry Hughes, Montgomery street		1		1
13	Alexander G. Brashears, 29 South Liberty street	1			
	Johann Rosenberger, Saratoga street	1			
11	Joseph Metzung, 63 Mulberry street	1			
	Mickel Hoffman, Ivy alley	1			
	Valentine Winheim, 84 Bank street	1			
10	Barnard Reynolds, 90 Holliday street		1	1	
11	Robert Atkinson, 113 Saratoga street	1			
15	Thomas J. Gray, 100 York street		1	1	1
12	Henry Sandmann, 52 Raborg street		1	1	
19	Nicholas Denhardt, 121 — street		1	1	
4	Henry Woehrn, 64 Granby street		1		1
14	Wenzel Scheitel, 60 King street		1		1
16	Louis Scherzer, 73 North Eutaw street		1		1
	George Stump, 181 Conway street		1		1
20	John Hoffman, 80 Union street		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	Adam Sohl, 252 Sharp street	1	1		1
3	Anton Frotzmann, 100 ——— street.....	1	1		1
9	Eugene Daly, Wine street.....	1			
	John McSorley, 25 Light street.....			1	1
	—— Bellis, 4 Light street.....				1
	Peter Ostara, Fountain Hotel.....		1		1
4	Charles H. Herrlich, 86 East Lombard street.....		1		
1	John Hertel, 269 Fleet street.....		1		
9	Samuel Haslam, 25 Second street, corner Frederick.....		1		
	Levi Hartz, 15 Second street	1			
4	Tobias Hartz, 77 Lombard street.....	1			
8	Ludwig Link, 47 ——— street	1			
9	Mycee Jacob, 5 Second street	1			
	Israel Busnesne, 1 Second street		1		
3	J. Hamilton, 357 East Baltimore street		1		
15	Fr. Witte, 3 Spring court.....		1		
16	A. Wheatfield, 6 Second street		1		
8	John J. McCormick, 191 East street.....	1			
3	Asa Day, 8 Lower Broadway.....		1		
8	Thomas Woodden, 312 Forest street.....	1			
3	Richard Westervelt, Bond street near Lombard.....		1		
9	James O. Connor, 40 Pratt street.....		1		
3	Valentine Dolan, 212 Lombard street.....		1		
11	F. Bushman, corner Hanover and Hamburg streets.....		1		
	Charles M. Dougherty, 130 Park street.....		1		
1	Charles Crawford, 8 Fountain street.....		1		
15	John Moran, 65 York street.....		1		
	L. Grindle, 90 York street		1		
8	John Dempsey, 82 French street	1			
19	Thomas Forbey, Chatsworth and Pierce.....		1		
8	A. Murphy, 150 Macferon street.....	1			
16	John Davis, 66 Perry street		1		
9	James O. Connor, jr., 40 Pratt street.....		1		
	Hy. Smith, Centre Market space		1		
4	H. Gottmiller, Albemarle and Granby streets		1		
	William Dellenty, 21 Concord street		1		
7	John Bonn, 94 Eden street.....		1		
4	Jost Myers, 30 Albemarle street		1		
5	Thomas Ryan, 73 North High street.....		1		
20	Hiram Woods, sr., 167 Garden street.....	1			
3	A. J. Saulsbury, 138 Central avenue.....	1			
9	Thomas Armstrong, Fountain Hotel.....	1			
7	Archibald Wilson, 168 Orleans street.....		1		
	H. Reynolds, 156 Bond street.....		1		
4	James Kelmallin, Slimmer alley		1		
7	P. Correcan, 66 Dallas street.....		1		
8	P. McMahan, 5 Abrehan street	1			
11	Lawrence Clarke, Richmond street.....	1			
	James Duff, 3 Hargrove alley	1			
4	R. Sandorf, 41 Lombard street.. ..		1		
9	John Lutz, 17 Fish Market space		1		
	Joseph Kiser, 9 Fish Market space		1		
7	Maxwell Connor, 91 Bethel street.....		1		
	T. McCluney, Caroline street, near Mulliken.....		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4	William Watson, 65 Wilkes street, near High.....	1	1		
7	C. Todd, Dallas street, near Orleans.....	1	1		
6	T. Danvier, 97 Sterling street.....	1	1		
14	John H. Jones, 196 Lexington street.....	1			
8	Henry Griffin, 365 East Baltimore street.....	1			
9	Patrick Doyle, 11 Lombard street.....	1			
	T. U. Fischer, 14 Lombard street.....	1	1		
	S. Erbad, 12 Lombard street.....	1			
	George Pool, 22 Lombard street.....	1			
	Lee Scutelbash, 27 Lombard street.....	1	1		
	John Toikel, 69 Market space.....	1	1		
	Patrick Denny, 36 Lombard street, near Frederick.....	1	1		
16	Charles E. H. Holmes, 123 Camden street.....	1			
18	O. Bühner, 541 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		
19	E. Baumhauer, 9 Baker's court.....			1	
18	John T. S. Stork, 459 West Lombard street.....	1			
14	Gottfried Keirser, 6 North Green street.....	1			
	Valentine Triester, 35 Eutaw street.....		1		
16	Charles F. Myre, 55 Eutaw street.....		1		
	John Stuerker, 57 Eutaw street.....		1		
17	Henry Korner, 172 Henrietta street.....		1	1	
	Gainry Gägee, 157 Henrietta street.....		1	1	
	Herman Wollenberg, 175 Henrietta street.....		1	1	
	Lewis Lindeman, 193 Henrietta street.....		1	1	
16	C. W. Rosidinger, 274 ——— street.....		1	1	
	J. Plack, 266 South Eutaw street.....		1	1	
	George Schülz, 272 South Eutaw street.....		1	1	
	George Bauer, 272 South Eutaw street.....		1	1	
	Charles Davis, 270 Eutaw street.....	1			
	T. T. Galaskaw, 270 Eutaw street.....		1	1	
19	Richard S. W. B——, 240 Pratt street.....		1	1	
16	John Fox, 268 Eutaw street.....		1	1	
17	Alexander Lonz, 298 Sharp street.....		1	1	
16	James Shuley, 264 Eutaw street.....		1	1	
17	Aloir Ronubb, 105 ——— street.....		1		1
	John Marshall, 408 Light street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 52 Durst alley.....		1		1
	Eli Lathe, 312 Light street.....		1		1
16	Henry Wettenkind, 170 Lee street.....		1		1
15	William Bussman, 240 Charles street.....		1		1
17	Peter Austen, 116 West street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 221 Washington street.....		1		1
	George Schneider, Smith's distillery.....		1		1
	Tobias Kalvalaga, 106 West street.....		1		1
	Thomas Murphy, 78 William street.....		1		1
	Michael Caporell, 352 South Charles street.....		1		1
	Henry Collins, 486 Light street.....		1		1
	Henry Baker, corner Light and West streets.....		1		1
	Peter Brunnuch, 378 Light street.....		1		1
	[Illegible].....		1		1
	John Fletcher, Light street.....		1		1
	Henry Lenz, 32 Gitting street.....		1		1
	Thomas Voyce, 120 West street.....		1		1
17	Jacob Zapp, 162 West street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	Henry Malk, 25 Elizabeth street	1	1		1
	Charles Theodore Balla, West street	1	1		1
	[Illegible]	1	1		1
	[Illegible]	1	1		1
	Adam Ruppert, 352 Charles street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 111 West street	1	1		1
	John Raur, 125 West street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] Elizabeth street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 60 Elizabeth street	1	1		1
	Andrew Peoop, 448 Light street	1	1		1
	William Makswel, 420 Light street	1	1		1
	Martin Amer, 114 West street	1	1		1
	Joseph Flood, 125 William street	1	1		1
	William Dunham, West street	1	1		1
	Thomas Kuiht, 448 Light street	1	1		1
	Isaak Woods, 108 West street	1	1		1
	Francis Collins, 356 Light street	1	1		1
	Adam Mlip, Light street	1	1		1
	George Jacobs, Charles street	1	1		1
6	J. W. Richardson, 10 Aisquith street	1	1		
2	G. Bastianelli, 104 Exeter street	1	1		
4	Wm. Ward, 118 East Baltimore street	1	1		
10	J. Boyd, 26 St. Paul street	1	1		
13	A. McCafferty, 68 Lexington street	1	1		
20	G. A. Knell, 185 Biddle street	1	1	1	
	Adolph Meissner, 129 Garden street	1	1		
	Louis Kesting	1	1		
	P. Kelly, 104 Richmond street	1	1		
	W. P. Smith, 108 Richmond street	1	1		
	George Blum, 96 Richmond street	1	1		
11	John Dorn, 161 Park street	1	1		
19	John Conrad, 20 Ogsden street	1	1		
20	George W. Davis, 321 Ross street	1	1		
13	S. Medair, 61 St. Paul street	1	1		1
20	Henry B. Wigars, 307 Garden street	1	1		1
6	W. H. Frazier, 44 Eden street	1	1		
9	[Illegible]	1	1		
19	Charles A. Shields, 387 West Lexington street	1	1		1
15	L. R. Newcomer, 56 Conway street	1	1		
20	J. J. Hayne, 401 Eutaw Place	1	1		
3	Wm. J. Bennet, 305 East Baltimore street	1	1		
20	E. Crumbacker, 128 Hoffman street	1	1		
12	Francis Gallagher, 171 North Paca street	1	1		
16	Horace D. Swann, 197 Aisquith street	1	1		1
3	James McNeal, jr., 272 East Baltimore street	1	1		
	Thos. H. Mears, 270 East Pratt street	1	1		
20	E. Palmer, jr., 67 McCulloch street	1	1		
6	Wm. Kirk, 208 Aisquith street	1	1		
7	T. A. Willis, 182 East Fayette street	1	1		
6	John Flynn, 46 Jackson street	1	1		
18	Jacob T. Hall, 106 Hollins street	1	1		
20	William Conn, 287 North Howard street	1	1	1	
	James C. Conn	1	1		
	G. Yoskell, 49 Orchard street	1	1	1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	[Illegible,] 82 Orchard street	1	---	1	---
	Charles Miller, 91 Orchard street.....	1	---	1	---
	[Illegible,] 93 Orchard street.....	---	---	---	1
4	G. W. Heibert, 19 South High street	---	---	---	1
20	Conrad Hild, 101 Orchard street.....	---	1	---	---
	John Fisher.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	Vincent Curst, 51 St Mary street	---	1	---	---
15	George W. Smith, 166 Hanover street.....	---	1	---	1
17	Levin Granger, 19 Warren street.....	---	1	---	1
	Charles Rebstock, 367 South Eutaw street.....	---	1	---	1
15	George Cook, 231 Hughes street.....	---	1	---	1
	Thomas Murry, 178 Hughes street.....	---	1	---	1
	William Maloney, 213 Charles street.....	---	1	---	1
17	Pat. Managen, 213 Charles street.....	---	1	---	1
	William Preston, 194 Montgomery street.....	---	1	---	1
	Patrick Murray.....do.....do.....	---	1	---	1
	John Murray.....do.....do.....	---	1	---	1
	Darby Coen.....do.....do.....	---	1	---	1
	Thomas Murray.....do.....do.....	---	1	1	---
	Christian Filchner, 16 Hamburg street.....	---	1	---	1
11	E. C. Neale, 23 Franklin street.....	1	---	---	---
	Henry E. Johnston, 79 Monument street.....	1	---	---	---
	Elliott Johnston.....do.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Charles Frick, 103 Park street.....	1	---	---	---
	Winfield S. Anderson, 183 North Ellicott street.....	---	1	---	---
	James Ryan, 4 Tyson street.....	---	1	---	1
	Rob't Campbell, Mount Vernon Place.....	1	---	---	---
	Telfair Marriott, 56 Mount Vernon Place.....	1	---	---	---
	H. D. G. Carroll, jr., 90 Monument street.....	1	---	---	---
	William Woodville, jr., 74 Franklin street.....	1	---	---	---
	Frank Sullivan, 22 Cathedral street.....	1	---	---	---
	J. J. Sullivan.....do.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	W. Woodville, 113 North Charles street.....	---	†1	---	---
	Horace L Brooke, 85 North Charles street.....	---	†1	---	---
	William H. Brent, 42 Mount Vernon Place.....	1	---	---	---
	Riggin Buckler, 135 North Charles street.....	---	1	---	1
	Charles Tiernan, 123 North Charles street.....	1	---	---	---
	Fred. Von Kapff, 85 Park street.....	---	1	---	1
	Thos C Harris, 93 Cathedral street.....	1	---	---	---
	R. H. Harris, 116 St. Paul street.....	---	§1	---	---
	Francis W. Alricks, 61 Courtland street.....	1	---	---	---
	Andrew Aldridge, 124 North Charles street.....	1	---	---	---
19	Joseph Lough, 74 George street.....	---	1	---	1
6	Isaac N. Lightner, 150 Monument street.....	1	---	---	---
11	Jno. S. Williams, 100 Park street.....	---	1	---	1
19	Jas E. Hewes, 29 Gilmore street.....	---	1	---	Riot.
12	Dan'l F. Pope, 157 North Paca street.....	---	1	---	1
11	J. Lyle Clarke, 81 Park street.....	1	---	---	---
10	Wm. M Pegrany, 75 North Charles street.....	---	1	---	1
	Chas. Wilmer, 49 Lexington street.....	---	1	---	1
11	Thomas Riggs, 110 Park street.....	---	1	---	1
	Frank Frick, 132 North Charles street.....	1	---	---	---

* Voting, a farce. † Polls prematurely closed. ‡ Went to vote at 2 o'clock—polls closed. § Out of town.

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
20	Philip A. Ball, 123 McCulloch street.....	---	1	---	Lick'd.
18	W. P. Sisson, 490 West Fayette street.....	---	1	---	1
15	Anthony Bonn, 58 Conway street.....	---	1	---	1
	Z. H. H. Cropper, 108 Hanover street.....	---	1	---	Afraid.
4	Thos. J. Cropper, 35 High street.....	1	---	---	---
16	Chas. R. Gwyn, 108 Hanover street.....	---	1	---	1
4	J. B. Welch, East Baltimore street....	---	1	---	1
11	Rich'd H. Pleasants, 106 St. Paul street.....	---	1	---	---
	A. Groveman, Charles and Eager streets.....	1	---	---	---
12	J. G. W. Marriott, North Eutaw street.....	1	---	---	---
11	Rob't W. Allen, 66 Centre street.....	1	---	---	---
	Wm. S. Waters, 8 North Charles street.....	1	---	---	---
20	Chas. Howard, jr., Preston street.....	---	1	1	---
11	Wm. Key Howard, Park street.....	1	---	---	---
3	Henry Diggs, 63 South Eden street.....	1	---	---	---
15	R. T. Penington, 65 Hill street.....	1	---	---	---
11	W. B. Nelson, 74 Courtland street.....	---	1	1	---
15	H. K. Long, 80 Camden street.....	---	1	---	1
9	George Reilly, 26 West Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
18	William L. Sharetts, 386 West Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
9	P. Morton, 18 South Gay street.....	---	†1	1	---
14	H. Carey, 30 North Eutaw street.....	---	1	---	1
6	J. W. Cressman, 135 Sterling street.....	1	---	---	---
20	G. R. Hyland, 184 Hoffman street.....	---	1	1	---
11	W. F. Dalrymple, corner of Park and Centre streets.....	1	---	---	---
9	R. Rennert, Second street.....	†1	---	---	---
10	W. Gilmer, jr., do.....	1	---	---	---
20	M. S. Norman, McCulloch street.....	1	---	---	---
11	T. Rolf Jenkins, Centre street.....	1	---	---	---
12	S. W. Hopper, Franklin street.....	---	1	1	---
4	W. S. Hinds, 15 South High street.....	1	---	---	---
18	C. Emmerich, 324 West Lombard street.....	---	1	1	---
13	John F. Wegner, 101 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
11	H. F. Jackson, 78 West Monument street.....	---	1	1	---
	John S. Wright, 117 North Charles street.....	1	---	---	---
4	W. R. Jackson, 7 North Exeter street.....	---	1	1	---
14	H. N. Willis, Saratoga street.....	---	1	1	---
11	F. Gallagher, 109 Calvert street.....	---	1	1	---
15	T. W. Campbell, 39 Lee street.....	---	1	1	---
18	James S. McFarland, 42 Amity street.....	1	---	---	---
8	John Sutto, jr., 225 Aisquith street.....	1	---	---	---
18	Washington Head, 207 Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
	Thos. M. Norris, 383 West Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
5	D. C. Springer, 56 East Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
	Thos. P. Jenkins, corner of Chestnut and Fayette streets ..	1	---	---	---
18	Abr'm B. Patterson, 327 West Fayette street.....	---	§1	---	---
15	John A. Little, 149 Hanover street.....	---	||1	---	---
6	John Myers, 37 Aisquith street.....	---	¶1	---	---
19	B. H. Hobbs, 119 Walsh street.....	1	---	---	---
3	P. R. Fryer, 81 Bethel street.....	1	---	---	---
4	Thos. J. Lemmon, 7 Loyd street.....	1	---	---	---
3	John H. Marriott, Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
19	Jesse Y. Small, 3 Chatsworth street.....	---	1	---	---

* Did not think it worth while to vote. † Driven from the polls, and lost his watch. ‡ Assaulted at the polls
 § Polls obstructed. || Polls obstructed. ¶ Polls obstructed.

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation
11	J. Q. Bowen, 369 Cathedral street.....	1	1		1
12	Wm. H. Henning, 61 North Howard street	1			
11	Jos. H. Clarke 20 Mulberry street.....	1			
6	M. B. Cunningham, 206 Aisquith street.....				
20	W. R. Howard, 225 North Eutaw street.....		1		
19	Jno Martin, 379 Lexington street.....	1			
1	Daniel Hagan, 8 Chester street.....		1		
13	Alex'r Close, 59 North Charles street.....		1		
10	J. B. Williams, Monument Square		1		
4	Leonard Passano, Fawn street.....	1			
4	Louis Passano, 23 South High street.....	1			
4	Hugh Bolton, 20 Front street.....	1			
6	Francis S Elder.....				
12	John C. Hachtel, Jasper street, (prevented).....		1	1	
11	James Wilson, St. Paul street.....	1			
7	Geo. A. Braughner, 78 Eden street.....	1			
18	Jonathan Swainscott, 52 Oregon street.....	1			
	James Jomitty, 20 Valley street.....				
19	J. M. E. Minnick, North Fremont street.....		1		
6	Samuel Burnham, 296 Canal street	1			
8	Wm. McCorny, 4 Antony street.....		1		
9	James O'Hara, 26 Concord street	1			
10	Thos. J. Irving, 23 North Calvert street.....	1			
20	John McMullen, 64 McCulloch street		1		
18	H. L. Edmondson, 606 Fayette street.....	1			
6	Jas H. Carlile, 32 Aisquith street.....	1			
5	Nicholas Foxcroft, 46 Aisquith street	1			
8	Michael McCabe, 46 Valley street.....	1			
6	W. H. Hare, 181 Ender street				
11	C. D. Hollins, 145 St. Paul street.....	1			
	Christopher C. Dunn, 95 Cathedral street	1			
	Bernard Firman, 103 Calvert street, (not allowed).....		1		
20	John Nolan, 25 Mosher street, (not allowed).....		1		
11	F. Fedon, 107 Calvert street.....	1			
	James Conlin, 135 North street, (not allowed).....		1		
	James Johnston, Susquehanna Hotel	1			
	Thos. Campbell, his + mark, Holliday and Pleasant, (afraid.)		1		
	John McGrann, Holliday street, (not allowed)		1		
	B. McDermot, his + mark, Holliday street		1		
	Owen O'Neill, Belvader bridge.....		1		
8	M. Sheehan, Greenmount street.....	1			
	Robert Miller, West Baltimore street, (not allowed).....		1		
	Patrick Keegen, 141 Front street.....		1		
20	James Brunt, 487 Pennsylvania avenue, (not allowed).....		1		
11	James T. Wilson, 97 St. Paul street, (no use).....		1		
	Michael Volkar, North street, (no chance).....		1		
	Patrick Preston, his + mark, 6 Mulberry street		1		
	Edward Dunn, 116 North street, (a vote lost)		1		
	Owen Rean, North street, his + mark, (no use).....		1		
	John Ball, 125 Calvert street	1			
	James Garvey, 134 Calvert street.....	1			
	Dennis Sullivan, 115 North street, (afraid).....		1		
11	Dennis Shannon, 114 North street, (not allowed).....		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	James McNeill, Bath street, (threatened)	1	1		
	James Gurley, his + mark, Bath street, corner of Davis, (cooped two days before election.)	1	1		
	John Brady, his + mark, 102 North street	1	1		
	[Illegible.] 103 North Calvert street	1	1		
	William T. Ely, North Calvert street	1	1		
	[Illegible.] 113 North Calvert street	1	1		
	James Garland, 106 North Calvert street, (no use)	1	1		
	Geo. W. Sherwood, 111 North Calvert street	1	1		
	E. McDevitt, 12 Madison street, (no chance)	1	1		
	John A. Coleman, 12 Madison street, (afraid)	1	1		
	Hugh Hagan, his + mark, 1 Centre street	1	1		
	Francis Rote, his + mark, 1 Centre street	1	1		
	John H. Coulter, 3 Centre street	1	1		
	James Coulter, 3 Centre street	1	1		
	B. F. Starr, 112 Calvert street, (afraid)	1	1		
	Nath. Williams, 10th ward	1	1		
	Henry Myers, 52 North Calvert street	1	1		
13	James C. Barry, 46 Liberty street				
7	W. O'Laughlin, 218 East Fayette street				1
5	B. F. Bussey, 74 Exeter street		1	1	1
	J. T. Bussey, 74 Exeter street		1	1	1
19	James Alexander, 209 Mulberry street				
13	William H. Gobright, 70 North Howard street	1			
3	Andrew Fryer, 67 South Bethel street		1		1
20	J. H. Chase, 253 North Howard street				
18	Michael Hays, 122 Hollins street		1		1
8	M. McParlane, 221 Britton street	1			
20	Richard Dawes, 154 Garden street		1		1
	Alexander Stewart, Bolton street		1		1
	James Hammel, 2 John street				
12	A. L. Richardson, 269 Saratoga street	1			
19	George Wambach, Amity street		1		1
18	Francis J. Fullum, 41 Amity street		1		1
5	Edw. Coghlen, 39 Hillin street				1
20	Edward Connelly, 136 Garden street		1	1	1
1	O. Byrne, 120 Wolf street	1			
13	Henry Bele, 113 West Fayette street	1			
8	W. P. Jennings, 15 French street	1			
	S. Peacock, sr., 248 Eden street	1			
6	Thomas W. Ewing, 77 Chew street		1		
16	James J. Delany, 61 South Eutaw street		1		1
	Jacob Croft, 244 South Eutaw street		1		1
18	J. Martin, 634 West Baltimore street		1		1
14	B. V. Richardson, 172 German street		1		
	H. Bryan, 28 Pearl street	1			
19	Jennings Paul, 34 George street		1		1
5	Richard Bowen, 35 North High street	1			
4	James Davidson, 14 East Falls		1		1
18	Thomas Broderick, 175 North Paca street		1		1
20	B. F. Waters, 279 Madison avenue		1	1	
7	Jesse M. Francis, 67 Holland street	1			
	William Calvert, 116 Caroline street		1	1	
7	Adam J. Gosman, 66 North Eden street			1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	Benjamin Charles, 96 South Ann street.....				
11	F. S. Coskey, 117 Calvert street.....	1			
	John Riach, St. Paul street.....			1	
	Thomas C. Jenkins, St. Paul street.....	1			
	Thomas Murdock, Mount Vernon Place.....	1			
20	Jacob Derenberger, 67 Ross street.....		1	1	
	George Derenberger, 67 Ross street.....			1	
11	James Carr, 94 Franklin street.....			1	
10	John R. Glonniger, 47 Mulberry street.....	1			
	Theo. E. Clifton, 42 Lexington street.....	1			
	William Parkin Scott, 16 St. Paul street.....	1			
11	J. C. Haugher, 149 St. Paul street.....	1			
12	Thomas McCusker, 11 Saratoga court.....			1	
20	William H. Savage, 104 Dalphin street.....	1			
19	John Robinson, 166, corner of Franklin street.....	1			
8	George McGaward, corner High and Hillen streets.....	1			
19	Jeremiah McCarthy, 129 Spence street.....			1	
7	Charles Brecht, 396 East Monument street.....	1			
20	John Mincher, 27 Garden street.....	1			
	Jeremiah Dillon, 27 Ross street.....			1	
	Frederick Albert, 207 Biddle street.....			1	
11	John W. Faul, 328 Howard street.....			1	
	Clemment Johnson, 328 Howard street.....			1	
	Hugh McConnell, 320 North Howard street.....			1	
	William Barry, 9 Chew street.....	1			
	John Murphy, 362 Howard street.....			1	
	John Bausch, 314 Howard street.....	1			
20	John McConnell, 301 Howard street.....			1	
12	Charles Freinshien, 153 Madison street.....			1	
11	John A. Ludwig, 111 Saratoga street.....	1			
	George Hildebrand, 84 Park street.....	1			
	John Mayer, 111 Park street.....	1			
	J. H. Lowebaugh, 64 Park street.....			1	
19	S. A. Muth, 400 Saratoga street.....			1	
11	J. H. Bokel, 62 Park street.....	1			
	Thomas Lautner, 68 Mulberry street.....			1	
13	A. Ostendorf, 120 Saratoga street.....	1			
	T. Ostendorf, 120 Saratoga street.....	1			
12	A. Mehlgeinten, 137 Franklin street.....	1			
	S. Haller, 135 Franklin street.....			1	
	S. H. Stiner, 133 Franklin street.....		1		
20	Nicholas Carr, 92 Ross street.....			1	
	James McMahan, corner Ross and Orchard streets.....			1	
17	Geo. W. Reeder, 172 Montgomery street.....		1	1	
	John H. Adams, 83 William street.....		1		1
15	John Smith, 14 Henry street.....		1		1
17	George Sitage, 280 Light street.....		1		1
	C. Wortman, 70 Johnson street.....		1		1
	S. Muth, corner Light and Warren streets.....		1		1
15	Daniel Akers, 12 Henry street.....		1		1
7	Felix Creegan, Holland street.....		1		1
17	Charles H. Reeder, Charles street.....		1		1
3	Nathan Gurney, 36 Gough street.....		1		
15	Jos. G. Dunn, 108 Hughes street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
15	John T. Hoofnagle, 29 Hill street	1			
17	Martin Caldwell, 631 Light street		1		1
	J. Calin, 73 Cross street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 331 Charles street		1		1
49	James P. Caldwell, 46 Penn. avenue, (in peril)	1			
20	J. Beatty Graff, 156 Biddle street, (in peril)	1			
8	Wm. H. Neilson, 196 East Monument street, (in peril)	1			
13	Edward Laroque, 98 Fayette street	1			
12	W. H. Clark, 131 Mulberry street	1			
18	G. A. Pumphrey, 386 North Lombard street, (in peril)		1	1	
	Thomas Denoe, 666 West Baltimore street, (in peril)		1	1	
	James J. Hopper, 650 West Baltimore street, (in peril)		1	1	
8	David Madden, 290 Aisquith street, (in peril)		1	1	
6	Charles H. Bradford, 76 Aisquith street, (in peril)		1	1	
19	Daniel Tuttle, 427 Lexington street, (in peril)		1	1	
13	John Rose, M. D., 57 Sharp street.	1			
8	Wm. B. Brown, 170 East street, (drove from polls)		1	1	
5	Barnard Owens, corner Hillen and East streets, (drove from polls)		1	1	
20	Thomas Lee, Madison avenue	1			
16	Jno. H. Woodward, 190 South Paca street	1			
12	John Nants, 166 Eutaw street	1			
3	William J. Reed, 84 Bond street		1		1
19	John Gilney, 481 Lexington street		1		1
8	Patrick Molloy, 12 French street	1			
11	G. H. Baynard, 7 Cathedral street		1		1
18	Edward Wells, 25 South Cary street, (voted with difficulty) ..	1			
8	Owen McIntyre, 68 Buren street	1			
9	Martin Hedian, 19 Mercer street		1		1
20	J. D. Pratt, office corner Baltimore and Charles streets	1			
	H. Ebert, 4 McCullough street		1		1
18	Theodore Esendero, 1 Pearl street	1			
6	Lindsey Sturgeon, 10 McElderry street, (with difficulty)	1			
14	John Freeman, 450 West Baltimore street, (with difficulty) ..		1		1
13	John W. Myers, 42 Howard street	1			
6	N. R. Selby, McElderry street	1			
30	Charles F. Diggs, 122 Grundy street, (on account of fraud) ..		1		1
8	L. Morgan, 229 Aisquith street	1			
5	Cormth. Wasz, 127 Front street	1			
13	Dr. M. Merryman, 134 West Fayette street, (saw many pre- vented from voting by violence)	1			
20	William McConkey, 303 West Madison avenue	1			
20	J. S. Reese, 179 Hoffman street, (my ticket was torn up as being passed into the window)		1		1
7	James M. Court, 9 May street, (my ticket was torn up as being passed into the window)		1		1
6	Geor. A. Steiner, corner Aisquith and Orlean streets	1			
	Nath. Sewers, 44 McCulloch street	1			
12	Jackson Douglas, 126 Mulberry street	1			
19	Wm. H. Cole, sr., 459 West Lexington street, (violence)		1	1	
6	James O. Lee, 14 McElderry street	1			
12	James Girvin, 149 North Paca street	1			
20	W. L. Fisher, 250 Madison street, (violence at the polls) ...		1	1	
13	William McElwee, 11 New Church street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
13	William Doyle, 42 Park street	1			
6	Timothy O'Connell, 42 Canan street		1		1
20	George W. Koockogy, 586 West Lombard street, (was driven away)		1		1
12	Edwin Johnson, 51 Ross street		1		1
20	B. S. Elder, 79 Biddle street	1			
19	James P. Kennedy, 36 Pennsylvania avenue	1			
11	A. D. Miller, 85 St Paul street, (attempted to vote at 2 o'clock, could not do so in consequence of violence.)		1	1	
4	D. C. Driscoll, 35 East Fayette street	1			
10	Nelson Poe, 25 Lexington street	1			
5	Jacob Gross, 106 High street	1			
1	Oliver Wood, 335 East Pratt street	1			
11	John Donnell Smith, 25 Park street	1			
	Thos. M. Keerl, 44 Cathedral street, (polls closed by violence)		1		1
20	John Q. A. Jones, 96 McCulloh street, (knocked down and beaten)		1	1	
12	James Dougherty, 181 North Eutaw street	1			
8	Jno. Whidenstucken, Caroline street	1			
11	Lander N. Gittings, 62 Mount Vernon Place	1			
5	John Rodgers and son, North High street	1			
20	Geo. S. Riggs, 175 Hoffman street, (in peril)		1		1
14	Dr. C. H. Raborg, 191 West Lombard street	1			
10	D. A. O'Donnel, M. D., 39 North Gay street	1			
13	Thos. Wm. Hall, jr., 17 Barnet street	1			
18	Jeremiah Coyne, 26 Poppleton street	1			
	S. R. Smith, 45 Hollins street		1	1	
20	E. F. Baldwin, 79 Biddle street	1			
5	John J. Laty, 16 Fayette street, (at great risk of life)	1			
18	Joseph D. Broughton, 6 Poppleton street, (at great risk of life)		1	1	
16	Fy. Tarman, Eutaw and Pratt streets	1			
20	D. B. Confere, 44 Biddle street		1	1	
7	John Chrystal, 226 North Gay street, (with difficulty)	1			
3	T. H. J. Davis, 287 East Pratt street	1			
	Thos. K. Turner, 176 Chestnut street	1			
20	John N. McCoy, 297 North Eutaw street		1		1
	W. H. Johnson, 21 Centre Market street		1		1
17	John Latcher, 299 South Charles street		1		1
14	Berhat Schmus, 171 King street		1		1
19	A. Richnien, 429 Lexington street		1		1
18	Jacob List, 948 West Baltimore street		1	1	
5	Gustav Kaschner, 30 Little McElderry street		1	1	
1	Fossoin Brug, 346 Eastern avenue		1	1	
1	George Frug, 346 Eastern avenue		1	1	
18	Paul Knuuf, 10 Frederick road		1	1	
20	Anthony Wolf, 45 Orchard street		1	1	
20	George Netulf, 45 Orchard street		1	1	
11	August Gwynn, 64 Little Pleasant street		1	1	
17	Wm. Swindell, 23 Warren street	1			
15	William Seipp, 88 Hughes street				
16	James Newell, 7 McElderry street, was driven away from the polls				

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
16	Chas. Moore, Eutaw street, voted in the 12th at the risk of life	1			
2	W. B. Burke, 47 Thames street	1			
1	Samuel Beard, 111 Mulligan street	1			
6	Geo. M. Harris, corner Gay street and Belair market		1		
19	James Laughlin, 367 Franklin street		1		1
	James Donaldson, 10 Pierce street		1		
20	George Riggs, 251 Hooffman street		1	1	
4	Richard Pattison, 28 Lloyd street				
17	Chas. E. Beauchamp, 44 Warren street				
12	Benjamin F. Miller, 109 Pine street	1			
18	John McNevin, 855 West Baltimore street		1	1	
5	M. Shaw, corner Hillen and High streets	1			
6	Chris. Hanlan, Clay street		1	1	
13	Mac Pittman, 28 Green street		1	1	
6	M. Ramsey, 11 Holland street				
16	Geo. E. Cooper, 154 Lee street				
5	Timothy Dempsey, 28 North Exeter street				
3	George W. Benett, 95 Gough street				
6	John Wilson, 21 East street		1		1
11	Charles F. Mayer, 29 Franklin street	1			
9	Joseph Cooper, 6 Swann street	1			
20	Edward G. Starr, 73 McCulloch street	1			
1	James R. Jeffers, 411 Fayette street		1		1
17	Conrad Lindenman, 188 William street	1			
15	John Woodman, 49 Conway street	1			
	Robert Hooper, jr., 127 Hanover street	1			
19	R. J. Baker, 36 South Charles street		1		1
11	Wm. H. Cox, 42 West Monument street	1			
19	J. H. Hutchinson, 455 West Fayette street		1		1
5	John H. Hill, 87 North High street		1		1
6	Samuel S. Mills, 236 Aisquith street	1			
3	John W. McCoy, 36 North Eden street		1		1
8	Henry Rodermyer, 14 Greenmount avenue	1			
14	James D. Spilman, Maltby House	1			
4	Thomas H. Coulson, 82 East Pratt street		1		
18	L. E. Ballard, West Fayette street extended		1	1	
5	Simon Wedge, 119 North High street		1		1
9	Reverdy Johnson, jr., 20 South street	1			
4	G. H. Chabot, 27 East Fayette street		1		
18	John Saumenig, Scott street		1		1
6	Wm. H. McCormick, 16 McElderry street	1			
4	Edw. J. Saunders, corner High and Fayette streets	1			
18	Jeremiah Storm, No. 330 West Fayette street		1		1
20	Hugh Davey Evans, 360 North Eutaw street	1			
5	Charles C. Fulton, 44 East Fayette street, (ruffians in full possession of polls; protected by police)		1		
12	Edward M. Wise, 175 North Howard street	1			
7	Wm. L. Forward, 231 Eden street, (voted, through a friend, after having been stuck with an awl)	1			
4	Samuel Norris, 483 North Baltimore street	1			
9	Michael Kessler, 317 West Franklin street	1			
	Wm. S. Thompson, 5 West Baltimore street	1			
9	Louis Muller, 87 Baltimore street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	James N. Muller, 107 Broadway	1			
18	E. D. Freeman, 533 West Fayette street		1		
3	Joseph H. Boyd, 270 East Baltimore street		1		1
15	J. T. Watkins, 170 Hanover street	1			
18	Wm. D. Mills, 59 Hollins street		1		1
4	Jno. Houffer, 66 East Baltimore street	1			
12	R. M. Janney, 81 North Paca street	1			
	T. S. Rhett, 205 North Howard	1			
6	Launce J. Chobet, 230 Madison street		1		1
14	Wm. Crane, 180 West Lombard street, (voted, but in terror for my life)	1			
10	George S. S. Davis, 49 Lexington street, (unwilling to make an attempt to vote)		1		
8	Oldum Rissu, 22 Neighbor street	1			
7	Lammond Faldmann, 65 Mullikin street		1		1
1	M. Berlemann, 299 Canton avenue		1		
17	T. M. Sarhse, 196 Montgomery street		1	1	
	E. Sadisz, 240 Hanover street		1	1	
8	P Klebe, 30 Liberty alley	1			
7	Christian Ubele, 69 Mullikin street		1		1
2	Henry Brall, 336 South Bond street		1	1	
7	[Illegible,] 68 Mullikin street		1	1	
20	Charles F. Dinger, 220 Hollins street		1		1
3	Rev. A. O. Brickman, 227 East Fayette street	1			
4	[Illegible,] 75 East Lombard street		1		1
17	Conrad Reinhardt, 229 Sharp street		1	1	
3	Henry Bornaman, 911 Caroline street		1	1	
17	Anthony Hegele, 321 South Charles street		1		1
19	Z. L. Wimgorl, 362 Saratoga street		1	1	
18	[Illegible,] 16 Carrolton street		1		1
16	August Wambach, jr., 102 South Eutaw street		1		1
10	John Rasemer, 48 Harrison street		1		1
1	Jos. Wiley, 240 Broadway	1			
9	George P. Steinbach, 79 West Baltimore street		1		1
10	John F. Bartholdt, 94 North Gay street		1		1
3	Henry Whey, 84 Register street	1			
18	Andrew Etchner, 188 Lemon alley		1	1	
	Tosane Vuck, 47 Oregon street		1		1
16	Henry Hoffmeister, 68 Camden street		1	1	
19	Adam Wildermuth, 354 Pierce street		1	1	
3	Maller Snoider, 29 Dallas street		1	1	
2	Meisocul Vismidl, 135 South Caroline street		1		1
15	John Hofmann, 223 South Charles street		1	1	
19	Henry Bnosher, 49 Carlton street	1			
8	Sirany Nape, 226 Dallas street	1			
6	Lyeowege Felpe, 23 Orleans street		1	1	
3	Thomas Krubler, 140 South Caroline street		1		1
5	Julius Schroeder, 37 North Canal street		1	1	
9	Charles Creamer, 24 Marsh market space		1	1	
6	Philipp Walter, 15 Ensor street		1		1
	Frederick Früke, 30 Edward street		1	1	
19	Ernot Frederick Blume, 372 Saratoga street		1	1	
17	Lewis Dreshfield, 421 Light street		1		1
19	William Lewis, 104 North Schroeder street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	John Adair, 86 Preston street.....	1	1		
17	John W. Davis, 170 Montgomery street.....	1	1		1
	John Gaune, 170 Montgomery street.....	1	1		1
	David Sank, Charles, near Hamburg street.....	1	1		1
12	Jno. A. Bowen, 141 North Paca street, (suffered violence)...	1			
15	A. McKewen, 51 Lee street.....	1	1		1
13	John R. Yates, 156 West Lombard street.....	1	1		1
19	Chas. E. Gettstich, 311 Franklin street, (with difficulty)...	1			
17	Wm. J. Page, 168 Montgomery street.....	1	1		1
4	John Ruff, 170 Montgomery street.....	1	1		1
19	Chas. Scott, 437 Lexington street, (mockery of the elective franchise; vote thrown out).....		1		
20	Geo. Byrd, 234 North Eutaw street, (polls in possession of ruffians).....		1		
2	George King, 38 Thames street.....	1			
20	George A. Williams, 77 McCulloh street, (crowding, and inefficiency of police officers).....		1		
11	Marx M. Hart, 244 Baltimore street.....				
3	John J. Mattison, 55 South Eden street.....				
	Michael Hammen, 106 South Bond street.....		1		1
20	Geo. W. Andrews, 237 Eutaw street.....	1			
5	Wm. P. Lightner, 146 North Exeter street, (with difficulty)...	1			
8	Francis D. Hetzler, northwest corner Eager and Aisquith st.	1			
10	John B. Toules, 146 West Baltimore street.....	1			
3	C. Gunthe, 183 East Baltimore street, (with difficulty)....	1			
6	Wm. H. Phelps, 345 North Gay street.....	1			
19	Geo. Oussard, 343 North Lexington street.....		1		
10	Wm. Dawson, jr., 21 Courtland street.....		1		1
13	Rob't Fulton, M. D., 53 South Sharp street.....	1			
	S. Lehmayr, 75 North Liberty street.....	1			
	Jas. H. Meixsel, 602 West Fayette street.....	1			
17	A. R. Lemcke, 245 South Sharp street.....		1		
10	John N. Barney, U. S. N., 49 Lexington street.....	1			
5	Wm. P. Cole, 138 Hight street.....	1			
16	Thos. P. Narley, 145 South Paca street.....	1			
12	S. J. Kuhn, 225 Saratoga street.....	1			
10	Geo. D. Bealby, 50 St. Paul street.....	1			
18	William Graham, 518 Baltimore street, (with difficulty)...	1			
5	A. F. N. Rolfe, 103 North Exeter street.....				
12	Wm. C. Auly, 106, Monument street.....		1		
	Thomas Armitry.....				1
4	Andrew Bayer, 36 East Baltimore street.....		1	1	
11	Fr. Reine, 37 Pleasant street.....				
9	Charles Chultz, 33 West Lombard street.....		1	1	
16	Ludwig Emmerich, 16 North Poppleton street.....		1	1	
15	A. Sturm, 241 Light street.....		1		1
5	W. Polmeyer, 50 North Exeter street.....		1	1	
15	C. V. Smitt, 148 [illegible].....		1		1
10	John Koch, 92 Harrison street.....		1		1
	[Illegible,] 43 North Frederick street.....		1	1	
	Wm. Koch, Mansion House.....		1		1
4	J. Chr. Zeecher, 105 South High street.....		1		1
19	Chs. Woolman, 74 Schroeder street.....		1	1	
12	Tos. Senger, 75 Schesnoort street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
8	John A. Robbyr, Boundary avenue	1	---	---	---
	Charles G. Rothhanpt, 61 Britton street	1	---	---	---
14	Ad. Engur, South Green street	1	---	---	---
9	E. C. Clinton, 143 West Baltimore street	1	---	---	---
8	Henry Leh, 236 Eager street	1	---	---	---
	Charles Hüth, 265 Aisquith street	---	1	---	1
7	[Illegible,] 54 North Caroline street	---	1	1	---
17	[Illegible,] 31 Plumb alley	---	1	1	---
	John B. Sessner, 122 Henrietta street	---	1	1	---
19	Wilhelm Vileye, 491 Saratoga street	---	1	1	---
10	Martin Rettinger, 90 North Gay street	---	1	1	---
6	John E. Popp, 43 Ensor street	---	1	---	1
	William Borz, 19, Sterling street	---	1	1	---
19	Jacob R. Drège, 333 Lexington street	---	1	1	---
12	Joh. Adam Shüter, 151 North Eutaw street	---	1	1	---
3	Louis Muth, 73 South Caroline street	---	1	---	1
7	[Illegible,] 68 Mullikin street	---	1	---	1
3	[Illegible,] 23 Dallas street	---	1	---	1
11	[Illegible,] Little Pleasant street, 1st door next Catholic ch.	1	---	---	---
	[Illegible,] 240 Broadway	---	1	1	---
9	John E. Shoberth, 82 Market space	---	1	---	1
12	Bernhard Bona, 115 Pearl street	---	1	---	1
4	John William Hahne, 30 Albemarle street	1	---	---	---
16	[Illegible,] 110 South Eutaw street	---	1	1	---
7	Thomas Pierson, 94 Jefferson street	---	1	1	---
1	[Illegible,] 47 Alice Ann street	---	1	1	---
	[Illegible,] 67 Alice Ann street	---	1	1	---
	[Illegible,] 47 Alice Ann street	---	1	1	---
20	Jennings Paul, 34 George street	---	1	---	---
5	Richard Brown, 35 North High street	1	---	---	---
4	J. S. Davidson, 14 East Falls street	---	1	1	---
18	Thos. Broderick, 175 North Paca street	---	1	1	1
5	A. G. Hanberge, 55 Baltimore street	---	1	---	1
9	S. Burgernder, 53 Baltimore street	---	1	---	1
	G. B. Veachler, 47 Bath street	---	1	---	1
13	S. H. Pick, 16 North Eden street	---	1	---	1
9	Henry Staut, 45 Baltimore street	---	1	---	1
4	Daniel Shwab, 75 East Lombard street	---	1	---	1
	Adam Griezian, 18 Little Gough street	---	1	---	1
10	Christian Smith, 31 Baltimore street	---	1	---	1
	Joseph Selager, 27 North Frederick street	---	1	---	1
9	L. Eckhardt, 13 Second street	---	1	---	1
4	Jas. Friedenwald, 16 Loyd street	---	1	1	---
	Moses Friedenwald, 111 East Baltimore street	---	1	1	---
	Michael Rosenfield, 111 East Baltimore street	---	1	1	---
	G. Rosenfeldn, 111 East Baltimore street	---	1	1	---
	S. Guinthal, 111 East Baltimore street	---	1	1	---
	J. Young, 1 East Baltimore street	---	1	1	---
9	Lewis Hecht, 1 Market space	---	1	1	---
10	Johann Henry Mouse, 63 Harrison street	---	1	1	---
5	K. Strasburger, 89 North Gay street	---	1	1	---
9	S. Herybery, 9 Market space	---	1	1	---
	H. Ballin, Market space	---	1	1	---
	Aberham Wornstz, 12 Market space	---	1	1	---

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
9	Joseph Goodman, 10 Market space	1	1	1	
	Samuel Wiel, 14 Market space.....	1	1	1	
3	Moses H. Weil, 25 North Eden street.....	1			1
9	Isaac Hirshberg, 16 Centre market space.....	1			1
	D. Sinlop, 28 Centre market space.....	1	1	1	
	W. Turk, 46 Centre market space.....	1	1	1	
	A. Felaenheimer, 28 Centre market space.....	1	1	1	
	Fred. Treytag, 24 Marsh market.....	1	1	1	
	R. G. Fanning do.....	1	1	1	
	Wm. Henry..... do.....	1	1	1	
	C. Halm..... do.....	1	1	1	
	F. Seimmel..... do.....	1	1	1	
12	Martin Butler, 48 Ross street, (intimidated).....		1		
7	Denis Delacey, 221 Canal st., (compelled to vote against his will.)	1			
11	Daniel Gillian, 63 Centre street.....		1		1
	Daniel McParland, 154 Calvert street.....		1		1
10	Michael Maring, 68 North street.....		1		1
11	W. H. Mitchell, 53 Centre street.....	1			
12	Charles Reilly, 20 Saratoga street.....		1		1
11	John Craigh, 174 Park street.....	1			
	M. F. Cabell, Fountain Hotel.....		1		
	S. Hillen Hunter, 81 Centre street.....		1		
	P. S. Rede, 80 Monument street.....	1			
20	John Kramer, 62 Ross street.....		1		
11	J. S. Nicholas, 66 Franklin street.....	1			
	W. H. Hoffman 45 Franklin street.....	1			
	Wm. T. Murdock, Fanklin and St. Paul streets.....		1		
13	Thos. D. Johnston, Saratoga street.....	1			
11	Robert Hehr, Read street.....		1		
	Chas. Fernan, 123 North Charles street.....	1			
	John Gregy, 126 North Charles street.....	1			
	John H Arnall, 229 North Charles street.....		1		
4	Frederick Kaiser, 15 East Lombard street.....		1		
	George Blum, 15 East Lombard street.....		1		
	F. Litz, 23 East Lombard street.....		1		
	George Geiartz, 26 Albemarle street.....		1		
	John F. Schierhold, 28 Albemarle street.....	1			
	Christ. Wedemeyer..... do.....	1			
	Ch. Seitz, 32 Pratt street.....		1		
	John F Etchburg, 64 Eastern avenue.....	1			
18	C. F. Kahueg, 59 Portland street.....		1		
4	[Illegible,] 69 Albemarle street.....		1		
	Daniel Miller, 22 East Pratt street.....		1		
5	Moses Hecht, 72 East Fayette street.....		1		
4	Jacob Hecht, 14 Laid street.....		1		
3	Isaac Metzger, 33 Fawn street.....		1		
4	R. Oppenheimer, 10 Albemarle street.....		1		
5	Ch. Henson, 72 East Fayette street.....		1		
9	Simon Marybungo, 32 North Pratt street.....	1			
19	Henry Nagel, 304 West Mulberry street.....		1		
9	Jas. Cassing, 33 Pratt street.....	1			
3	Jas. O'Neil, 81 Spring street, (for fear).....		1		
2	John Hupp, 193 Caroline street, (for fear).....		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	William Morrow, sr., 2 N. Schroeder street		1		
12	A. B. Sulzbocher, 31 N. Eutaw street.....	1			
14	John Delany, 86 N. Eutaw street		1	1	
12	J. H. Cox, 58 N. Green street.....	1			
	C. Wattensheids, 477 W. Baltimore street.....		1	1	
20	E. Knabe, 105 Biddle street.....		1	1	
14	J. H. Reip, 285 Lombard street.....		1	1	
	F. Oelmann, 65 German street.....		1	1	
15	Thomas Adams, 162 S. Howard street.....		1	1	
14	Louis Smith, 54 German street.....		1	1	
18	Alfred Weller, 514 Lexington street.....	1		1	
16	John J. Holmes, 123 Camden street.....	1			
13	W. Brodbeck, 45 German street.....	1			
12	Joseph Kathmann, 2 State street.....		1	1	
13	J. W. Mitchell, 22 Sharp street	1			
	Robert Bowman, 37 German street.....		1	1	
15	L. H. Adlere, 37 German street.....		1	1	
12	J. C. Betz, 123 Howard street.....		1	1	
18	Ed. Jackel, 865 Baltimore street		1	1	
7	John Hofmann, 219 Canal street		1	1	
8	J. C. Pipino, 20 Ensor street.....		1	1	
10	H. Wehrhane, 50 St. Paul street.....		1	1	
15	George Hofman, corner of Pratt and Sharp streets	1			
12	John B. Dietrich, 150 Pearl street.....	1			
10	Marcey Fountain, jr., 15 Columbia street		1	1	
20	A. C. Matthews, 241 Eutaw street.....		1	1	
19	William Black, 270 Mulberry street.....		1	1	
9	George Schauer, 51 Charles street		1	1	
18	John Bender, 6 Republican street		1	1	
16	Thomas Conner, 12 Haw street.....		1	1	
9	J. H. Vondrecht, 53 Charles street	1			
7	A. J. Hankey, Broadway	1			
19	Robert Wihle, Pratt street, 334	1			
15	Henry Struth, 213 Hanover street.....		1	1	
9	John Monteverde, 196 Pratt street	1			
16	Friedrick Reinheimer, jr., 209 S. Eutaw street		1	1	
13	S. Goodman, 206 W. Pratt street		1	1	
18	L. Brehne, 81 ——— street.....		1	1	
13	E. J. Ward, 71 Lee street.....		1	1	
15	George Hannan, 193 W. Pratt street		1	1	
12	John Dwyer, 101 Eutaw street.....	1			
	Michael McNamara, 2 Jasper street.....	1			
19	John Albert, 125 S. Paca street.....	1			
12	[Illegible,] 16 New street		1	1	
11	Jonathan Mullan, 1 Cathedral street.....	1			
	J. C. Ohlendorf, 84 N. Howard street.....	1			
	William G. Ohlendorf, 86 N. Howard street.....	1			
	George Pistel, 100 N. Howard street.....	1			
	Martin Snyder, 100 N. Howard street.....	1			
	Henry Ulman, 74 Mulberry street.....		1	1	
12	Francis Burkamp, 149 Eutaw street		1	1	
20	Lorenz Beikirch, 8 Tesser street.....		1	1	
	George Schmus, 63 Orchard street.....		1	1	
11	William Keenan, 109 N. Calvert street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Thomas Drohan, 79 Franklin street.	1	1		
	Henry Gibney, 79 Franklin street.	1	1		
12	Christy Reily, 79 Franklin street.	1	1		
11	David Drohan, 79 Franklin street.	1	1		
12	B. B. Kerman, 138 Franklin street.	1	1		
20	Valentine ———, 58 Ross street.	1	1	1	
11	Patrick Conner, Park street.	1	1		
20	[Illegible.]	1	1		
8	[Illegible.]	1	1		
20	George Eichman, 57 Orchard street.	1	1		
	Heneri Pliübenpieg, 92 Orchard street.	1	1		
	George Dressell, 83 Ross street.	1	1	1	
	James Quinn, 133 Ross street.	1	1	1	
	F. H. Numsen, 117 Ross street.	1	1	1	
	Jos. Turst, 119 Ross street.	1	1	1	
12	August Osterman, 47 Ross street.	1	1		
20	N. Kreisser, 54 St. Mary street.	1	1		
	George Kullman, St. Mary street.	1	1		
	John C. Hacker, 36 St. Mary street.	1	1		
12	John Weber, 33 St. Mary street.	1	1		
	Jacob Hübner, 33 St. Mary street.	1	1		
	[Illegible,] 45 St. Mary street.	1	1		
11	John A. Hammer, 121 Saratoga street.	1	1		
12	Joseph Fink, 221 Franklin street.	1	1		
	Henry S. Fink, 172 North Eutaw street.	1	1		
	John Hodes, 125 North Franklin street.	1	1	1	
18	Charles Tydings, 18 Odgon street.	1	1		
12	Stephen J. Sarsfield, 158 Eutaw street.	1	1		
	Stephen Sarsfield.....do.....do.	1	1		
20	Henry File, 118 Ross street.	1	1	1	
	John G. Kestler, 114 Ross street.	1	1		
	Henry Wagh.....do.....do.	1	1	1	
10	J. Burcrum, 67 Harrison street.	1	1		
20	James W. Fee, 160 Biddle street.	1	1		
	Bernard Kerwin, 124 Ross street.	1	1		
	Joseph Pfisterer, 84 Union street.	1	1	1	
18	Daniel Shaffer, 251 South Baker street.	1	1		
20	Joseph Stabler, 152 Bedel street.	1	1		
11	John Seluslinn Dah, 80 Howard street.	1	1		
20	Shimnger, 101 Orchard street.	1	1	1	
	Zacharias Baunren, 101 Orchard street.	1	1		
	George Hachtel, 167 Orchard street.	1	1		
	John Leadenbach, 118 Orchard street.	1	1		
7	Herman Havnes, 370 Eager street.	1	1	1	
20	Daniel Schmermer, 190 Biddle street.	1	1		
19	J. A. Stewart, 284 Franklin street.	1	1		1
10	James E. Weaver, 22 West Fayette street.	1	1		1
13	J. K. McAleese, 112 Saratoga street.	1	1	1	
6	James A. Wynn, 60 August street.	1	1		
20	J. H. Mitchell, 299 Madison avenue.	1	1		
	G. Deckelman, 34 St. Mary street.	1	1	1	
12	Andrew Smith, 151 Eutaw street.	1	1		
20	Jacob King 23 Orchard street.	1	1	1	
17	Henry Meyer, 209 Howard street.	1	1	1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
12	Zeuheus Rist, 92 Mulberry street.....	.....	1	1	.....
7	John Sealey, 361 Jefferson and Canal street .....	.....	1	1	.....
12	[Illegible,] 91 Eutaw street.....	.....	1	1	.....
20	C. Mertens, 49 Orchard street .....	.....	1	1	.....
12	H. Hucht, 91 Eutaw street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Tlan. A. Geiglin, 107 Eutaw street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	[Illegible,] 111 Eutaw street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	[Illegible,] 115 Eutaw street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Gottfried Young, 68 York road	1	.....	.....	.....
2	T. V. Schvingter, 317 South Bond street.....	.....	.....	.....	1
20	D. Murry, 268 North Eutaw street.....	1	.....	1	.....

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 20th day of December, 1859, personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, William F. Gibson, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made in the presence of deponent by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partizanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the

city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be a matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about, whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election, the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been, over and again, offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted

authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the law is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men, who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress, from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland, owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the district indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of

the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
14	Wm. H. Emerich, 9 North Eutaw street	1	1		
	L. Y. Blair, 366 West Baltimore street	1	1		
18	H. Grooerman, 2 Cary street	1	1		
	Walter Thrion, 376 Baltimore street	1	1		
	Henry Shirder, 590 Lexington street	1	1		
	W. B. Clark, 272 West Fayette street	1	1		
	Jas. R. Clark, 280 West Fayette street	1	1		
	J. H. Curley, 24 Stricker street	1	1		
	S. J. Sharp, 431 West Fayette street	1	1		1
20	F. Bothrell, 32 Biddle street	1	1		
19	Jno. Murray, of Peter, 279 Franklin street	1	1		
	William Ottey, 277 Franklin street	1	1		
12	William McGowan, 233 Saratoga street	1	1		
14	John McGowan, 33 North Paca street	1	1		
12	J. B. Orvings, 139 Eutaw street	1	1		
14	F. Nathebury, 56 Pearl street	1	1		
12	G. W. Noevel, 9 Josephine street	1	1		
14	V. Dushane, 172 German street	1	1		
	J. B. Heim, corner Fayette and Eutaw streets	1	1		
12	J. Nicodemus, 191 Mulberry street	1	1		
	Geo. P. Thomas, 83 North Paca street	1	1		
16	Ezekiel Miller, 75 South Packer street	1	1		
18	A. Groverman, jr., 2 North Carey street	1	1		
	Tos. Terusey, 668 West Baltimore street	1	1		
20	George Fells, 93 Gorden street	1	1		
8	T. J. Coyle, 28 Hillen street	1	1		
	T. H. Massey, 38 Eager street	1	1		
14	T. H. Horpel, 200 Fayette street	1	1		
19	R. A. Reed, 44 Pine street	1	1		
14	Louis Heply, 200 Fayette street	1	1		
	Wm. Shrip, 216 Fayette street	1	1		
	A. Howble, 259 Fayette street	1	1		
	R. B. Dentry, 40 Pearl street	1	1		
	Jno Halur, jr., 501 Baltimore street	1	1		
	Henry Kemp, 313 W. Fayette street	1	1		
12	Wesley S. Tull, 40 Lexington street	1	1		
14	Charles Anderson, 139 German street	1	1		
16	Samuel Russell, 414 Pratt street	1	1		1
19	Jesse Mettey, 231 Saratoga street	1	1		
13	J. B. Yoll, 52 North Liberty street	1	1		
14	William Ledley, 83 Frémont street	1	1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Names and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
13	M. Gideeman, 7 North Liberty street.....	1	—	—	—
15	G. K. Miller, 96 Hill street	—	1	—	—
16	G. Heinly, 86 Frémont street.....	—	1	—	1
5	Wm. Fosevopt, Chestnut street	1	—	—	—
12	D. Rayhise, 234 Saratoga street.....	1	—	—	—
14	Arthur J. Whiteley, 276 West Lexington street.....	1	—	—	—
	John L. Stieff, 24 Pearl street.....	1	—	—	—
13	George Warfield, jr., 222 Pratt street.....	1	—	—	—
14	Frank Rolison, 31 North Green street	—	—	—	—
	Wm. M. Starr, 260 West Lombard street.....	1	—	—	—
	J. Mowran, 4 Diamond street	—	1	—	—
	Wm. Bollen, 6 Diamond street.....	—	1	—	—
	L. Linbar, 15 Diamond street.....	—	1	—	—
	John Yeakle, 6 Diamond street.....	—	1	—	1
	Irimbrz, 10 Diamond street.....	—	1	—	1
	August Wess, 3 Diamond street	—	1	—	1
19	John J. Purcell, 210 Mulberry street	—	1	—	1
18	J. W. Colley, Wollins street, (prevented).....	—	1	—	—
14	Chas. F. Mayer, of Louis, 22 Green street.....	1	—	—	—
	Christopher L. Mayer, 22 Green street.....	1	—	—	—
	Chas. W. Myers, 438 Baltimore street	1	—	—	—
	Florenz Winter, 6 Green street, (afraid).....	—	1	—	—
	Andrew Nicholson, 4 Green street, (no use).....	—	1	—	—
	Anton Kloke, 10 North Green street, (afraid).....	—	1	—	—
	T. Winter, 10 North Green street, (afraid).....	—	1	—	—
	H. Glaen, 10 North Green street, (afraid).....	—	1	—	—
	Anton Winter, 10 North Green street.....	1	—	—	—
12	W. T. Baldwin, 202 Franklin street.....	1	—	—	—
	R. D. Shields, 49 Green street	1	—	—	—
19	E. F. Hook, 41 George street, (no use)	—	1	—	—
14	Chas. M. Lockwood, 38 Green street.....	1	—	—	—
	William Pickering, 232 Lexington street.....	—	1	—	—
	Sam. Bitsan, 237 Fayette street.....	1	—	—	—
	C. W. Greenfield, 236 Lexington street	1	—	—	—
	Charles Quends, 40 North Green street	—	1	—	—
	T. Kretzer, 30 Greene street, (intimidated).....	—	1	—	—
	C. H. Rippelmeyer, 30 Green street, (intimidated)	—	1	—	—
	J. M. J. Jones, 45 Pearl street	1	—	—	—
	Jas. Mathews, 33 Pearl street.....	—	1	—	—
	John Wall, 31 Pearl street	—	1	—	—
	John W. Adams, 31 Pearl street	—	1	—	—
	Geo. T. Pool, 432 Baltimore street	1	—	—	—
	William Murray, 432 Baltimore street	1	—	—	—
	James Yender, 1 Pearl street	1	—	—	—
12	John W. Bower, 18 Mulberry street, (couldn't vote)	—	1	—	—
18	W. R. Beek, 132 Lexington, (could not vote)	—	1	—	—
13	Joseph H. Bean, 27 North Liberty street.....	1	—	—	—
10	John R. Bond, 38 North Calvert street.....	1	—	—	—
17	Jos. Coster, 417 Light street.....	—	1	—	—
15	James Freeman, Conway street	—	1	—	—
12	Saml. Burns, 81 North Eutaw street.....	1	—	—	—
4	Levin F. Morris, 34 North Front street, (afraid)	—	1	—	—
1	John T. Barton, 62 Washington street.....	—	1	—	—
12	James Lipp, 92 North Green street	1	—	—	—

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
19	C. McKubin, 22 Greenwood avenue.....	1	1		
14	W. Goodsmith, 448 Baltimore street.....	1	1		
18	William H. Thomas, North Fulton street.....	1	1		
14	James F. Moulton, 482 West Baltimore street.....	1			
19	Geo. B. White, 53 George street.....	1	1		
14	Benjamin F. Weishampel, 484 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		
	Joseph. Loane, 490 West Baltimore street.....	1			
	John Davis, 506 West Baltimore street.....	1			
	William M. Jenkins, Baltimore street.....	1	1		
12	George Colflest, 207 Mulberry street.....	1			
14	Signal Appleby, 62 Pearl street.....	1			
	C. A. Schwatrie, 60 Pearl street.....	1	1		1
	H. J. Brownell, 242 Lexington street.....	1	1		
	Sam'l Wheeler, 250 Lexington street.....	1			
	James H. Hogg, 254 Lexington street.....	1			
	William Mentzel, 256 Lexington street.....	1	1		
	John Pittmann, 264 Lexington street.....	1	1		
	Christopher Himicks, 268 Lexington street.....	1			
	Benjamin Whiteley, 276 Lexington street.....	1			
	H. F. Alberti, 278 Lexington street.....	1	1		
	George W. Kreis, 35 Pine street.....	1			
	John Rodenmayer, 27 Pine street.....	1			
	Adam Geddes, 15 Pine street.....	1			
	George Hickman, 210 Fayette street.....	1	1	1	
	Christian Appel, 225 Fayette street.....	1	1		1
19	A. Williamson, 561 Lexington street.....	1			
14	J. C. Gude, 67 German street.....	1	1		
	William Harrman, 214 Fayette street.....	1			
	Jacob Ehrman, 20 Green street.....	1			
19	J. C. Gott, 325 Franklin street.....	1	1		
18	Henry Green, 450 Fayette street.....	1			
14	George W. Clark, 20 South Paca street.....	1			
	C. Davis Irelan, 35 Pine street.....	1			
12	David Irelan, 79 Pine street.....	1			
10	Daniel Albert, 61 Frederick street.....	1			
14	R. Q. Tayle, 258 Lexington street.....	1		1	
20	H. C. Murray, 207 Garden street.....	1			
18	Martin Hoyer, 23 Frémont street.....	1	1		
16	William Taylor, 136 Lee street.....	1			
14	M. Levoring, 284 Lexington street.....	1	1		
	Claudet Baxley, 185 West Fayette street.....	1			
20	Alfred H. Byrd, 234 North Eutaw street.....	1	1	1	
14	Stephen J. Joice, 238 West Fayette street.....	1			
18	Dan'l Duffy, 110 Vine street.....	1	1	1	
14	Henry B. Starr, 258 W. Lombard street.....	1	1	1	
	William Lee Stiles, 19 South Howard street.....	1	1	1	
13	Felix Jenkins, 145 West Fayette street.....	1			
	F. O'Loughlin, 30 Liberty street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Hyatt, 17 Park street.....	1			
14	John Penn, 15 Pearl street.....	1			
	Franklin Napp, 28 Eutaw street.....	1	1		1
13	Edward Barron, 30 Liberty street.....	1	1		1
14	Patrick Rical, 200 Lexington street.....	1	1	1	
13	M. T. Goswell, 122 West Fayette street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
13	Thomas J. Byarly, 122 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	Alexander Millar, 122 West Fayette street.....	1			
	C. James Marshall, 122 West Fayette street	1			
14	H. Fairbank, Wayne Hotel.....	1			
	S. G. Fairbank, Wayne Hotel.....	1			
	James H. Gill, Wayne Hotel	1	1		
	William Sawyer, Wayne Hotel	1			
16	John F. Keyser, 89 Columbia street.....	1	1	1	
13	Charles Goddard, 95 Fayette street	1			
18	Francis Hoover, 199 Columbia street.....	1			
19	Theodore K. Bowerson, 258 Mulberry street	1	1		
14	A. S. Ogle, Wayne Hotel.....	1	1		
	C. Coblins, 137 German street.....	1	1		
	J. W. Kirkland, 181 West Fayette street	1			
14	John L. Hicks, 181 West Fayette street	1			

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit :*

On this 27th day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared George F. Sloan, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that,

by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm ; so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated, have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffanism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election, the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon

every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter, who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the

third and fourth congressional districts, respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
12	William H. Fisher, corner of Franklin and Green streets.....	1	1		
14	Edward H. Reip, 207 West Fayette street	1			
18	A. Livingston King, 390 West Lexington street		1		1
14	Thomas Harvey, 23 North Green street.....		1		1
12	Samuel T. Harvey, 7 Josephine street.....		1		1
12	William Hull, 20 Josephine street.....		1		
20	George Morris, 299 Eutaw street	1			
19	J. Slothower, 315 Lexington street		1		1
	Henry McCoy, 266 Mulberry street.....		1		1
	Belt Norwood, 56 Pine street.....		1		1
	Chas. W. George, 111 German street.....	1			
19	Theodore Mottu, 65 Walsh street.....		1	1	
11	W. D. Davies, 99 Saratoga street		1		
14	George Lycett, 36 North Green street.....		1		
18	George W. Ness, 316 West Fayette street		1		
12	John R. Reifsinder, 36 George street.....	1			
14	G. Jacobi, 445 West Baltimore street		1		
	George Blome, 445 Baltimore street.....		1		
	George Bayen, 447 West Baltimore street		1		1
18	Daniel Meusel, 408 West Lexington street.....		1		
14	Henry Kohlert, 449 West Baltimore street		1		
3	Chas. Kresa, 201 Broadway		1		1
14	W. Paul, 451 Baltimore street		1		1
	Augustin Hammel, 467 Baltimore street.....		1	1	
	Frederick Oberlonder, 469 Baltimore street.....		1		
	John Blunsk, 471 West Baltimore street.....		1		
	August Wattenseheydt, 475 West Baltimore street		1		1
	James McCrea, 487 Baltimore street	1			
	Daniel J. Emich, 487 Baltimore street.....	1			
	John T. Story, 495 Baltimore street.....	1			
18	Edward Adams, 222 Hollins street.....		1		
14	N. Stemple, 497 Baltimore street.....		1		
4	John A. Stemple, 497 Baltimore street.....		1		
12	N. S. Harrison, 56 Josephine street		1		
14	A. Rust, 439 North Baltimore street		1		
	Geo. F. Sloan, 21 Green street	1			
19	S. M. Wolf, 242 Mulberry street.....		1		1
14	James Clarke, 224 Lexington street.....	1			
16	P. Cassidy, 226 Lexington street		1		1
14	H. Schroduze, 222 Lexington street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	G. Remoca, 307 Saratoga street.....	1			
17	Al. Ciser, 184 Johnson street.....	1			
14	C. H. Bushmann, 220 Lexington street.....	1			
19	A. Y. Adam, 233 West Mulberry street.....	1			
	S. G. Romoser, 303 Saratoga street.....	1			
14	John Bennett, 218 Lexington street.....	1			
	Peter Fallon, 216 Lexington street.....		1		1
	Thom. Tracy, Jew alley.....		1		1
13	James Fahey, 20 Oregon street.....		1		1
14	Samuel Raphael, 212 Lexington street.....		1		
	H. P. Spit, 212 Lexington street.....		1		
	W. Weststingfeld, 212 Lexington street.....		1		
	John Saib, 208 Lexington street.....	1			
	R. Cowell, 38 Green street.....	1			
	James Shannessy, 233 Fayette street.....	1			
	John Jas. Boyle, 227 Fayette street.....		1		1
19	Thomas Lister, 324 Saratoga street.....		1		
14	John E. Bilson, 237 Fayette street.....	1			
	David L. Hammersley, 246 Lexington street.....	1			
7	William Boden, 393 Monument street.....	1			
13	Charles Schlarb, 24 South Sharp street.....		1		1
14	Mathias Pfeifer, 32 Paca street.....		1	1	1
	L. J. Reip, 28 North Paca street.....		1		
	John W. Jarboe, 20 North Paca street.....		1	1	
18	D. W. Hoffman, 9 Paca street.....	1			
14	Adam Dietrich, 205 Fayette street.....		1		1
18	S. H. Hahn, 59 McHenry street.....		1		1
14	John Allard, 4 Raborg street.....	1			
	George Geller, 6 Green street.....	1			
12	Anthony O. Houck, 153 Lexington street.....	1			
16	J. P. W. Richardson, 293 Pratt street.....		1		
	Thos. R. Coward, National Hotel.....		1		
14	John C. King, 187 West Lombard street.....	1			
	Lawrence Thomsen, 192 West Lombard street.....	1			
	J. E. Wambersie, 16 North Eutaw street.....	1			
	T. E. P. Brooke, 16 North Eutaw street.....	1			
11	Chas. Harvey, 78 Cathedral street.....		1	1	
14	M. Gillet Gill, 160 Fayette street.....		1		
11	Wm. E. Morris, 138 Cathedral street.....		1		
14	John J. Jacobun, 166 Fayette street.....		1	1	
19	A. Wilde, 255 Mulberry street.....		1		1
16	Charles Hagan, 162 Fremont street.....	1			
8	Samuel Norris, Somerset street.....	1			
12	Thos. B. Anderson, Paca street.....		1	1	
20	Andrew Bilson, 94 Preston street.....		1		1
7	Joseph C. Knight, 71 Eden street.....	1			
20	William G. White, 35 Garden street.....	1			
11	Wm. Benson, 150 Howard street.....	1			
20	R. Chenoweth, 37 Garden street.....		1	1	
15	E. Woodward, 417 West Pratt street.....		1	1	

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 4th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Samuel Bilson, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made in greater or less degree a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been

brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until

the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
14	W. J. Van Ness, 214 West Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
	Lem'l E. Doran, 279 West Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
16	Sam'l H. Adams, 32 Columbia street.....	1	---	---	---
14	Jacob Sommer, jr., Howard and Lombard streets.....	---	1	1	---
	Henry A. Hunt, 36 South Eutaw street.....	---	1	1	---
16	Fred. Daigers, 334 Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
14	John Stalfort, 326 Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
16	Michael Callahan, Little street.....	---	1	1	---
14	Fr. Brennenberg, 344 Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
	Ch. Steinbach, 344½ Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
	S. Freyman, 346 Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
	G. Edeler, 350 Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
	H. Landmard, 350 Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
	Joseph Simon, 348 West Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
	Hy. Munninghausen, 352 West Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
	Augustus Lilemitz, 354 West Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
	Arnold Fortmana.....do.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Henry Hildebrand, 356 West Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
	P. L. Keyser, 358 West Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
	Thomas Caffry, 360 West Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
16	J. C. Kauffman, 126 Barre street.....	---	1	1	---
14	Chas. E. Hughes, 39 Paca street.....	---	1	1	---
	Ph. Uhl, 35 Paca street.....	---	1	1	---
	John Snyder, 33 Paca street.....	---	1	1	---
	P. Farall, 58 Carpenter street.....	---	1	1	---
	James Murry, 51 Carpenter street.....	---	1	1	---
11	Ed. E. Norman, 35 Carpenter street.....	---	1	1	---
18	Martin McLoney, Baskin street.....	---	1	---	1
14	Thomas McMamon, 25 Carpenter street.....	---	1	1	---
	P. Doon, 31 Carpenter street.....	---	1	1	---
	Chr. Hesse, 300 West Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
	G. Bathmann, 304 West Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
16	Geo. W. Sanders, 294 Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
5	John Hamilton, Exeter street.....	---	1	1	---
14	Geo. M. Ehrman, 20 South Green street.....	---	1	1	---
16	J. H. Van Horne, corner of Conway and Paca streets.....	---	1	1	---
	S. Grëencbaum, 298 West Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
14	Sam'l Stonebraker, 223 West Lombard street.....	---	1	1	---
	Charles D. Hicks, 257 West Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
	L. Sommer, Howard and Lombard streets.....	1	---	---	---
3	Sam. Maddox, 67 Bond street.....	---	1	1	---
14	Jesse Hunt, 36 South Eutaw street.....	1	---	---	---
19	John F. O'Neil, 78 Fremont street.....	---	1	---	---
14	P. Stulfert, 54 Eutaw street.....	---	1	---	---

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 5th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William M. Starr, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That, for some years past, there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made in a greater or less degree a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less

anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands ; but the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men ; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and com-

pelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
14	Wm. Woodward, 189 Fayette street.....		1		1
	H. Willis Baxley, 185 Fayette street.....	1			
	C. A. Gambrill, 191 Fayette street.....	1			
	Jas. S. Waters, 170 Fayette street.....	1			
	Francis Burns, 168 Fayette street.....	1			
	F. S. Plummer, Eutaw House.....		1		
	Frederick B. Grafts..... do.....	1			
11	Henry S. Ganett, Howard street.....		1		
14	R. W. Latimer, 61 Eutaw House.....				1
	John Ellicott..... do.....		1		
	Aug. Meyer..... do.....		1		1
	Joseph Rogers, jr..... do.....		1		1
	S. Hartman, 179 Fayette street.....	1			
	C. B. Shugluff, Eutaw House.....		1		
14	Jas. C. Smith..... do.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
14	Chas. Ragge, Eutaw House		1		1
	David Cloud	1			
5	V. C. Armstrong, 18 Fayette street		1		1
14	Howard Heald, 162 Fayette street		1		1
	George Cuttle, corner Fayette and Eutaw streets	1			
	E. C. Wambersie, 16 Eutaw street	1			
	Alexander Kirkland, 181 West Fayette street	1			
	Robert Kirkland.....do	1			
	Josiah Small, 187 West Fayette street	1			
	Edward Small.....do		1		
	E. Dreyer, 173 West Fayette street		1		
	M. Bialla, 23 Howard street		1		1
	Jesse Ringrove, 29 North Howard street		1		
16	C. Jackson Ringrove, 381 West Lexington street		1	1	
18	W. H. Ford, 427 West Fayette street	1			
20	Samuel T. Hatch, 237 North Howard street		1	1	
12	Michael Heaves, 211 West Saratoga street	1			
14	David Bamberger, 43 North Howard street		1		1
12	A. H. Dunlap, 249 Saratoga street				
14	Isaac Resenbaum, 168 Lexington street	1			
	J. Stehl, 31 North Eutaw street		1		
	J. B. Lippincott, 115 German street	1			
	W. H. Shugluff, 215 West Lombard street	1			
	Thos. McArcher, Eutaw House	1			
	Jesse Slingluff, jr.....do	1			
	C. D. Slingluff, 215 Lombard street	1			
18	John D. Swope, 338 West Fayette street		1	1	
14	D. S. White, 165 West Fayette street		1		1
18	G. Baughman, 434 West Fayette street	1			
	J. C. Kremer, 367 West Fayette street	1			
	John T. Kremer.....do		1		
14	Wm. Heald, 158 West Fayette street	1			
	Joseph Branson, 16 North Eutaw street	1			
12	Samuel Grinsfelder, 213 West Saratoga street	1			
14	Joseph Grinsfelder, 25 Howard street	1			
	S. H. Lind, 49 Howard street	1			
	Julius Goldenberg, 51 Howard street	1			
	C. Behrers, 152 Lexington street		1		1
	E. Rosenbaum, 150½ Lexington street	1			
	M. Bronnold, 154 Lexington street	1			
	B. P. Blumenthal, 156 Lexington street		1		
	H. Simon, 164 Lexington street	1			
12	Michael Smith, 131 Pearl street	1			
14	C. Gutmun, 192 Saratoga street	1			
	Morris Weiner, M. D., 24 North Eutaw street	1			
	G. W. Theyock, 26 North Eutaw street		1		1
	V. Firnstein, 40 North Eutaw street		1		1
	O. A. Gill, 160 Fayette street	1			
	A. Shipe, Howard House		1		
	Joseph Daugherty, Howard House		1		
12	S. Schmidt, Pennsylvania avenue		1		1
14	Samuel Moore, 169 Fayette street	1			
	George W. King, 171 Fayette street		1		1
	Andrew King.....do	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
14	H. C. Kirk, 157 Fayette street		1		
	John Nant, 27 Paca street.....		1		1
10	Robert Hodges, Barnum's Hotel.....	1			
14	Lewis M. Eastman, 11 West Eutaw street.....	1			
	John A. Buck, Howard House	1			
	Benjamin G. Fry, Howard House.....		1		
	Theodore Schevattmann, 247 Fayette street		1		1
	John T. Dick, 228 West Fayette street.....		1	1	
12	Henry Gaehle, 100 Pearl street.....		1		1
	Aug. F. Berg, 156 Mulberry street		1		1
14	August Ehrhardt, 59 German street	1			
14	S. F. Shaw, 7 Pearl street.....		1		
19	L. Gaehle, jr., 58 Walsh street.....		1		
	H. F. Gaehle, 58 Walsh street.....		1		1
18	T. List, 20 Oregon street.....		1		1
16	H. Kornbipler, 63 Portland street.....		1		1
12	William Gaehle, 15 Josephine street.....		1		1
18	Charles Rothe, 109 Vine street.....	1			
20	Daniel Tockel, 37 Preston street.....		1		
12	Ferdinand Kiel, State street.....		1		1
18	Henry Weber, 255 S. Paca street.....		1		1
10	Henry Duvel, 49 Harrison street.....		1	1	
16	John Wimmer, 49 Portland street.....		1		
7	George H. Middendorf, 127 Canal street	1			
19	George Wimmer, 59 Walsh street		1		
12	Fred. Moelich, 53 Josephine street.....	1			
18	Fred. Stein, 94 Raborg street		1		1
	John Leake, 63 Vine street.....		1		1
12	H. Freide, 55 Pine street.....		1	1	
18	H. Schoenhardt, 7 Sterret street.....		1		1
	A. Steinhoff, 78 Raborg street.....		1		1
16	T. Hoburg, 247 Conway street.....		1		1
18	G. Salzer, 374 Lexington street.....		1		1
14	T. Georgey, 56 Pearl street.....	1			
	T. W. Kock, 454 Pratt street.....		1		1
	Heinrick Nare, 454 Pratt street.....		1		1
18	Gustav Graeser, 50 Oregon street		1		1
13	Joseph Sautenbenk, 452 W. Pratt street.....		1		1
16	William R. Talbott, 10 Little Green street.....	1			
15	Charles Fronwetter, 910 Hanover street.....		1	1	
14	Amandus Nordkoff, 456 Pratt street.....		1		1
12	Peter Beninger, 15 Josephine street.....	1			
19	George T. Miller, 29 Rock street		1		1
	George Beshen, 329 Mulberry street.....		1		1
16	Henry Schüming, 431 W. Pratt street.....		1	1	
15	Volk Manor, 54 Howard street.....		1		1
7	Henry Miller, 267 Canal street.....		1		1
11	Arthur Mull, 111 Saratoga street.....		1	1	
16	Martin Haynie, 185 Lee street	1			
17	John Long, 124 ——— street.....		1		1
	Henry Mihm, 237 Sharp street.....		1		1
19	Carl Theinert, 75 Schroeder street.....		1		1
14	Charles H. Loewenthal, 27 N. Howard street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
14	Jacob Knipp, jr., 33 N. Howard street.....		1		1
	L. Hess, 35 N. Howard street.....	1			
12	Jacob Rose, 259 W. Lexington street.....	1			
	Valentine Schmitt, 199 Mulberry street.....		1		1
14	D. Dalsheimer, 178 N. Lexington street.....	1			
	F. Simson, 180 N. Mulberry street.....	1			
	Henry George, 180 N. Mulberry street.....	1			
12	John Banner, 194 Lexington street.....	1			
	Hugh Banner, 194 Lexington street.....	1			
18	H. T. Roberts, 576 W. Fayette street.....		1		
1	George S. Gootee, 99 Washington street.....	1			
12	Charles Waller, 251 Saratoga street.....		1		
14	Jas. W. Caster, 14 Pearl street.....	1			
	John Barron, 61 Paca street.....	1			
12	Samuel H. B. Merryman, 189 Mulberry street.....		1		1
14	J. H. C. Reeves, Howard House.....	1			
	Dudley Digges, Howard House.....		1		1
12	Thomas W. Carroll, 52 Paca street.....		1		1
14	H. C. Orme, 25 S. Eutaw street.....	1			
19	John Shaffer, his x mark, 217 Poppleton street.....		1		1
	Charles F. Smith, 12 Rock street.....		1		1
14	F. Peas, 32 Marion street.....		1	1	
	Josiah Rheim, 35 Marion street.....		1		
	G. D. Friese, 34 Marion street.....		1		1
	August Friese, 34 Marion street.....		1		1
20	John N. Johnson, 283 N. Eutaw street.....		1		1
14	T. Heile, 31 ——— street.....	1			
	Christ. Kriete, 42 Marion street.....	1			
12	Robert Hickley.....		1		1
11	William R. Penniman, St. Paul street.....		1		
12	John G. Yellman, 3 State street.....		1		1
	Peter G. Hammer, 60 Eutaw street.....	1			
19	Hy. Risman, 329 Lexington street.....	1			
	A. Kreman.....		1		1
1	Adam Lintner, 101 Star alley.....		1		1
14	George ———, 169 King street.....		1		1
19	Johan Weiyant, 372 Saratoga street.....		1		1
12	Joseph Keener, 135 Saratoga street.....		1		1
16	Carl Namuth, 110 S. Eutaw street.....		1		1
20	William T. Landstreet, 203 Garden street.....	1			
15	John T. Graham, corner of Charles and Barre streets.....		1		1
	J. R. H. Graham, National Hotel.....		1		1
12	Samuel Olendorf, 201 Howard street.....	1			
	John Sharkey, 94 Green street.....	1			
13	Nelson H. Bell, 156 W. Lombard street.....	1			
20	J. A. W. Pearce, 16 St. Mary street.....	1			
10	F. E. Chance, 33 Courtland street.....		1		
12	Faust. Freidenrick, 139 Saratoga street.....	1			
	J. R. Williams, 77 Eutaw street.....	1			
18	L. O. Mercer, 84 Poppleton street.....		1		
	John A. Haney, 546 W. Pratt street.....		1		1
20	F. J. Tarlton, Ross street.....		1	1	
13	Moses Steiner, 132 ——— street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
14	Samuel Kalon, 26 Pearl street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
12	Lewis Steiner, 25 Paca street.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
13	Jacob Steiner, 132 Fayette street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
20	John Massie, 192 Preston street.....	1	-----	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 5th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William H. Slingluff and James C. Smith, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its opera-

tion, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the dif-

ferent wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the 36th Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the 2d day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4	E. Walton Russell, 75 East Baltimore street.....		1		
	J. M. Brown, 14 North Exeter street	1			
	John F. Meredith, 43 South Exeter street.....		1		
	George Wise, 12 Watson street	1			
	Robert Garrettson, 66 South Exeter street.....	1			
	John Brooks, 9 East Pratt street.....		1		1
17	John Wurzbacker, 194 Cross street		1		1
4	P. S. Kinnemorn, corner Pratt and Gough streets	1			
	Hugh Warden, 85 East Pratt street.....	1			
	E. F. Panetti, 21 East Pratt street		1		1
	George Gawley, 65 Albemarle street.....		1		1
17	John Beatty, his + mark, 58 Henrietta street.....		1		1
3	Thomas Dowd, his + mark, 44 Happy alley		1		1
11	William Boucher, jr., 77 Cathedral street.....		1		
4	John R. Balla, 36 East Baltimore street.....		1		1
3	George Obler, 163 East Baltimore street.....	1			
9	T. Krause, 7 South Gay street.....		1		1
4	William Higgins, 2 East Pratt street		1		1
	Christian Ritter, 10 East Pratt street		1		1
	Alexander M. Walter, 5 South Frederick street		1	1	
	R. Hanson, 32 East Baltimore street.....	1			
	Joel Seligen, 31 South Gough street.....		1		1
5	Henry Sauer, 169 North Gay street.....		1		1
4	R. Brackland, 8 East Pratt street.....		1		1
7	A. Hubbard, Canal, near Orleans street		1		
4	J. Fuller, 46 Albemarle street	1			
2	Henry Holland, 44 Lancaster street.....		1		1
4	John Kelly, 16 East Falls avenue.....		1		1
6	James Johnson, 24 Aisquith street		1		
2	Robert S. Beetley, 261 East Pratt street.....		1		
6	D. E. Thomas, 14 Aisquith street		1		
20	R. K. Hawley, 253 Madison avenue.....		1		
13	Ammon Cate, 148 West Lombard street.....	1			
3	Samuel C. Heird, 146 East Lombard street.....		1		1
1	Thomas McCardle, 108 Happy alley.....		1		
	[Illegible,] 234 Ann street.....		1		1
2	Jacob Limperl, 60 Canal street.....		1		1
	Philip Simyerst, 200 Fleet street.....		1		1
3	[Illegible,] 56 Gough street.....		1		1
1	J. W. Martin, 31 Cambridge street	1			
8	George Collins, Eager, near Caroline street.....	1			
1	Daniel H. Bennett, Cambridge street, Canton.....		1		
	Christopher Schutz, 6 Fountain street.....		1		1
6	D. E. Thomas, jr., 14 Aisquith street.....		1		
14	Richard Price, Lombard street	1			
2	Christian Roth, 52 President street.....		1		1
3	August Rumenn, 30 Bank street		1	1	
10	Charles F. Pick, 49 Harrison street.....		1		1
8	K. Schmidt, 265 Eager street		1		1
4	William Berntheny, 98 Lombard street.....		1		1
	Fraugott Paelz, 108 Lombard street.....		1		1
8	J. Binder, 256 North Eden street.....	1			
4	Thomas Fry, 77 Watson street.....		1		1
4	Herden Hungery, 153 Lombard street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4	George P. Schroeager, 78 East Lombard street	1	1		1
	Christian Leutbecher, Washington Hall	1	1		1
	Henri Pretity, 43 Fayette street	1	1		1
	Adolph Baumgarter, 45 Fayette street	1	1		1
3	August Hegers, 32 Spring street	1	1		1
	John Gaiser, 32 Spring street	1	1		1
4	George Kaufholz, 22 President street	1	1	1	
	S. Baumgarten, 45 Fayette street	1	1		1
	Henry Baumgarten, 45 Fayette street	1	1		1
7	Elias Taylor, 111 North Eden street	1	1		
4	John Geiyer, 16 East Pratt street	1	1	1	
8	Randolph Pope, 258 Aisquith street	1			
3	Charles W. Harris, 212 East Pratt street	1	1		1
7	John Weaver, 268 Monument street				
8	George B. Long, 227 Chase street	1			
3	Nephon Watson, 222 East Pratt street	1			
20	Samuel J. Taylor, 267 North Howard street	1			
8	A. McCaddin, corner Yord road and Madison avenue	1			
6	Richard Thomas, 160 Canal street	1			
7	Daniel Leman, 41 McEldery street		1		1
3	William H. Garing, 36 Bond street		1		
4	Henry Voigt, 55 East Lombard street		1		1
	T. A. Boyer, 56 East Lombard street		1		1
	William J. Williams, 54 East Baltimore street		1		
14	Julius Heart, 62 Raborg street		1		1
15	John F. Eichman, 399 Montgomery street		1	1	
5	William Polmyer, 50 Exeter street		1		1
18	W. Budmann, west end Baltimore street		1		1
19	R. Maiber, 494 Pennsylvania avenue		1	1	
8	M. Quanghahn, corner of Baltimore and Front streets		1		1
9	John Schruiber, 123 West Lombard street		1		1
4	William B. Boyd, 1 South Front street		1	1	
5	William Dukehart, 67 North High street				
	Dr. F. Hess, 61 North Front street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 24 Fayette street		1		1
4	F. Gardner, 8 North High street		1		1
	P. Vurgel, 105 Granby street		1		1
6	N. Tillman, 116 Aisquith street		1		1
2	John Habenhasen, 41 Eastern avenue		1		1
4	Bernhard Hof, 66 Albemarle street		1		1
	F. H. Kemper, 23 Albemarle street		1		1
	Matthew O'Connor, 97 Watson street		1		1
	Dedirich Hennis, 2 Watson street		1		1
	John Hulerman, 59 Watson street		1		1
7	Michael Groffin, 228 Caroline street		1		1
	John Brusnan, corner of Eager and Bond streets		1		1
4	William Ward, 63 Watson street		1		1
	C. Bartell, 71 East Lombard street		1		
	John H. Tucker, 28 Stiles street		1		
	W. Spangle, 47 Fawn street		1		
7	H. J. Judlin, 38 Striling street		1		
4	J. Hankey, 31 East Lombard street	1			
17	L. Bierbower, 146 Montgomery street		1		1
19	George Moore, 326 Franklin street		1	1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
15	Martin Rost, 47 Gill street	1	1		1
16	James H. Sewell, 162 Green street	1	1		1
3	Joseph D. Gun, 134 South Bond street	1	1		1
15	Robert McClean, his + mark, 59 William street	1	1		1
17	B. James Hall, 1 Henrietta street	1	1		1
	John Schrinor, his + mark, 18 Elizabeth alley	1	1		1
18	Bergem Duvall, 242 Hollin street	1			
	Thomas Ray, 20 Wrath street	1			
17	James W. Peak, 52 Warren street	1	1		1
15	John Cahill, 5 Hill street				1
17	George Lawrence, 13 Williamson street	1			
	James McMillan, 296 Sharp street	1	1	1	
	John Cord, 292 Sharp street	1	1		
4	Obed Pearce, 60 Fawn street	1	1	1	
19	J. H. S. Teacey, 339 Mulberry street	1	1		1
18	J. T. Trought, 135 Hollins street	1			
17	William H. Lathe, 312 Light street	1	1		1
15	Thomas Hale, 36 William street	1	1		1
1	Lawrence Branna, 276 Eastern avenue	1	1		1
18	Harman Rathmar, 47 Schroeder street	1	1		1
11	Thomas McLain, 10 Mulberry street	1	1		1
5	John Richardson, 161 Exeter street	1	1		1
12	James Carroll, 108 Mulberry street	1			
17	D. D. Robinson, 97 Hamburg street	1	1		1
15	James Sullivan, William street	1			
20	Edward Hoone, 109 Preston street	1	1		1
15	W. H. Sutton, Montgomery street	1	1		1
17	George Wirts, 294 South Sharp street	1	1		1
	Jesse Armiger, 231 Sharp street	1	1		1
	William J. Fairbank, 231 Sharp street	1	1		
	John Kennedy, 106 William street	1	1		1
11	J. Wiles, Charles street	1			
	James Hackett, Charles street	1			
	B. F. Knipe, 59 Centre street	1			
	S. M. Shoemaker, St. Paul and Read streets	1			
	James Murray, St. Paul street	1			
	William Crichton, 36 Monument street	1			
	James Whiting, 75 St Paul street	1			
	M. A. Frednoch, 65 Park street	1			
	Luis Bauer, 65 Park street	1	1		
	Edward Coolehan, 50 Mulberry street	1			
	James O'Brine, 52 Mulberry street	1	1	1	
	Garge Grohe, 71 Park street	1			
	George T. Ramsted, Park street	1			
7	J. H. Hodges, 64 Mulliken street	1			
11	Charles Farnitz, 71 Park street	1	1	1	
	August Farnitz, 71 Park street	1	1	1	
	Anton Stapf, 67 Park street	1	1	1	
	Sebastian Brekm, 67 Park street	1	1	1	
	John Sohiffer, 60 Park street	1	1	1	
13	T. M. Brantigan, 54 Park street	1	1	1	
	Jacob Kaiser, 56 Park street	1			
14	N. Miller, 57 Howard street	1	1	1	
13	John E. Eganson, 114 Saratoga street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
12	Frederick Bull, 114 Saratoga street.....	1	---	---	---
8	Thomas Ratican, 197 East street	1	---	---	---
9	J. Scyffert, 16 Frederick street.....	---	1	1	---
	F. Rautenberg, 16 Frederick street.....	---	1	1	---
	A. Kübler, 13 Frederick street.....	---	1	1	---
	F. Knapp, 19 South Gay street.....	1	---	---	---
3	M. Schmah, 80 Gough street.....	---	1	1	---
9	V. Scheer, South Gay street	---	1	1	---
10	J. Straubenmueller, 70 Holliday street.....	---	1	1	---
9	H. Berger, 41 South Frederick street.....	---	1	1	---
	G. Braconier, 29 West Baltimore street	---	1	1	---
10	W. F. Bissing, 64 North Gay street.....	---	1	1	---
	G. F. W. Sloane, 64 North Gay street.....	---	1	1	---
9	P. Cassidy, 52 Frederick street.....	---	1	1	---
3	Thomas Norris, 189 East Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
9	George Kelley, 53 Frederick street.....	---	1	1	---
	James Flemming, 57 Frederick street	---	1	1	---
	Charles O'Donnell, 49 South Frederick street	1	---	---	---
4	Martin O. Conner, 47 Frederick street.....	---	1	1	---
18	Edward Picket, 134 Reborg street.....	---	1	---	1
12	Jacob Auer, 151 Saratoga street.....	---	1	---	1
	T. Demush.....do.....	---	1	---	1
	Richard Hugg, 118 Mulberry street.....	1	---	---	---
	W. M. Caples, 71 Eutaw street.....	---	1	---	---
14	William Kniss, 391 West Baltimore street.....	1	---	---	---
	Ph. Kniss.....do.....	1	---	---	---
12	William Loan, 12 Josephine street	1	---	---	---
14	Thomas Sheedy, 2 South Paca street.....	---	1	---	---
	Patrick Titty, 14 Cider alley.....	---	1	---	---
16	John Beck, 415 West Pratt street.....	---	1	---	1
14	James Connor, 29 Paca street.....	1	---	---	---
	John Dugan, 4 Carpenter alley.....	---	1	---	1
	W. Friedberger, 32 Paca street.....	---	1	---	1
	Samuel Oppenheimer, 30 Paca street.....	1	---	---	---
	Joseph Kaufman, 54 Carpenter alley.....	---	1	---	---
	Patrick Hasket, 55 Carpenter alley.....	---	1	---	1
	Charles Cimly, 33 South Paca street.....	---	1	---	1
16	W. Greenebaum, 319 Pratt street.....	---	1	---	1
	C. Weler, 313 Pratt street	---	1	---	1
	S. Wilson.....do.....	---	1	---	1
18	James Shriver, Fayette street.....	---	1	---	1
	A. K. Shriver.....do.....	---	1	---	---
16	William E. Sinn, Bane street.....	---	1	---	---
15	M. Kronpenners, 63 Camden street.....	---	1	---	1
16	M. L. Axaus, 303 Pratt street.....	---	1	---	1
	J. Simson, 303 West Pratt street.....	---	1	---	1
	J. M. Hudson, 301 West Pratt street.....	---	1	---	---
11	Leonhard Rohr, 67 Mulberry street.....	1	---	---	---
14	S. Coblens, 141 German street.....	---	1	---	1
	James Redmond, 23 Hall street.....	1	---	---	---
3	Israel Oppenheimer, 170 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
16	Daniel Coblens, 87 German street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Abraham Oppenheimer, 170 East Baltimore street	---	1	---	1
16	William Stinch, 392 Pratt street.....	---	1	---	---

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
14	Charles B. German, 3 South Green street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John Karmsoott, 434 West Baltimore street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Jacob F. Pope, 11 Pearl street.....	-----	1	-----	1
18	Henry Baepler, 120 Columbia street	-----	1	-----	1
12	A. Muthert, 15 Penn avenue.....	-----	1	-----	1
20	Christian Klotz, 110 St. Mary's street.....	-----	1	-----	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 5th of January, 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared H. F. Stichum, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws, and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of the spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on these occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence

of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people in this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities,

with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of the police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence or arrested on the public streets and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts, respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the second day of November last for members of Congress may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
12	Wm. L. Lyon, 229 Franklin street	1			
	Otis Keilholtz, corner Franklin and Green		1	1	
	Laurence F. Dietz, Franklin street		1		1
	John P. Benson, Franklin street		1		1
	Mr. Haupt, Pine street		1		1
	Francis T. Rodenmayer, Pine street	1			
	Owen Cassidy	1			
	Thomas Shallen, Pine street	1			
	James Shallen, Pine street	1			
	Wm. F. Spalding, Pine street		1		1
	C. Maguire, Pine street		1		1
	Jno. F. Sullivan, Pine street		1		1
	N. Hanson, Lexington street		1		1
	Jacob Hehlhein, Lexington street		1		1
	G. D. Spurrier, Franklin street	1			
	John Spicer, Franklin street	1			
	John Bell, Franklin street	1			
	J. S. Johnson, Franklin street		1		
	Henry S. King, Paca street	1			
	Thos. J. Myer				
	E. T. Palmer, Franklin street	1			
	Sam. J. Weaver, Mulberry street		1		
	M. J. Billman, Mulberry street		1		
	John Pfeiffer, Mulberry street		1		
	P. Maguire, Mulberry street		1		
	John Leonard, Mulberry street		1		
	John Abbott, Mulberry street		1		
	Francis Dolphin, his + mark	1			
	Wm. V. Carver	1			
	John W. Mortimer, Saratoga street	1			
	William Gonder, Franklin street	1			
	Wm. Palmer, Franklin street	1			
	William Reed, Franklin street		1		1
	Jesse M. Cullison	1			
	Otto Pietsah, Franklin street		1		1
	John C. Omah, North Paca street	1			
	Geo. Reicke, Saratoga street	1			
	Jno. D. Smith, Saratoga street	1			
	W. F. Smith, Saratoga street	1			
	Henry W. Kelly, Broadway		1		
	Thomas Kelly, Broadway		1		
	George B. Aiken, M. D., Saratoga street	1			
	George A. Pagels, Saratoga and Jasper streets	1			
	John G. Alheit, 32 Ross street		1	1	
	John King, 53 North Paca street	1			
	B. H. Richardson, Saratoga street	1			
	F. A. Richardson, Saratoga street		1		
	John Foos, Pine street		1		1
	Joseph Rogers, Pine street		1		1
	Edward G. Rogers, Pine street		1		1
	C. Theisy, Pearl street	1			
	Peter Friedel, Pearl street	1			
	Henry Gachle, Pearl street		1		1
12	W. L. Bacmeister, Pearl street		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Names and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
12	G. A. Cogswell, Pearl street	1	1		1
	O. B. Bleuman, Franklin street	1			
	Joseph Marlin, Pine street	1			
	Adam Martin, Pine street	1			
	John Carroll, Pine street	1			
	James M. Hook, George street	1	1		1
	Henry Hale	1	1	1	
	G. H. Brandan, George street	1			
	Edward A. Miller	1			
	Walter Ball, Green street	1			
	Chas. Dunlap	1			
	J. B. Eastman, Mulberry street	1			
	John H. Ehlen, Paca street	1			
	Wm. F. Thiede, Paca street	1			
	Francis P. Kelly, Paca street	1			
	Francis Kelly, Paca street	1			
	James Kelly, Paca street	1			
	Richard Marley	1			
	S. M. Geis, 57 Garden street	1			
	R. G. Sanerweire, 114 North Green street	1			
	James E. Carr, 119 North Howard street	1			
	Wm. Granger, 109½ North Howard street	1			
	L. Schiff, 127 North Howard street	1			
	H. Blondheim, 105 North Howard street	1			
	Jacob Altfather, 10 State street	1			
	Muhall Bergen, 113 Howard street	1			
	Frederick Wenholtz, 123 Howard street	1			
	John Young, 86 Mulberry street	1			
	Henry Straus, 61 Green street	1	1		1
	Jamuel Straus, 61 Green street	1			
	James Getty, 141 Saratoga street	1			
	John McAnulty, 96 Mulberry street	1			
13	Charles A. Clotworthy, 76 North Howard street	1			
20	Ichabod Jean, 229 Eutaw street	1			
12	M. Schiff, 97 Howard street	1			
	R. B. Sonnehill, 99 North Howard street	1			
	Jno R. Wright, 119 North Howard street	1			
	Martin Grimgood, 133 Saratoga street	1			
13	Geo. J. Gahring, 74 North Howard street	1			
11	T. R. Cane, 105 Saratoga street	1			
	R. C. A. Pollack, 96 North Howard street	1			
20	S. E. Byrne, 203 Ross street	1			1
19	Michael Camell, southeast corner Saratoga and Chatworth streets	1			
12	John Kermode, 91 North Eutaw street	1			
	Henry H. Pierpont, 117 North Howard street	1			
	John F. Birkmeyer, 117 North Howard street	1			
	George C. McCoull, 131 Saratoga street	1			
9	Hugh Arthur, 371 Saratoga street	1		1	
12	Joseph Kiener, 135 Saratoga street	1		1	
	Andrew Hammer, 1 State street	1		1	
	Gerhard Reineke, 1 State street	1			
	Josepha Kathmann, 2 State street	1			
12	Henry Brusck, 10 State street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
12	Robert Ireland, 183 Lexington street.....		1		
	E. G. Krigg, 183 Lexington street.....		1		
	Thos. Tibbels, 183 Lexington street.....	1			
	Solomon Weingarton, 173 Lexington street.....			1	
	Mechal Praes, Jasper street		1		
	Samuel Hevner, 164 Saratoga street		1		
	Martin Herman, 64 Eutaw street.....	1			
	Richard Brown, 48 North Eutaw street	1			
	James Manning, 66 North Eutaw street.....		1		
	William Prayer, 24 Jasper street.....	1			
	[Illegible,] 24 Jasper street.....	1			
	John G. Marr, 32 Jasper street.....	1			
	Joseph Gassler, 32 Jasper street.....		1		
	George Distelbard, 17 Jasper street.....		1		
	Heinrich Hofmann, 17 Jasper street	1			
	John Ruderer, 6 Jasper street.....				1
	George Reinhard, 1 Jasper street		1		
	Carl Weber, 28 Jasper street.....			1	
	H. Bader, 191 Lexington street.....	1			
	John A. Jurgens, 45 Paca street.....	1			
	Chas. McDonald, 47 North Paca street.....	1			
	Jos. Victory, 188 Saratoga street	1			
	Ath. Gangmoe, 62 Eutaw street.....	1			
	J. Gonder, 62 Eutaw street	1			
	Joel Hinman, 182 Saratoga street	1			
	James C. Murray, Southeast Saratoga street	1			
	Henry Steht, 192 Lexington street	1			
	B. Kinsley, 181 Lexington street.....	1			
	Jas. Wm. Lyon, 92 Monument street	1			
	Ernest Symelenyi, 174 Saratoga street.....		1	1	
	David Maxwell, corner Eutaw and Saratoga streets.....		1		1
	William Fincknaur, corner of Paca and Mulberry streets ..	1			
	Alfred Brenton, 218 Franklin street		1		
	E. Koerner, 84 North Eutaw street.....	1			
10	Dalrymple Williams, corner Calvert and Lexington streets.	1			
12	M. Connolly, 165 Saratoga street.....	1			
11	George McCaffray, 85 Franklin street	1			
	John T. Ale, 103 Mulberry street.....	1			
14	Augustus Albert, 160 Lexington street.....		1		
20	Charles O. Wood, 24 St. Mary street.....		1	1	
	William P. Magee, 60 Eutaw street.....	1			
	William H. Stromson, 162 North Eutaw street.....	1			
	Georgé D. Lamb, 163 Eutaw street.....		1		
18	Patrick J. Dunphy, Raborg street, near Poppleton	1			
19	John A. Bell, 167 Pierce street		1		
	P. Slaye, 136 Eutaw street.....		1		
	Thomas Newton, 139 Eutaw street.....		1		
	Louis Daring, 137 Eutaw street				
	James Gregg, 58 Franklin street				
	James Gurry		1		1
	Philip Gardner, 188 Pearl street.....	1			
	Robert Moffett, 147 North Eutaw street.....	1			
15	William Shearlock, Sharp street.....		1		
12	James Shaw, 2 Monument street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
12	Michael Dougherty, 21 New street.....	1	---	---	---
	Hugh Conoly, Garden street	1	---	---	---
	John Fulton, Eutaw street.....	1	---	---	---
	James Kelly, 8 Holliday street	---	1	1	---
	Richard McSherry, 189 North Howard street.....	1	---	---	---
	H. P. Brooks, 169 Eutaw street.....	1	---	---	---
	Joseph E. Willson, 55 Garden street	---	1	---	1
	Sefna Jenkins, northeast corner of Green and Mulberry streets, (very great violence and excessive intimidation).	1	---	---	---
	David Kyle, jr., 85 North Green street	1	---	---	---
2	B. T. Conway, 25 Fawn street, (fear of life).....	---	---	---	---
12	B. Prices, 217 Howard street	1	---	---	---
20	William T. Bevan, 93 Biddle street	1	---	---	---
12	Oliver A. Lantz, 84 Mulberry street.....	1	---	---	---
11	Philip C. Friese, 294 Howard street.....	1	---	---	---
11	L. H. William, 200 Howard street	---	---	---	---

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William L. Lyon, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws, and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here, to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State, and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when

they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the

face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the riotors by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison

Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
1	James E. Searley, sr., 201 Ann street	1	----	-----	-----
3	A. E. Smyrk, 6 Ann street	1	----	-----	-----
	William A. Massiot, 90 Ann street, (permission not granted)	----	1	-----	-----
4	Richard P. Wells, 34 Stiles street, (no use)	----	1	-----	-----
4	R. H. Johns, 34 Ann street	----	1	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared A. E. Smyrk, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the

people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be "the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government." Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying to all practical purposes not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been, and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every emergency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At

election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men. The peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still larger numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election orcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of

them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	James Airey, 30 Ann street	1			
1	John Frank, 286 Alice Ann street		1		1
	Alex. Physingner, 297 Alice Ann street		1		1
3	James Souderman, 56 Broadway	1			
	Henry Duff, 351 East Baltimore street		1		1
1	Friedrich Suttarr, Star alley		1		1
	Michael Wagner, 4 Fountain street		1		1
3	Jacob Kuffenberger, 136 Bond street	1			
1	Charles Nelson, Wolf street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 288 Alice Ann street		1		1
3	[Illegible,] 48 Register street		1		1
1	Lorenz Benslien, 232 Happy alley		1		1
	Moses Eberle, 202 Chapel street		1		1
	[Illegible,] 253 Happy alley		1		1
	[Illegible,] 184 Argyle street		1		1
	Philip Huntman, 241 Wolf street		1		1
	Conrad Stoos, 294 Wolf street		1		1
	Johann Knollner, 211 Starr alley		1		1
	George Hickmann, 228 Alice Ann street		1		1
	Hans Petter Hansien, 263 Wolf street		1		1
	James D. Dunn, 59 Ann street		1		
	[Illegible,] 84 Lancaster street		1		1
2	[Illegible,] 189 Bond street, (was forcibly taken from his house and compelled to vote against his sentiments)	1			
1	Henry Jaeger, 261 Ann street		1		1
9	Patrick Slattery, 45 South Frederick street		1		1
3	Rob't Ashcroft, 266 Lombard street		1		
1	Sam'l Sibley, 294 Wolf street, (forcibly taken to the 10th ward polls, and compelled to vote against his sentiments, with a pistol pointed at him; was also confined in a house adjoining the 10th ward polls, with 215 others, who were treated in the same way that he was)	1			
	William Miller, 294 Wolf street		1		1
	Henry Muller, 33 Fell street		1		1
3	W. Abraham, 22 Broadway			1	

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared James Airey, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws, and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing

in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley

from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty ; while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed ; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim ; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and the Hon. Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
13	L. P. Townsend, 161 Lombard street.....	1	----	-----	-----
20	W. H. Redwood, 83 McCullough street.....	1	----	-----	-----
16	E. Parsons, 101 Columbia street.....	----	1	-----	-----
14	Geo. L. Tracy, 54 Hanover street.....	1	----	-----	-----
	John W. Ennalls, 28 South Green street.....	----	1	1	-----
18	D. M. Chandler, 9 North Calhoun street.....	----	1	-----	1
16	Benj. W. Sangston, 103 Hanover street.....	1	----	-----	-----
	Jas. A. Pettett, 155 West Pratt street.....	----	1	-----	-----
8	Thos. H. Hooper, 245 North Caroline street.....	1	----	-----	-----
15	B. Comegyl, 116 Sharp street.....	1	----	-----	-----
20	Joseph Cowman, 192 Madison street.....	1	----	-----	-----
16	Robert Roulston, 226 Lee street.....	----	1	-----	-----
14	O. F. Day, 153 German street.....	1	----	-----	-----
16	R. E. Davidson, 293 Pratt street.....	1	----	-----	-----
12	J. J. Everhardt, 50 Green street.....	1	----	-----	-----
11	Jno. W. Jenkins, 137 Park street.....	1	----	-----	-----
13	F. T. Smith, 156 Lombard street.....	1	----	-----	-----
12	Chas. Moore, 198 Eutaw street.....	1	----	-----	-----
18	J. E. Wall, 340 West Lombard street.....	1	----	-----	-----
	J. G. Wyatt, 1 Calhoun street.....	1	----	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Lemuel P. Townsend, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of

liberty, and the foundation of all free government." Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have

been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of the police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men. The peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter, who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they

claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6	Thomas Davison, 41 Holland street.....	1	---	---	---
18	Jno. T. Maffitt, 95 Fremont street	1	---	---	---
4	Herman Stautz, 39 Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
3	J. Fetting, 171 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
	John Lindeman, 173 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
	James M. Jackson, East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	---
	R. H. Allison, 65 South Eden street.....	1	---	---	---
	Thomas Birne, 213 Pratt street.....	---	1	---	1
7	Samuel Carup, 94 Bond street.....	1	---	---	---
9	Leslie Gallagher, 8 Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
3	J. McGarigle, 250 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
	W. T. Burroghs, 162 West Pratt street.....	1	---	---	---
9	P Moug, 3 West Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
	Michael Murry, 3 West Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
5	Philip Herzberg, 34 East Fayette street.....	---	1	---	1
3	Wm. Hn. Boyle, 56 North Bond street.....	1	---	---	---
	John Friederirt, 183 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	---
	Chas Hacker, 178 East Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
6	James Wetters, jr., 41 Holland street.....	---	1	---	1
3	James Wetters, 28 Caroline street.....	1	---	---	---
6	Jas. W. Milan, 279 North Gay street.....	---	1	---	---
3	F. W. Frantic, 186 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
1	George M. Vraemer, corner Dallas and Lombard streets.....	---	1	---	1
9	Louis Fried, 16 Market square.....	---	1	---	1
3	Edward A. Townsend, 30 Caroline street.....	---	1	---	1
18	Wm. F. Minnick, 185 Vine street.....	---	1	---	---

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Thomas Davison, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine or authorized, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a

less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crimes, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote

the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	Emanuel Chipman, 129 South Eden street	1	1		
	George A. Blake, 150 South Bond street.....	1			
	Moriz Harline, 138, corner Gough and Bond streets.....		1	1	
	Henry Vicken, his x mark, 213 East Pratt street.....		1	1	
	William H. Hooper, 16 South Ann street	1			
	Stephen Lynch, 277 Pratt street		1		1
	Wm. G. Miller, 98 Bond street.....	1			
	James C. Wheeden, 97 Broadway.....		1		1
	Richard H. Shedrich, 165 Gough street	1			
	Geo. W. Burke, 307 East Bail street	1			
	Geo. Colton, 357 East Baltimore street.....		1		1
	Henry R. Landaman, 56 Broadway.....	1			
	Thomas S. Williams, 19 Bond street.....	1			
3	David Nicol, 94 Caroline street.....		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Lid not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
	James Fieks, 209 East Baltimore street.....	1			
	J. P. Pindell, 58 Gough street.....	1			
	G. N. Zollinger, 100 Broadway		1		1
	John Nugent, 291 Lombard street.....				
6	Sam'l Maccubbin, jr., 341 North Gay street	1			
18	John Nick Watkins, 411 West Fayette street.....		1		1
	W. H. Van Wyck, 325 West Fayette street.....		1		
12	Jas. Buchanan, Franklin House.....	1			
11	Robert Tallaccoun, 95 Cathedral street				
20	Joseph D. Dauly, 166 Preston street.....	1			
3	Edward G. Dorry, 49 Broadway	1			
11	Thomas Briscoe, 82 Choate street.....		1		
10	V. Camalier, jr., Maltby House.....	1			
1	Patrick Madden, 235 Gough street.....		1		1
	Anthony Madden, 235 Gough street.....		1		1
	John Knose, 232 Bank street.....		1		1
	Patrick Kelly, 232 Gough street.....		1		1
3	Joshua Leef, corner Washington and Ball streets.....	1			
	Joseph B. Jenkins, 13 Caroline street.....	1			
	Chas. C. Eauckson, 229 East Baltimore street.....		1		
8	George Baker, 529 North Gay street.....		1		
3	Jas. H. Wheeler, 114 Broadway.....	1			
	George A. Williams, 52 Bond street, (not interested).....		1		1
	James A. Maury, 231 East Baltimore street.....	1			
	J. M. Hall, 323 East Baltimore street.....	1			
	H. Gifford, 67 Ann street.....		1	1	
	John A. Brown, 276 East Pratt street.....	1			
	James T. Parsons, 34 South Bond street.....	1			
	David Hepburn, 167 Gough street		1	1	
	Charles B. Stewart, 290 Lombard street.....	1			
	Wm. H. Shelley, 93 South Bond street	1			
	E. W. Bennett, 251 East Pratt street.....				
	William Sapp, 269 West Lombard street.....				
	V. O. Eareckson, 108 East Pratt street.....		1		
	Chas. Jackson, 112 South Bond street				

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Baltimore City, set:*

On this 31st day of December, 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Joshua M. Hall, and made oath in due form of the law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly

subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that, by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been

ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and

has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	William A. Hack, Lexington street	1	-----	-----	-----
13	Wm. Reynolds, 131 West Fayette street	1	-----	-----	-----
	John Martin, corner Park and Lexington streets	-----	1	-----	1
12	R. S. Hickley, 75 Pearl street	1	-----	-----	-----
19	Joseph Harris, 312 West Saratoga street	-----	1	-----	-----
5	Peter Weikil, 18 Exeter street	-----	1	-----	-----
10	Wm. Dulany, 316 West Saratoga street	1	-----	-----	-----
20	Wm. King, 129 McCulloh street	-----	1	-----	-----
13	W. P. O'Neill, 60 North Howard street	1	-----	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 3d day of December, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore; personally appeared William Reynolds, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in

a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals, and the peace and order of the community, are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty; while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from

poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the men who had them in charge ; whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated, for the places which they claim ; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	Adolph Ahrens, 201 Garden street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	W. D. Shutz, 28 Bolton street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Addison Foard, 175 Garden street ; polls obstructed.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	C. V. Martin, 369 Eutaw street	1	-----	-----	-----
	James F. Pendergast, 15 McCulloch street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	C. H. Pendergast, 15 McCulloch street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	John F. Perkins, 63 McCulloch street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
11	Samuel T. Thompson, 47 Monument street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
20	D. C. Woods, 167 Garden street ; polls obstructed.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Chs. L. Oudesluys, 223 North Eutaw street	1	-----	-----	-----

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Henry A. Thompson, 68 Madison street ; polls obstructed.....	1	1	-----	-----
20	A. Alehafmer, 40 McCulloch street ; no line	1	1	-----	-----
	H. H. Buck, 186 Hoffman street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	C. Weston, 184 Hoffman street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
4	William Allen, 90 East Lombard street	1	-----	-----	-----
18	A. B. Spilman, Lombard street ; polls obstructed	1	1	-----	-----
10	Daniel M. Thomas, 44 Lexington street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
20	R. Mickle, 41 McCulloch street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Daniel Chase, 245 Madison street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Hiram Woods, 281 Madison street ; rioting at polls.....	1	1	-----	-----
	C. W. Johnson, 13 McCulloch street ; violence at polls	1	1	-----	-----
	W. B. Loney, 294 Madison avenue ; candidate.....	1	1	-----	-----
18	John E. Willis, 294 West Fayette street ; dangerous.....	1	1	-----	-----
11	William H. Johnson, 92 Baltimore street ; dangerous.....	1	1	-----	-----
	R. Horace Levi, 138 Park street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
20	Henry Martin, 55 Dolphin st. ; ballot destroyed by a rowdy.....	1	1	-----	-----
10	Leander Warren, 35 Courtlandt street	1	-----	-----	-----
13	J. Carey Barry, jr., 46 North Liberty street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
12	Leonard Harris, 12 Garden street ; not allowed.....	1	1	-----	-----
18	W. T. Young, 309 West Fayette street	1	1	-----	-----
20	James C. Coale, 84 McCulloch street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	S. W. Coakly, 263 Madison street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
4	George R. Skillman, 69 Granby street ; intimidation	1	1	-----	-----
9	James Kernan, Fountain Hotel.....	1	-----	-----	-----
20	John Fishach, 125 Garden street ; violence.....	1	1	-----	-----
15	John Lodine, 61 Conway street	1	1	-----	-----
7	James Little, 23 Bank street.....	1	1	-----	-----
20	Matthew Farrel, Morse street.....	1	-----	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 2d day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared G. L. Harrison, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES D. HISS, *J. P.*

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon

republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partizanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be a matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about, whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate,

and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been, over and again, offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men, who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress, from the third and fourth congressional districts of Mary-

land, owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed ; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the district indicated for the places which they claim ; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted there-to as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
16	Caleb Kelly, 39 Columbia street		1		
14	Patrick McKarma, 44 South Green street	1			
16	Charles Griffith, 331 West Pratt street.....		1	1	
	Owen Neill, 150 Conway street.....		1	1	
	C. H. Berker, 38 Portland street		1		1
	W. T. Markland, 39 Portland street.....		1		
	Charles H. Markland, 39 Portland street.....	1			
	James H. Hopkins, 48 Portland street.....		1	1	
	George Ehrman, 54 Portland street.....		1		1
	John Smith, 54 Portland street.....		1		1
	William Shaw, 58 Portland street.....		1		1
	Charles W. Bachman, 363 West Park street		1		1
	Jacob Rumberger, 363 West Pratt street.....		1		1
	Edward Reuter, 33 Penn street		1		1
	Louis C. Coon, 377 West Pratt street		1		1
	William H. Hargnoe, 379 West Pratt street.....	1			
	Harmann Windolf, 381 West Pratt street		1	1	
15	Jacob Petry, 381 West Pratt street.....		1		1
16	George Shoemaker, 391 West Pratt street.....		1		
	J. Lane, 393 West Pratt street.....	1			
	Charles Kidd, 44 Portland street		1		1
	Charles O'Connor, Hewes street.....		1		1
18	John Hagan, Carpenter's alley.....		1		1
	Daniel Scully, Emory street.....		1		1
	John Hans, Columbia street		1		1
	S. B. Sexton, 13 Columbia street		1		
	Jacob Weisenhorn, 403 West Pratt street		1		1
	Adam Geiger, 60 Portland street		1	1	
	Charles Lisbel, 60 Portland street		1	1	
18	Matthew Reichel, 64 Portland street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	Louis Knaus, 74 Portland street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Ludwig Schutz, 72 Freeman street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Deaback, 441 West Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	T. Siern, 397 West Pratt street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Krahz, 43 Penn street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael McGuire, 151 Dover street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	M. D. Russell, 144 Dover street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	John White, 166 Dover street.....	.....	1	.....	.....

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 3d day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Charles Merryman, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-

born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm; so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated, have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the

case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter, who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts, respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon

the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
9	John S. Brant, 65 Market space.....	1			
4	Philip Frankee, 130 Lombard street.....		1		
9	Philip Bach, 74 Market space.....		1		
4	H. C. Scotti, 16 Watson street.....		1		1
17	James Coughlin, 48 Locust Point.....		1		1
	Patrick Curn, 53 Locust Point.....		1		1
	Tim. Cloorman, 4 ———, Hull street.....		1		1
	Sterin Hughs, 55 Locust Point.....		1		1
	Martin Fatchgarld, 55 Locust Point.....		1		1
9	Thomas McKeoune, 87 Market space.....		1		1
	S. Bernei, 74 Market space.....		1		1
7	H. Krifer, 229 Monument street.....		1		1
3	N. Stocksdale, 211 E. Fayette street.....		1		1
	James E. Stocksdale, 211 E. Fayette street.....		1		1
4	Johann. Tietjen, 5 Watson street.....		1		1
7	M. Fruley, 78 Caroline street.....		1		1
3	Isaac S. George, 214 Baltimore street.....	1			
	John H. Ketter, 214 Baltimore street.....		1		1
11	Patrick Bradz, 3 Mulberry street.....		1		1
7	Jerol Grantree, 67 E. Lombard street.....		1		1
9	Daniel Coonan, 70 Market space.....		1		1
11	Amos Reed, 265 Madison street.....		1		1
3	Louis Epron, 113 Register street.....		1		1
9	Francis Calviere, 31 Pratt street.....		1		1
	Jonas Field, 62 Market space.....		1		1
1	Kiliven Ross, 331 Lombard street.....		1		1
14	Philip Brown, 477 Baltimore street.....		1		1
1	Johann George, 120 Bank street.....		1		
10	William Nelson, 93 N. Calvert street.....		1		
4	S. Siegal, 125 Lombard street.....		1		
	Jos Schmidt, 119 Lombard street.....		1		
5	Henry Kaufman, 89 N. Gay street.....		1		
3	George D. Mason, 229 E. Lombard street.....	1			
9	M. Morton, 78 W. Pratt street.....		1		
1	Henry Nugengust, 79 Wolf street.....		1		
4	Charles Kaufman, 123 E. Lombard street.....		1		
18	Dennis Tierney, 95 Dewberry alley.....		1		1
13	Maroe Greenbaim, 64 Hanover street.....		1		
8	J. George Tragezer, 162 Ensor street.....	1			
6	T. H. Winter, 51½ Starling street.....		1		
4	J Greenebaum, 97 Lombard street.....	1			

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 7th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Malachi Blundell, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief, except a few who authorized me to write their names.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made in a greater or less degree a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

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anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands ; but the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men ; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and com-

pelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
15	Adam B. Kyle, 88 Hanover street, (attending to a murdered son).....		1		
16	T. H. Sewell, 131 Barre street.....	1			
15	William F. McKewen, 51 Lee street.....		1		1
14	James Thomas, 46 Eutaw street.....	1			
15	Morris Moser, 145 Hill street.....		1	1	
	D. McKenz, M. D., 154 Sharp street.....		1		1
	John Alburger, 251 W. Pratt street.....		1		
	J. N. Byus, 123 S. Sharp street.....		1	1	
	John J. Peter, 59 Hanover street.....		1		1
	C. H. Schermacher, 69 Camden street.....		1		1
	H. U. Classen, 147 S. Sharp street.....		1		1
	[Illegible.]..... 75 Hanover street.....	1			
	G. W. Hopkins, 91 Barre street.....		1		1
15	Isaiah Gardner, 175 Charles street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
15	Robert Hooper, 127 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	A. Boehme, 130 Hanover street	1			
	Joseph Robb, 136 Sharp street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Ross, 67 Camden street.....	1	1		1
	Samuel A. House, 27 Camden street.....	1			
	Samuel White, 198 Hanover street	1	1		1
	J. Stinchcomb, 255 W. Pratt street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Ryan, 101 S. Charles street.....	1	1		1
	William Wilson, Perry street.....	1			
	C. A. Wheeler, Hanover and Conway streets.....	1	1		1
16	Benjamin R. Alexander, 225 Montgomery street	1	1		1
15	R. Wilson Carr, M. D., 80 Camden street.....	1	1		1
	John Ferry, 43 Lee street.....	1	1	1	
18	R. G. Lumpkin, 328 W. Lombard street.....	1	1		1
15	W. W. Stinchcomb, 255 W. Pratt street	1			
	A. H. Jenkins, 15 Conway street.....	1	1		1
	Jackson Holland, 193 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	M. M. Bosley, 4 Light street wharf.....	1	1		1
	H. H. Penington, 65 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	J. A. Bruce, 181 Charles street.....	1			
	Edward O. Twiford, corner of Pratt and Hanover streets.....	1	1		1
17	William Smith, Hanover street.....	1	1		1
16	— Toner, 62 Perry street.....	1			
15	John Connolly, corner of Howard and Pratt streets.....	1	1		1
	N. E. Berry, 87 Camden street.....	1			
17	Richard French, 54 Henrietta street.....	1			
15	Littleton Q. Denner, 165 Montgomery street	1	1		

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 21st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared A. N. Penington, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures of the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JNO. SHOWACRE, *J. P.*

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
15	James Cavanaugh, 1 Dover street.....	1	1		1
	Matthew Farell, 1 Dover street	1	1		1
	John Wickham, 3 Dover street	1	1		1
	[Illegible.]..... 11 Dover street.....	1	1	1	
15	John Fleischman, 17 Dover street	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
15	John McDermott, 5 Camden lane.....	1	1		1
	E. Sogendarss, 54 Lee street.....	1			
	Jos. A. Buzby, 175 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	Samuel Rosenthal, 70 Hanover street.....	1			
	S. S. Clayton, 84 Lee street.....	1	1		1
	J. Bolderstraw, 170 S. Charles street.....	1			
	Henry C. Wiegand, 54 S. Howard street.....	1	1		1
14	William P. Gellier, 50 Eutaw street.....	1			
15	M. Leserberg, 56 S. Howard street.....		1		1
16	James Gilchrast, 279 W. Pratt street.....		1	1	
15	Robert Miles, 53 S. Howard street.....		1		1
	John H. Sauner, 64 S. Howard street.....		1		1
	A. J. Sauner, 64 S. Howard street.....		1		1
	W. Sauner, 64 S. Howard street.....		1		1
	Robert Boyle, 64 S. Howard street.....		1		1
	William T. Floyd, 227 Light street.....		1		
	Jos. Floyd, 227 Light street.....		1		
	C. H. Wusner, corner of Hughes and William streets.....		1		1
	Charles Harkins, 2 Bedford alley.....		1	1	
	Mo. Z. Cator, 100 Barre street.....	1			
	Charles Williams, 167 Hanover street.....	1			
	H. W. Jenkins, 56 Lee street.....	1			
3	Milton D. Shotteo, 42 Broadway, (by sufferance).....	1			
18	Richard S. Guest, 364 Fayette street.....		1		1
	Benjamin M. Dennis, 456 Lexington street.....	1			
15	James Hooper, jr., 59 Barre street.....		1		1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 21st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared A. N. Penington, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JNO. SHOWACRE, J. P.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
15	William Tate, corner Dover and Camden streets.....		1	1	
14	Isaac Davis, 332 Pratt street.....		1	1	
15	E. W. Briding, 183 Pratt street.....	1			
	Washington Rider, 114 Lee street.....	1			
	F. Dandeleit, 107 Hanover street.....		1		1
15	David B. Kyle, 88 Hanover street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
15	Jacob Schaefer, 71½ Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	Gregor Goty, 69 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
16	H. A. Marston, 1 Columbia street.....	1			
15	Jesse Hooper, 89 Barre street.....		1		1
	Charles Bothmann, 210 Hanover street.....		1	1	
	Jos. Veecers, 87 Sharp street.....		1		1
	John Olive, 94 South Charles street.....		1		1
	Web Walton, Hughes street.....		1		1
16	William Fardvell, 119 Paca street.....		1		1
15	Wm. H. Biny, 65 Camden street.....		1		1
10	Robt. Forsch, Simons's Hotel, Fayette street.....		1		1
15	Alexander McCann, 27 Conway street.....		1		1
	William J. Rhodes, 58 Hill street.....		1		1
18	Jacob J. Shue, 59 McHenry street.....	1			
15	Wm. Geo. Fosbenner, 59½ Lee street.....	1			
	Wm. J. Meekins, 75 Hanover street.....		1		1
	Wm. C. Ross, 130 South Howard street.....		1		1
	Fred. Mayer, 63 Hanover street.....		1		1
	S. Enstein, 61 Hanover street.....		1		1
	Joseph Taylor, 30 Camden street.....		1		1
14	Joshua Walker, 58 Green street.....	1			
16	Geo. M. Beard, 117 Paca street.....		1		
15	Charles H. Pepar, 257 Pratt street.....		1		1
	Wilson Baldenton, 103 Sharp street.....		1		1
6	Samuel Walker, Monument street.....	1			
15	Thomas Conway, 1 Dover street.....		1	1	
	Thomas H. Sylvester, 38 Conway street.....	1			
	A. C. Wheeler, 104 Hanover street.....		1		1
	Thomas L. Reese, 89 Camden street.....		1		
	Levi Taylor, 32 Camden street.....		1		1
	James L. Hewell, 79 Hanover street.....		1		1
	Francis Taylor, 160 South Howard street.....		1		1
	John O'Donnell, Charles and Lee.....		1		1
	George Merklen, 15 Perry street.....		1		1
16	Arnold N. Penington, 4 Little Paca street.....		1		1
15	Ferdinand Hassenvamff, 73 Hanover street.....		1		

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 21st day of December in the year 1859, before me, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared A. N. Penington, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JNO. SHOWACRE, *J. P.*

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
15	Daniel Keenan, 32 Barre street	1	1		1
	Thomas Keenan.....do.....	1	1		1
	William Beally, Barre street	1	1		1
	Christian Ax.....do.....	1	1	1	1
	George W. Squires, Sharp street.....	1	1	1	1
	Henry A Miete, 157 South Charles street	1	1		1
	T. C. Peters, 40 Lee street.....	1	1		1
	John Magrath, 193 Charles street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Furry, 213 Charles street	1	1		1
	Garel Chults.....do.....	1	1		1
	William Maloney.....do.....	1	1		1
	George Strauss.....do.....	1	1		1
	Friedrick Harlfalder, 226 Charles street.....	1	1		1
1	Charles Devine, 44 Gelord alley.....	1	1		1
15	Charles Plitt, 246 Charles street.....	1	1		1
	Alexander Milroy, 278 Sharp street.....	1	1		1
	P. Holden, 146 South Howard street.....	1	1		1
	Michael Cunaly, 108 Hurd street	1	1		1
	D. J. McCambridge, 106 Howard street.....	1	1		1
	John O'Donnell, 86 Charles street.....	1	1		1
	Andrew Carroll, 98 Charles street.....	1	1		1
	William McCann, 215 Charles street.....	1	1		1
	Edward McCann.....do.....	1	1		1
	H. Newcomb, 187 Charles street	1	1		1
	Felix Graham, 98 Charles street.....	1	1		1
	Robert Carroll.....do.....	1	1		1
	Robert S. Beauchamp, 189 Pratt street.....	1	1		1
	Arch Ellison, 38 Charles street	1	1		1
	Bernard L. Harig, 178 Hanover street	1	1	1	1
	Joseph Harig, 66 Hill street.....	1	1		1
	John B. Harig, 94 Hill street	1	1		1
	Henry C. Fuller, 71 Barre street	1	1		1
	Moses D. Griest, 58 Hill street	1	1		1
	T. H. Landwen, Charles street.....	1	1		1
	H. H. Rolker, 1 Camden street.....	1	1		1
	W. Albert, 237 Pratt street	1	1		1
	Henry F. Gacey, 90 South Sharp street	1	1		1
17	Michael F. Geraghty, 245 Hamburg street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas W. Jay, 190 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. Henry Sears, 120 Henrietta street.....	1	1		1
15	J. V. Gilbeught, Lee street.....	1	1		1
	Stephen Schemml, Lee street.....	1	1		1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 21st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared John O'Donnell, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JNO. SHOWACRE, J. P.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anom-

alous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution or criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs

which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the 36th Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the 2d day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
16	Th. Zurliene, Eutaw street	1	1	1	1
	T. Kroger do	1	1	1	1
	M. Bonheim do	1	1	1	1
	Peter Cree do	1	1	1	1
	Henrick Goeppel do	1	1	1	1
	Charles Shier do	1	1	1	1
	Silas Griffin do	1	1	1	1
	H. Rineman do	1	1	1	1
	Valentine Zoellier do	1	1	1	1
	Louis Matthau do	1	1	1	1
	Thomas Bagge do	1	1	1	1
	Owen Quinlin do	1	1	1	1
	George Gaylor do	1	1	1	1
	John Limmick do	1	1	1	1
16					

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
16	T. Earhart, Eutaw street	---	1	1	---
	M. Remott do	---	1	1	---
	N. Geiss do	---	1	1	---
	J. Risen do	---	---	---	1
	Jacob Plack do	---	---	---	1
	John Fox do	---	---	---	1
	M. Bowen do	---	1	1	1
	F. Kettinger do	---	1	1	---
	K. Thuly do	---	1	1	---
	George P. Ross do	---	1	1	---
	Gotfried Scheide do	---	1	1	---
	William Hoffman do	---	1	1	---
	-----, Lee street	---	1	1	---
	John Ritter do	---	1	1	---
	[Illegible] do	---	1	1	---
	B. T. Boon do	---	1	---	1
	S. M. Kronmüller do	---	1	---	1
	Henry Hummer, Henrietta street	---	1	---	1
	F. Volland do	---	1	---	1
	Henry Volland do	---	---	---	---
	John Wm. Miller do	---	---	---	---
	[Illegible] do	---	1	---	1
	Robert Young, Fremont street	---	1	---	1
	John Young do	---	1	---	1
	Edward Rutter, 209 Lee street	---	1	1	---
	John C. Hennick, Barre street	---	1	---	1
	Josias G. Hennick do	---	1	---	1
16	Charles Zeller do	---	1	---	---

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 3d day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Samuel White, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history,

and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and

order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend

his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Names and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
16	F. Uber, 130 Barre street.....	1			
	Wm. H. Maigen, 132 Barre street.....		1	1	
	Casper Neuberth, 132 Barre street.....		1	1	
	Frederick Fischer, 134 Barre street.....		1	1	
	Geo. W. Miller, 142 Barre street.....		1	1	
	George Bayer, 142 Barre street.....		1	1	
	Carval —, 142 Barre street.....		1	1	
	William Arnold, 110 Barre street.....	1			
	William H. Sheets.....				
	G. M. Chambers, 222 Barre street.....		1	1	
	Theodore Woodall, 197 Conway.....		1	1	
	John T. Woodall, 218 Barre street.....		1	1	
	Saml. White, 126 Barre street.....	1			
	E. Mitchel, 126 Barre street.....	1			
	R. Schamaeher, 236 Barre street.....		1	1	
	S. F. Perry, 210 Barre street.....		1		
	J. A. Stinchcomb, 154 Barre street.....		1	1	
	M. Brandy, 155 Green street.....		1	1	
	Andrew Ferguson, 157 Green street.....		1		
	F. W. Sweeny, 159 Green street.....		1	1	1
	J. G. Lanty, 117 Barre street.....		1	1	
	John Breinig, 199 Lee street.....		1	1	
	Theodore Richards, corner Lee and Warner streets.....				
	Geo. Greacen, 252 Lee street.....		1	1	
	Geo. Rutherford.....		1	1	
	C. Schumacker, 244 Lee street.....				
	George Carnell, 236 Lee street.....				
16	Francis Atler, 230 Lee street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Names and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- to n.
16	M. Jelenewsky, 222 Lee street.....				
	Wm. Pritchard, 220 Lee street.....		1		1
	Wm. McCracan, 135 Green street.....		1	1	
	Thos. Mortimer, 210 Lee street.....	1			
	Charles H. Hartlone, 246 Lee street.....		1	1	
	R. G. Anthony, 186 Lee street.....		1	1	
	Frederick Smith, 73 Warner street.....		1	1	
	Joseph Richards, 174 Lee street.....		1	1	
	Anthony Richards, 174 Lee street.....		1	1	
	M. Callahan, 164 Lee street.....		1	1	
	John Cavana, 165 Barre street.....		1	1	
	John Crangle, 165 Barre street.....		1	1	
	Hugh McGurk, 26 Warner street.....		1	1	
	William Derback, Three Tuns Hotel.....	1			
	Charles F. Muller, corner of Hanover and Emery streets.....		1		1
	H. V. Schubert, 43 Portland street.....		1		1
	L. O'Rourke, 57 Portland street.....		1		1
	John Deire, 61 Portland street.....		1		1
	Edward Terbel.....		1		1
	Haver Koenbihler, 63 Portland street.....		1		1
	Henry Kuhl, 73 Portland street.....		1		
	J. Shermen, Three Tuns Hotel.....				
	H. B. Gray, 91 South Green street.....				
	M. A. Doyle, 7 Columbia street.....		1		1
	Thomas White, 106 Frémont street.....				
15	Edw. L. Griffith, 136 Hughes street.....		1		
	Frank H. Scott, 128 Sharp street.....		1		1
16	Patrick Effery, 57 Portland street.....				
	Charles Butler, 762 Portland street.....				
	Charles Lutz, 531 West Pratt street.....		1		1
	Frederick Merike, 433 Pratt street.....		1		
	Charles Long, 435 Pratt street.....				
	Charles Merryman, 81 Green street.....		1		
14	W. H. Reasin, 4 South Green street.....	1			
16	W. S. Gill, 158 Dover street.....		1		1
	Saml. McCardel, 162 Dover street.....	1			
	James Muson, 146 Dover street.....		1		
	Wm. Sands, A M., M.D., 91 South Green street.....		1		1
	Jacob Saumenig, 97 Columbia street.....	1			
	C. C. Richardson, 95 Columbia street.....		1		
	C. W. M. Comstock, 99 Columbia street.....		1		
	John Bigh, 102 Columbia street.....		1		
	E. Wesley Hale, 109 Columbia street.....		1		1
	James A. Hale, 109 Columbia street.....		1		1
	George F. Parsons, 111 Columbia street.....		1		
	Adam List, 123 Columbia street.....		1		
	George R. Helmling, 131 Columbia street.....		1		
	Lühr Warnken, 135 Columbia street.....		1		
	George Fislage, 130 Frémont street.....		1		
	William Heck, 126 Frémont street.....		1		
	Joseph High, 101 Columbia street.....		1		
	William T. Wood, 77 Columbia street.....		1		
	Denis McSweeney, 75 Columbia street.....		1		
16	John McSweeney, 75 Columbia street.....		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
16	Thomas C. Pitcher, 71 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Samuel A. Jackson, 53 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John T. Boring, 73 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	W. T. Shoote, South Paca street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Wm. Hilleary, 69 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Rob. W. Gale, 45 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	B. F. Evans, 43 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Sweetser Linthicum, 37 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Joseph B. Stewart, of E., 79 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	James E. Crangle, 89 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Geo. A. Rea, 125 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Chas. Gellermann, 49 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Adam Dorbaker, 91 Frémont street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John J. Braun, 178 Columbia street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
19	Richard Russell, 162 Frémont street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Mullen, 23 Rock street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
16	James L. Gray, 669 Lexington street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	W. Maccubbin, 733 Green street.....	.....	1	.....	.....

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual

violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for

the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and the Hon. Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	John C. Smith, 32 Saratoga street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Murphy, 321 Republican street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Wm. J. Bevan, 131 Pierce street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John D. Miller, 133 Pierce street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	James Donnelly, 551 Saratoga street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Daniel Donnelly, 40 Pierce street. ....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Thomas Morre, 30 Pierce street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Fred. Robinson, 28 Pierce street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	James McGovern, 77 Oregon street .....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John Leary, 77 Oregon street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James Delany, 77 Oregon street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Alex. Robinson, 539 Saratoga street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	— Bartholomen, 79 Oregon street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John Maguire, 541 Saratoga street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	James Cassady, 549 Saratoga street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Barth. Cassady, 549 Saratoga street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Lewis Balang, 546 Saratoga street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Peter Reville, 542 Saratoga street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	James Courts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edward Courts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Joseph Calkman, 86 Pierce street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	John Ball, 76 Pierce street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Jas. H. Earles, 95 Pierce street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Absalom Gill, 82 Pierce street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	William Forsyth, 82 Pierce street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John C. Hoofman, 83 Pierce street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Bosley, 90 Pennsylvania avenue....	.....	1	1	.....
	W. S. Kirk, 162 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Wm. Beard, 56 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Wm. Stanley, 78 Pierce street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	F. Muth, 77 Pierce street.....	.....	1	1	1
	Johann Grendelmeier 77 Pierce street.....	.....	1	1	1
	James W. McGee, 85 Pierce street.....,	.....	1	1	.....
	John Neidhart.....	.....	1	1	.....
	W. N. Todd, Chapel street .....	.....	1	1	.....
	Philip J. Peters, 362 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	John Ulilana, 366 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Joseph M. Keller, 370 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Joseph F. Rush, 376 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	1
	Theodore Horn, 378 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Geo. A. Steibel, 378 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	John G. Laessig, 386 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	G. Kuffner, 394 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Frederick Waldin, 438 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	George Huffniman, 342 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John Reetz, 482 Pennsylvania avenue .....	.....	1	1	.....
	P. Adam Nissell, 482 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	John A. Mahr, 490 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	John Birn, 492 Baltimore street.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Conrad Baker, 309 Mulberry street.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	[Illegible].....	.....	.....	1	.....
	John Waltenneger .....	.....	.....	1	1
	[Illegible] .....	.....	.....	1	.....
19	Wm. Switzer, 538 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	.....	1	.....

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	George Switzer, 538 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1		1	
	Geo. F. Switzer, 538 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1		1	
	Timothy Donovan.....	1		1	
	Lemual Steuart, 29 Fremont street.....	1		1	
	John Easman, Pennsylvania avenue.....	1		1	
	John Armstrong, Windsor Mill road.....	1		1	
	[Illegible].....	1		1	
	Leonhard Klim.....			1	
	John Baldner, (voted last election).....	1		1	
	Christian Weber, Pennsylvanian avenue.....			1	
	Conrad E. Ward, Pennsylvania avenue.....			1	
	— Stanninge, Pennsylvania avenue.....			1	
	— Rosmann, Pennsylvania avenue.....			1	
	Frederick Rice, Pennsylvania avenue.....	1		1	
	Frederick Zigler..... do.....	1		1	
	Jacob Rice..... do.....	1		1	
	George Souzer..... do.....	1		1	
	John Zigler..... do.....	1		1	
	Alfred Bell..... do.....	1		1	
	William Rice..... do.....	1		1	
	Lusus Rice..... do.....	1		1	
	Frederick Lape..... do.....	1		1	
	William Turner..... do.....	1		1	
	George Ertine..... do.....	1		1	
	John Shouk..... do.....	1		1	
	Jacob Cisrile, Fremont street.....	1		1	
	H. H. Keabenagel, George street.....	1		1	
	Robert Hughes, George street.....	1		1	
	Michael Deicheller.....	1			
	James Winingdee.....	1			
17	W. H. Weaver, Light street.....	1		1	
	George Voyce, Light street.....	1		1	
16	John Dixon, Columbia street.....	1		1	
	D. Shillingbury, Columbia street.....	1		1	
8	William Bakenon, Eager street.....	1		1	
	Warton Hall, Harford avenue.....	1		1	
	Jesse Hall..... do.....	1		1	
	H. S. Onem..... do.....	1		1	
	T. C. Cavel..... do.....	1		1	
	Leopold Frank..... do.....	1		1	
	Patrick McLain..... do.....	1		1	
	Peter Hern..... do.....	1		1	
	Conrad Hern..... do.....	1		1	
	John Nock..... do.....	1		1	
	Jacob Weiss..... do.....	1		1	
	Christian Shearrrd..... do.....	1		1	
	George Bawers..... do.....	1		1	
	George Ryley..... do.....	1		1	
	James Flood..... do.....	1		1	
	Adam Long..... do.....	1		1	
	James Barney..... do.....	1		1	
	James H. Onem..... do.....	1		1	
	George Reeder..... do.....	1		1	
	Charles Reeder..... do.....	1		1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	John M. Brewer, 10 Townsend street.....	1	1	1	1
	G. Harlan Williams, 242 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	George D. Volkmar, 108 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	[Illegible]	1	1	1	1
	Lewis A. Surtzer, 538 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	William Schillinger, 78 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	Diedrich Prulle, 94 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	Frederic de Vergy, 94 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	Dr. Gaston Brewer, 158 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	Dr. Marbury Brewer, 158 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	Charles Myers, 154 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	A. M. Myers, 154 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	Joseph Vandanih, 260 Biddle street.....	1	1	1	1
	John Dalih, 268 Biddle street.....	1	1	1	1
	Lewis L. Barranger, 288 Saratoga street.....	1	1	1	1
	Lewis L. Barranger, jr., 288 Saratoga street.....	1	1	1	1
	Emanuel Sawarter, 66 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	George S. Dany, ——— street.....	1	1	1	1
	R. Connor, 17 Lanvale street.....	1	1	1	1
	Alfred Muller	1	1	1	1
	James Griffith, 80 Pierce street.....	1	1	1	1
	D. Firoved, corner Franklin and Chatsworth street.....	1	1	1	1
	Louis McMurray, 254 Biddle street.....	1	1	1	1
	John G. McMillan, 66 Poppleton street.....	1	1	1	1
	Henry Bremer, 254 Biddle street.....	1	1	1	1
	Thomas Kilpatrick, 466 Walsh street.....	1	1	1	1
	J. G. Anderson, 132 Ross street.....	1	1	1	1
	James Dorsey, 34 Liberty court.....	1	1	1	1
	F. Lohmann, 149 Franklin street.....	1	1	1	1
	M. J. Mackin, 257 Franklin street.....	1	1	1	1
	B. Mackin, 257 Franklin street.....	1	1	1	1
	J. Robinson, Fremont and Franklin streets.....	1	1	1	1
	R. Robinson, Fremont and Franklin streets.....	1	1	1	1
	Thomas Robinson, 105 Fremont street.....	1	1	1	1
	J. H. Magruder, 54 Walsh street.....	1	1	1	1
	Joseph A. Griffith, 56 Walsh street.....	1	1	1	1
	Frederick Heinritz, 60 Walsh street.....	1	1	1	1
	W. Bollman, Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	John W. Bollman, 112 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	T. S. Hubbard, 15 Lonvale street.....	1	1	1	1
19	D. E. Gornell, 285 Franklin street.....	1	1	1	1

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its pro-

gress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for

every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of the police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men. The peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter, who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding

citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	C. W. Humrichouse, 46 Spring Row.....	1	-----	-----	-----
1	J. W. Bandel, 365 East Pratt street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
4	Edward Turner, 89 East Pratt street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
14	S. H. Stewart, 175 West Fayette street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
4	H. I. Barron, 24 South High street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
3	Alexander Abbott, 42 Spring Row.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	James Sloan, 98 South High street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	John H. Crure, corner Caroline and Mulliken streets.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	E. W. Cecil, Howard House	1	-----	-----	-----
19	John Whittington, Liberty road	-----	1	-----	-----
6	Joseph S. Dorsey, Aisquith street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
15	S. D. Coulbourn, Conway street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
3	Nathaniel Moore, 150 Pratt street.....	-----	-----	1	-----
18	Abel Brown, sr., 11 State street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	G. A. Brice, 1 Saratoga street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
4	Simon Kemp, 46 Fawn street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Christopher Stenger, 4 Bank street	-----	1	-----	1
	James McMahon, 12 Bank street, (beat away from the polls)	-----	1	1	-----
	William Coughlan, 64 South Exeter street	1	-----	-----	-----
2	Patrick Coughlan, 172 South Central avenue.....	-----	1	-----	1
4	Thomas Murray, 4 Bank street	-----	1	-----	1
	Thomas Kenny, 149 Canal street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Andrew Ludwig, 8 Bank street.....	-----	1	-----	1
4	Andrew Gramer, 8 Bank street.....	-----	1	-----	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
5	Edmund Wolf, 174 Chetsnut street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
5	William Rogers, 97 North Exeter street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
18	John H. Walker, 603 West Lombard	1	-----	-----	-----
2	C. C. Anderson, 39 Fawn street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	J. W. Mitchell, Aisquith street	-----	1	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared C. F. Middleton, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a

system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals, and the peace and order of the community, are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended

to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty; while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the men who had them in charge; whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated, for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned mem-

bers of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
13	Cumberland Dugan, 62 North Liberty street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
14	R. G. Moore, 89 Fayette street	1	-----	-----	-----
11	Edward M. Keith, 105 Park street	1	-----	-----	-----
	J. O. Richardson, 76 Saratoga street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
3	Chas. H. Wight, East Bath street	1	-----	-----	-----
14	O. A. Parker, 256 West Lombard street	1	-----	-----	-----
12	Joseph B. Hernig, 49 Ross street	1	-----	-----	-----
19	August Wagner, 666 West Saratoga street.....	-----	1	1	1
10	Sam'l E. Turner, 27 Courtland street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
20	J. W. Hodges, Madison street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
13	L. M. Beebe, 48 Sharp street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
20	M. Criss, 26 Hollins street	-----	-----	-----	-----
18	David Seman, sr., 18 Scott street	-----	1	-----	-----
	John Jenkhan, 158 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Samuel Stalings, 247 Columbia street, (not voted for 4 years)	-----	1	-----	-----
	Samuel Mason, 157 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	August Shaffer, 341 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
18	Martin Shaffer, 341 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 5th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Cumberland Dugan, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon

republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partizanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about, whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate,

and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been, over and again, offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men, who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress, from the third and fourth congressional districts of Mary-

land, owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed ; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim ; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted there-to as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
13	Wm. W. Glum, 20 North Charles street	1			
	F. R. McManus, M. D., 27 Sharp street	1			
	Leon'd Mackall, 58 Saratoga street	1			
	Joseph Merrefield, 31 South Sharp street	1			
	Alex. C. Robinson, 56 N. Charles street	1			
	John S. Beahan, 23 New Church street	1			
	Fred'ck Bottemer, 108 Saratoga street	1			
	Charles G. Folley, 72 South Charles street	1			
	John B. Williams, M. D., 52½ North Charles street	1			
	Edw'd H. White, 86 Saratoga street	1			
	S. W. Carvalho, 92 Saratoga street	1			
	Chas. John Smith, sr., 98 Saratoga street	1			
	Valentin Dieter, 96 Saratoga street		1		
	John Henneman, 120 Saratoga street	1			
	Nicholaus Dutusch, 122 Saratoga street	1			
	Edw'd De Loughery, 138 Saratoga street	1			
	C. Kunenckl, 58 Park street	1			
	Jno. F. Macdonald, 48 N. Liberty street	1			
	W. C. VanBilbee, M. D., 106 Saratoga street	1			
	John G. Hetell, 74 North Howard street	1			
	Louis A. Santmyer, 66 North Howard street	1			
	Wm. J. Bunting, 70 North Howard street	1			
	C. H. Bunting, 70 North Howard street	1			
	Johann Wand, 47 Clay street	1			
	Max. Killininger, 42 Clay street	1			
	[Illegible,] 100 Lexington street	1			
	Lewis W. Dove, 34 Charles street		1		
	J. Kelly, 79 Liberty street	1			
	P. A. Kelly, 79 Liberty street	1			
13	Chis. Kelly, 79 Liberty street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
13	Valentine Carter, 8 Park street	1	---	---	---
	J. G. Tarborg, his + mark, 119 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	[Illegible,] 36 Park street	1	---	---	---
	Lorenz Meyer, 44 Park street.....	1	---	---	---
	J. P. McAleese, 112 Saratoga street	1	---	---	---
	Francis X. Kelly, 79 Liberty street	1	---	---	---
	George Smith, 38 North Howard street	1	---	---	---
	J. A. Hamman, 120 Saratoga street	1	---	---	---
	C. Ostendorf, 58 Howard street.....	1	---	---	---
	H. D. Hintemesch, 49 Clay street.....	---	1	---	---
	Valentin Sellen, 7 Clay street	1	---	---	---
	Edward Graese, 9 Clay street.....	---	1	---	---
	Charles Knott, 5 Clay street	1	---	---	---
	G. Kerckhoff, 99 Lexington street	1	---	---	---
	Chs. Fulks, 99 Lexington street	1	---	---	---
	A. Sperzel, 113 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	J. S. Hickson, 115 Lexington street	1	---	---	---
	John Herzog, 117 Lexington street	1	---	---	---
	Charles Kafinski, 129 Lexington street	---	1	---	---
	Charles Kaiser, 131 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	Peter Flamm, 88 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	E. Neurath, 117 Fayette street	1	---	---	---
	B. Schmidt, 119 Fayette street	1	---	---	---
	Peter Denger, 22 Parke street.....	1	---	---	---
	H. Leroy, 13 Park street.....	---	1	---	---
	James Porter, 151 Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
	G. W. Fisher, 138 West Fayette street.....	---	1	---	---
	R. Thompson, 143 West Fayette street	1	---	---	---
	L. A. Purent, 4 South Howard street.....	1	---	---	---
	Philip Schmitt, 4 Park street.....	1	---	---	---
	Andrew Korl, 4 Park street.....	1	---	---	---
	John Yost, 12 Liberty street.....	---	1	---	---
	Hermann Biddy, 13 Liberty street.....	1	---	---	---
	Francis Buschman, 9 North Liberty street	1	---	---	---
	A. V. Lautenberger, 18 South Liberty street	1	---	---	---
	L. H. Lautenberger, 18 South Liberty street.....	1	---	---	---
	M. Lautenberger, 18 South Liberty street	1	---	---	---
	Herman Siemers, 21 South Liberty street.....	1	---	---	---
	G. Wm. Becker, 41 South Liberty street.....	---	1	---	---
13	[Illegible,] 39 South Liberty street.....	---	1	---	---

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 29th day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Samuel Norris, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made in a greater or less degree a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less

anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands ; but the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men ; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and com-

pelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	Amb. A. White, 23 McCullough street	1	1		1
	Thomas H. White.....do.....	1	1		
	J. C. White.....	1	1		1
	Henry Webster, 19 McCullough street.....	1	1		
	Eugene Post, 9 McCullough street.....	1	1		1
	E. Howard Post, 9 McCullough street.....	1	1		1
	S. M. Jackson, 10 McCullough street	1			
	B. C. Meps, 32 McCullough street.....	1	1		1
	W. G. Wills, Preston street.....				
	Robert J. Harvey, 93 Preston street.....	1			
	John Hahman, 88 Preston street.....	1	1		1
	H. D. Clinton, 2 Preston street.....	1			1
	Christian Schufer, 274 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	Geo. M. Wyne, 75 Grundy street.....	1	1		1
20	John M. Turney, 271 Eutaw street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	Charles Stewart, Preston street.....	1	1		1
	William Gettier, 139 Ross street	1	1		1
	Jonas Firth, 111 Preston street.....	1	1		1
	James F. Murray, 121 Biddle street	1	1		1
	John H. Barnard, corner of Garden and Hoffman, 192.....	1	1		
	C. M. Strein, 2 Grundy street.....	1	1	1	
	Sam'l Brown, 159 Eutaw street				1
	Edward Johnson, Townsend street.....	1	1		1
	William Gott, 155 Hoffman street.....	1	1	1	
	James Murphey, 37 Grundy street	1	1	1	
	John O'Brien, 10 Decker street.....	1	1	1	
	John Elder, 97 Ross street	1	1	1	
	Jobin Coates, 198 Garden street, (driven away from polls) ..	1	1		
	John L. Crise, 228 Madison avenue.....	1	1		
	Jacob Deems, 37 Dolphin street.....	1	1	1	
	Daniel Quacit, 9 Rose street.....	1	1		
	George H. Reed, 89 Garden street	1	1		
	William V. Gettier, 168 Ross street.....	1	1		
	Joseph A. Gettier...do....do	1	1	1	
19	Henry Butt, 158 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1			
20	Luzards Borough, M. D., 173 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		
	Christopher Shott, 179 Pennsylvania avenue		1		1
15	Wm. B. Brittain, Frémont and Saratoga streets.....	1			
	G. W. Minnick, 140 Sharp street.....		1		
19	F. M. Minnick, Chatsworth and Cove streets.....		1		
20	John Collins, 341 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		1
	John Brickner, 371 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		
	J. H. Hock....do.....do		1		
19	John O. Land, 366 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		
	Lemuel Stewart, 29 Frémont street.....		1		1
	Franz. F. Causknecht, 568 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		
	Geo. Buke, 360 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		1
	P. Fred. Schaefer, 358 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		1
	Joseph M. Kelley, 370 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		1
	Joseph Rush, 376 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		1
	Theodore Horn, 378 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1	1	
	G. A. Steibel, 378 Pennsylvania avenue		1	1	
	John G. Laessig, 386 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		1
20	Casper A. Bolz, 35 Beade alley.....		1		1
19	Morthear Strokekeeper, 388 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		
	H. Presun, 421 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		1
	H. Cuyur....do.....do		1		1
20	J. Henry Snyder, 437 Pennsylvania avenue		1		
	William Snyder...do.....do		1		
19	Frederick Waldin, 438 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1		
	Philip J. Peter, 362 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1	1	
	F. J. Fuss, 3 South street	1			
20	Peter A. Byrne, 103 Ross street.....		1		
19	John N. Maho, 490 Pennsylvania avenue		1		
	John Birn, 492 Pennsylvania avenue		1	1	
	John Menth, 494 Pennsylvania avenue		1	1	
	John Gerlicher, 498 Pennsylvania avenue.....		1	1	
	Frederick Cert...do.....do	1			
19	Gottlieb Gummel, 502 Pennsylvania avenue		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	Johann Patt, 814 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	Fred Crowling, 556 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	John Crowling...do.....do.....	1	1	1	1
20	Joseph Marsheck, 597 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
19	Charles Armblister, 13 Paca Court.....	1	1	1	1
20	J. L. Maguire, McCullogh street, (sick).....	1	1	1	1
	Stephen B. Long, 103 Ross street.....	1	1	1	1
13	L. Maunen, 596 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
20	Frederick Butt, 125 Ross street.....	1	1	1	1
	Jacob Leity, 117 Ross street.....	1	1	1	1
	Frederick Leity, 121 Ross street.....	1	1	1	1
	Frederick Wipert, 1 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Jacob Arndt, 1 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Nicholas Brandle, 1 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Joseph Herdner, 1 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Cornde Raffle, 2 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Joseph Mott, 2 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	John Ginter, 33 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Wm. Dryon, 20 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Edward Riely, 34 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Matthew Mount, 43 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Michael Melourt, 44 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	John McCourt, 50 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	James Donnelly, 48 Biddle alley.....	1	1	1	1
	Rich'd Holmes, 171 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
19	Francis McLaughlin, 166 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
18	Robert Ogle, 18 McHenry street.....	1	1	1	1
12	Francis Bauer, 23 Josephine street.....	1	1	1	1
20	John Duffy, 46 McMachen street.....	1	1	1	1
19	William Morrison, 184 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
20	William H. Godman, Lanvale street.....	1	1	1	1
19	Charles Ogle, 182 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	Wm. Sepomberg, 310 Franklin street.....	1	1	1	1
18	Peter Rose, 166 Vine street.....	1	1	1	1
12	J. W. Strausburgh, 185 North Eutaw street.....	1	1	1	1
	J. Johnston, 34 Ross street.....	1	1	1	1
	Thos. J. Scruven, 145 Eutaw street.....	1	1	1	1
	William Hume, 150 Howard street.....	1	1	1	1
20	Jos. S. Adams, 229 Ross street.....	1	1	1	1
	James Hilton, 68 Division street.....	1	1	1	1
	Joseph Airey, 68 Division street.....	1	1	1	1
	Wm. Airey, 165 [illegible] street.....	1	1	1	1
	Seman Brag, 45 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
19	M. Rosanthal, 32 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
20	Chas. F. Bevan, 285 North Howard street.....	1	1	1	1
	Timothy Crimmin, 127 Division street.....	1	1	1	1
	John L. Gettin, 104 Hoffin street.....	1	1	1	1
	John Romgurdu, 4 Hoffin street.....	1	1	1	1
	Jacob Houck, corner of Biddle and Richmond.....	1	1	1	1
19	Chas. A. Thomas, 290 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	1	1	1
	C. E. Gettier, Walsh street.....	1	1	1	1
	E. P. Gettier, corner Smith and Walsh street.....	1	1	1	1
20	G. S. Allen, 152 Division street.....	1	1	1	1
20	Thomas H. Thehan, 135 Ross street.....	1	1	1	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	Charles Holt, 79 Preston street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Henry Dumbergen, 67 Ross street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
19	Lewis Page Chatsworth street.....	.....	1	1	1
	Geo. W. Gettier, Chatsworth street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
20	Noah Culison, [illegible].....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Franz Unmuth, 163 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Conrad Harting, 163 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....
19	George Landaer, 6 Harmond lane.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	[Illegible].....	1	.....	.....	.....
20	Johann Wagner, 361 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	I. L. Oetrell, 369 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Fred Schneider, 383 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Johann Singer, [illegible].....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Pfeifer, 505 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	L. Martin Frushe, 576 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
19	John Chaenic, 524 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Wallenmeyer, 518 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Robinson, 504 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
20	P. Mullin, 35 Moshen street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Cunrad Delloman, 25 Preston street.....	.....	1	.....	1
19	Henry Heowaltz, 67 Walsh street.....	.....	1	.....	1
20	Henry Gettier, 225 Biddle street.....,	1	.....	.....	.....
	Eli Tucker, 136 Townsend street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Geo. Mandler, 53 McMackin street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	H. A. Sauerland, 133 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry G. Vey, 20 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Gottschalt, 113 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	John T. Lawson, 146 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Geo. J. Deal, 125 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
19	James Kirk, 288 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Nathaniel Watts, 13 Townsend street.....	.....	1	.....	1
20	Wm. Farman, 198 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
12	Thomas Whelan, corner Franklin and Howard streets.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John C. Hacker, 46 Preston street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Hohlben, 285 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Leaken, 31 McCullough street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Cassady, 84 Dolphin street.....	.....	1	.....	1
19	C. W. G. Baughman, 6 Hoffman street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
20	Frank Beekman, 43 Preston street.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Adam Boeck, 213½.....do.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Michael Steine.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Stump.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] 61½ Preston street.....	.....	1	.....	1
12	Charles Stufferiger, 19 Pennsylvania avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
20	Geo. Bowen, 6 Preston street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Andrew Reglin, 80.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Finegan, 58.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Maron.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Maron.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	J. A. Murgotter, 66.....do.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Keller, 88.....do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	William John Cathers, 66 Preston street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	John Morow, 66 Preston street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
20	James Atkinson, 66 Preston street.....	1	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	John A. Hornick, 67 Preston street	1	1		1
	[Illegible,] 77 Preston street	1	1		1
	Christian Weiyel, 67 Preston street	1	1		1
	Henry Long, 65 Preston street	1	1		1
	John Donnelly 19 Preston street	1	1		1
	Friedrich Wellner, 36 Preston street	1	1		1
	George Boner, 36 Preston street	1	1	1	
	William C. Frederick, 33 Mosher street	1	1		
	George Heinlein, 31 Mosher street	1	1		
	Patrick Burk, 29 Mosher street	1	1		1
	James Lally, 22 Caton street	1	1	1	1
	Terrence Flanagan, 18 Caton street	1	1		1
	James Wilkinson, 27 Mosher street	1	1		
	Adam Bien, 343 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	J. F. Donnelly, 142 Division street	1	1		
	Neal Mullin, 96 Dolphin street	1	1		1
	James Mullin, 96 Dolphin street	1	1	1	1
	John McKellop, 108 Dolphin street	1	1		1
	John H. Winsel, 70 Moore alley	1	1		1
19	H. Sligerwald, 294 Raburg street	1	1	1	
20	Casper Sultz, 603 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	Philip Stiene, 609 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		
	George Roth, 677 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		
	William Brenner, 675 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1	1	1
19	Henry Shaffer, 658 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		
20	George Weister, 679 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	Sebastian Muth, sr., 671 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	Dennis Collins, 345 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		
12	William Allen, 10 George street	1	1		
	C. F. Bischoff, 167 Franklin street	1	1		
20	Charles Raith, 69 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
12	Hugh Shaw, 131 Eutaw street	1	1		
20	Adam Back, 32 Preston street	1	1		1
12	Charles A. Gettier, 87 Pine street	1	1		1
20	James W. Cottsell, 298 Eutaw street	1	1		1
	William C. Barnes, 319 Eutaw street	1	1		1
	Cotter Bride, 105 Grundy street	1	1		
	John J. Green, 119 Grundy street	1	1		
	Champion D. Stivers, 119 Preston street	1	1		1
	Mathias Jeffers, 298 Eutaw street	1	1		1
	John Harman, 127 Preston street	1	1		1
	S. Recemar, 57 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	William Letmate, 39 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
19	John Henderson, 60 Pine street	1	1		
10	Henry Lingeman, 59 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
20	Andrew Lutz, 49 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	S. May, 43 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	Joseph C. Booth, 40 Preston street	1	1	1	
	Thomas Bowen, 302 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		
	Thomas Briggs, 56 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1	1	
12	Charles Henisler, 206 Eutaw street	1	1	1	
11	Joseph C. Henisler, 94 Park street	1	1	1	
20	George J. Hayden, 175 Biddle street	1	1	1	1
20	M. Marck, 83 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	William Griffith, 279 Eutaw street	1	1	1	
19	L. A. Long, 416 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		
20	George Franck, 55 Union street	1	1		
	F. W. Bald, 91 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	L. W. Klunk, 12 Townsend street	1	1		1
19	James Rial, 96 Pine street	1	1		1
12	John P. Mullan, 148 North Eutaw street	1			
	Ignatius B. Dorsey, 49 Pine street	1	1		1
19	Bartholomew Murphy, 98 Pine street	1	1		1
20	James Stump	1	1		1
19	Charles Forrester, 82 Gough street	1	1		1
20	William Stansbury, 233 Biddle street	1	1		1
	James H. Quinn, Ross street	1	1		1
	W. E. Penn, 76 Union street	1	1		1
	James Mallan, corner St. Marys and Madison street	1	1	1	
	William H. Quinn, 160 Ross street	1	1		1
	Stephen Morris, 299 North Eutaw street	1	1		1
	Jacob Hack, 85 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	John Kurtz, 85 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	Henry Schulz, 45 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	John Roth, 95 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	Christian Wechert, 93 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	[Illegible.] 117 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	Jacob Saffrann, Pennsylvania avenue	1	1	1	
	Christopher Webb, 169 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	E. Messersmith, 123 Pennsylvania avenue	1			
	Jacob Messersmith, 125 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1	1	
	George Clautice, 151 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1	1	
11	A. Sisselberger, 64 Richmond street	1	1		
	George Clautice, 151 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
20	J. Sisselberger, 128 Dolphin street	1	1		1
19	G. Japfdash, 220 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1	1	
20	Augustus J. Getter, 150 Division street	1	1		
12	Stephen J. Sarsfield, 158 North Eutaw street	1			
20	J. Louis Morgan, 15 West Biddle street	1	1		1
12	John Golden, Eutaw, near Lexington street	1			
19	Martin Manger, Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
12	Stephen Sarsfield, 158 North Eutaw street	1			
	Henry Egger, 155 North Eutaw street	1			
20	William Henning, 35 Orchard street	1	1		1
19	Wm. D. Kilpatrick, 714 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		1
	E. Blackburn, 167 Eutaw street	1	1		1
12	Malachi Lully, 128 Franklin street	1			
20	Matthias Abeol, 54 Hoffman street	1	1	1	
11	Frantz Gerwens, 111 Saratoga street	1	1		1
18	Michael Hughes, 161 Burgundy street	1	1	1	
12	James M. Johnson, 148 Mulberry street	1			
11	John H. Stewart, 146 Tyson street	1			
20	Edward Hughes, 1 Biddle street	1		1	
	James Forstell, 9 Foster alley	1	1		1
11	Thomas Bracken, 49 Tyson street	1	1		1
20	John McGuire, 1 Campbell alley	1	1		1
19	Edward Donnelly, 221 Cathedral street	1	1		1
11	D. Hobbs, 221 Cathedral street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	James Fitzpatrick, Preston street.....	1	1		1
	Maurice Bushe, 172 Biddle and Little Monument streets.....	1	1		1
	Washington Baregan, 101 Ross street.....	1	1		1
	Fred. Gardshell, 10 Townsend street.....	1	1		1
	Nicholas Carr, 92 Ross street.....	1	1		1
	Edward N. Spiller, 168 Biddle street.....	1	1		1
	Geo. Huppmann, 260 Madison street.....	1			
	N. A. Huppmann, 260 Madison street.....	1	1	1	
	Patrick Kelly, 104 Richmond street.....	1	1		
	Michael McCabe, Garden street.....	1	1		
	Matthew Dunn, 221 Preston street.....	1	1		
	Sam. K. Long, 94 Grundy street.....	1			
	Henry Karel, 130 Preston street.....	1	1		1
	Jacob Kreamer, 130 Ross street.....	1	1		1
	Samuel Levy, 37 Orchard street.....	1			
	Chas. Peregoy, 30.....do.....	1			
	Thos. Wright, 32.....do.....	1	1		1
	J. W. Peregoy, 30.....do.....	1	1		
	Chris. Hachtel, 42.....do.....	1	1	1	
	Sam'l Bender, 32.....do.....	1	1		1
	Jno. J. Ring, 41.....do.....	1	1		
	John C. H. Ellis, 190 Madison street.....	1			
	Jno. H. Converse, 243 North Eutaw street.....	1	1		
	Michael Gallagher, 26 Orchard street.....	1	1		
	Lewis A. Goldsmith, 25 Orchard street.....	1	1		
	H. C. Nating, 17 Orchard street.....	1	1		
	Wm. Fresh.....	1	1		1
	H. C. Wysham, 1 McCulloh street.....	1			
	Charles A. Bary, 97 Ross street.....	1			
	Thos. Fanley, Ross, near Dolphin street.....	1	1		
	P. Mohan, 78 Ross street.....	1	1		
	David R. Mayer, Townsend street.....	1			
	William Eckstine, 292 Penn. avenue.....	1			
19	A. Wheelock, 6 Townsend street.....	1	1	1	
	John F. Fleishell, 268 Penn. avenue.....	1	1	1	
20	C. O. Donovan, 144 Biddle street.....	1	1		
	E. F. Heirriokens, 283 Ross street.....	1	1		
	George F. Menzel, 10 Union street.....	1	1		
	John Rapp, 18 Union street.....	1	1		1
	Adam Tinter, 56 Union street.....	1	1		
	Henry Christy, 66 Union street.....	1	1		1
	Geo. Schaffer, 74 Union street.....	1	1		1
	James Piney, 156 Ross street.....	1	1		
12	M. Marshall, 179 Lexington street.....	1			
	John Seth, 7 New street.....	1	1		1
	John George Wolf, 112 Franklin street.....	1	1		
20	Henry Campbell, 18 Biddle alley.....	1	1		1
	Anthony Connelly, 32 Biddle alley.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Guswiller, 141 Ross street.....	1	1		
	W. H. Seltzer, Hoffman street.....	1	1		1
	George Sether.....do.....	1	1		1
	James Kennedy.....	1	1		
	Henry Stren, 54 Preston street.....	1	1	1	
20	Augustus Staerkey, 3 Townsend street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	Anthony Forster, 4 Townsend street.....	1	1	1	
	Wm. McCarter, 579 Penn. avenue.....	1			
	John K. Whitmer, 581 Penn. avenue.....	1			
	George E. French, 593 Penn. avenue.....	1			1
	Leonard Winterbower, 27 Division street.....	1			
19	[Illegible,] 644 Penn. avenue.....	1			1
	John Easman, 646...do.....	1			1
	Jacob Beckly, 644...do.....	1			1
20	H. Sullivan, 130 Ross street.....	1			1
20	P. J. Costolay, 184 Biddle street.....	1			
19	J. P. Towson, 440 Walsh street.....	1			1
20	P. F. Ryan, 129 Division street.....	1			1
	J. Meagher...do.....	1			1
19	W. N. Todd, Chapel street.....	1			
18	John W. Kirkley, Lexington street.....	1			
19	John C. Picker, 11 Lanvale street.....	1			1
20	John L. Gettier, 104 Hoffman street.....	1			1
18	William Harvey, 24 Republican street.....	1	1		
19	Charles B. Jack, 114 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1			
	Thomas J. Brawders, 39 Hoffman street.....	1			1
20	Conrad Hohlben, 245 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1			1
	Jake Blotz, 79 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1			1
	[Illegible].....	1	1		
	Y. Burden, 88 St. Mary street.....	1			
	Peter Schreb, 52 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1			1
	David Lindenhorn, St. Mary street.....	1			1
18	Henry Reese, 52 Bolton street.....	1			1
20	J. Thomas Hughes, 42 Biddle street.....	1			
	George Kranz, 269 North Howard street.....	1	1		
	Hugh Bay, 281 North Howard street.....	1			
	Alexander Stewart, 305 North Howard street.....	1			1
	George Winel, 34 Biddle street.....	1			
	Francis Witt, 17 Biddle street.....	1			1
	C. Troele, 21 Biddle street.....	1			1
	Hugh Brady, 31 Biddle street.....	1			1
	J. E. Brady...do.....	1			
	John Norbeck, 110 Madison street.....	1			
	William Norbeck...do.....	1			1
	John Gettier, 104 Ross street.....	1	1		
	Philip Rial, 33 Preston street.....	1			
	John McClernan, 102 Ross street.....	1			1
	Samuel T. McClernan...do.....	1			1
	David High, 78 Ross street.....	1			1
	James M. Johnson, 10 Rose street.....	1			1
	Joseph Vandaniker, 206 Garden street, (driven away).....	1	1		
	George Vandaniker, corner Hoffman and Garden streets, (knew I could not).....	1			1
	Malcom Hasson, 156 Garden street.....	1			1
	Patrick Reilly, 200 Garden street.....	1			1
	John Tuomay, 190 Garden street, (goaded with awls).....	1	1		
	John V. Schermer, 158 Garden street, (driven away).....	1	1		
	Charles C. D. Daffin, 154 Garden street.....	1			1
20	Henry McGlennen, corner Garden and Preston streets.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
20	Michael Caton, corner Garden and Preston streets.....	1	---	---	---
	Patrick Madden .....do.....do... (was afraid to go to the polls)	---	---	---	1
	John Toft, 138 Garden street.....	1	---	---	---
	John McGowan, 136 Garden street, (driven away)	---	---	1	---
	Edward Connolly, 136 Garden street	1	---	---	---
	John Connolly.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Dennis F. Madden.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	John Farwell, 128 Garden street.....	---	1	---	---
	Phip Reilly, 126 Garden street.....	---	1	---	---
	James Kane, 58 Dolphin street	---	1	---	---
	Valentine Karg, 10 Preston st., (driven away from the polls) [Illegible].....do.....	---	1	1	---
	John Poppel, 4 Rose street	---	1	---	1
	Adam Bower, 11 Rose street.....	---	1	---	1
	Philip Rinemen, 8 Rose street	1	---	---	1
	James M. Johnson, 10 Rose street.....	1	---	---	---
	Thomas Farrell, 1 Morris street.....	---	1	---	1
	Pat. Farrell.....do.....	---	1	---	1
	Matthew Farrell .....do.....(voted with great danger) ..	1	---	---	---
	John Farrell.....do.....	---	1	---	1
	John H. Veitmeyer, 5 Morris street	---	1	---	1
	Thomas Ford, 5 Rose street	---	1	---	1
	Hugh Bannan, 1 Rose street.....	---	1	---	1
	Matthew Burns, 18 Morris street.....	---	1	---	1
	Pat McKema, 23 Morris street	---	1	---	1
	Owen Hannan, 25 Morris street.....	---	1	---	1
	Robert J. Barry, 25 Morris alley.....	---	1	---	---
	William Feree, 27 Morris alley.....	1	---	---	---
	Patrick Creighton, 28 Morris alley	---	1	---	1
	Michael Ryan, corner of Rose street.....	---	1	---	1
	John C. Dillaway, corner of Division and Mosher streets.....	---	1	---	1
	Thomas Dillaway.....do.....do.....	---	1	---	1
	Chas. Reese, Lanvale street	1	---	---	---
	John Alexander, Hoffman street	1	---	---	---
	B. F. Zimmerman, 341 Eutaw street.....	---	1	---	1
	Henry Ackenback, 450 Pennsylvania avenue	---	1	---	1
	John Albaugh, 103 Pennsylvania avenue.....	---	1	---	1
	Ezekiel High, 4 Dolphin street.....	---	1	---	1
	Henry Snyder, jr., 261 North Howard street.....	1	---	---	---
	William W. Frush, 348 Eutaw street	---	1	1	1
11	Charles F. Frush, 292 Madison street.....	---	1	---	1
12	William Boggs, 144 Eutaw street.....	1	---	1	---
20	Henry Snyder, 348 Eutaw street	---	1	1	---
	W. A. Disney, 263 Howard street	1	---	---	---
	Nathaniel Shannon, 259 Howard street	---	1	---	1
	William Seip, 241 North Howard street.....	1	---	---	---
	Abraham Busby, 271 North Howard street	---	---	---	---
	Martin Harris, Madison street.....	---	---	---	---
	B. S. Loney, Madison street	---	---	---	---
	John G. Rous, 249 Madison street.....	---	---	---	---
	H. Civert, 246 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	---	---	---
	James Morris, 72 Pine street.....	1	---	---	---
20	William O. Hess, 19 Brune street.....	1	---	---	---

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
20	Summerfield Norwood, 337 Saratoga street.....	---	---	---	---
	Henry Duleny, 215 Mulberry street.....	---	---	---	---
	George Keringer, Charity street.....	---	1	---	---
	J. F. Konig, 64 Clay street.....	1	---	---	---
	Samuel Meister, 2 Amity street.....	---	1	---	1
	John Vulk, Fayette street.....	---	1	---	1
	G. W. Thompson, 136 Pine street.....	1	---	---	---
	Edward Sheehan, 23 Mosher street.....	---	1	1	---
	Philip J. Grusit, 242 Mulberry street.....	1	---	---	---
	C. W. Echelberger, 165 Mulberry street.....	---	1	1	---
	John F. Gettier, 186 Ross street.....	---	1	---	---
	Chas. C. Klunk, Saratoga street.....	1	---	---	1
	M. Brown, 71 Walsh street.....	1	---	---	---
	George Keilholtz, 35 Hoffman street.....	---	1	1	---
	James Buck, 37 Hoffman street.....	---	1	1	---
	Heinrich Geise, 5 Hoffman street.....	---	1	1	---
	Herman Müller, 5 Hoffman street.....	---	1	1	---
	George W. Courts, 8 Townsend street.....	1	---	---	---
	D. Brener, 6 Townsend street.....	---	1	---	---
	Benjamin Watts, Townsend street.....	---	1	---	---
20	Thomas Torphy, 91 Pierce street.....	---	1	1	---
	Charles Simmons, 20 Chatsworth street.....	1	---	---	1
	Charles M. Simmons, 20 Chatsworth street.....	1	---	---	---

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the

outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that, by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut.

Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis

to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
10	Alexander Penn, 49 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	L. V. Oliver, 30 St Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	John F. Moore, 40 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	John Reilly, Mansion House.....	1	---	---	---
	Jerome A. Pendergast, 21 Monument square.....	1	---	---	---
	P. White, 44 Saratoga street.....	---	1	---	1
	F W Kerchner, 7 St. Paul street.....	---	1	---	1
	Wm. C. Bordley, jr., 49 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	Robert L. Garrettson, 17 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	John W. Scott, 16 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	J. A. Irvin, 1 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	Wm. Cooke, 7 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	Jas. A. Reynolds, 21 Monument square.....	---	1	---	---
	Abraham Barnes, 49 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	A. McLarin, Mansion House.....	---	1	---	---
	Thomas Keys, Mansion House.....	---	1	---	---
	Joseph H. Saville, Mansion House.....	---	1	---	---
	James M. Rasin, Mansion House.....	1	---	---	---
	F. H. Johnson, Mansion House.....	1	---	---	---
	Wm. H. Tew, Mansion House.....	---	1	---	---
	W. F. McKee, Mansion House.....	1	---	---	---
	W. H. Griffith, Mansion House.....	1	---	---	---
	T. Heliandler, Mansion House.....	---	1	---	---
6	H. Hanzche, 210 Aisquith street.....	1	---	---	---
10	J. Dixon, Mansion House.....	---	1	---	---
	R M. Barnes, 49 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	J. A. Clifton, 42 Lexington street.....	---	1	---	---
	L. R. D. Clifton, 42 Lexington street.....	---	1	---	---
	L M. Warfield, 42 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	W. Cursch, 42 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	R. W. Chase, 42 Lexington street.....	---	1	---	---
	W. G. Wheldon, 42 Lexington street.....	---	1	---	---
	A. Simms, 40 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	T. L. Waters, 40 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	W. D. Brown, 23 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
	J. Marshall Hanna, 23 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
	James Dorsey, 23 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
10	R. Campbell, jr., 23 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
10	J. Teaskle Wallis, 37 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	Neilson Poe, 25 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	Jacob Poe.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	J. E. Clemm.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	J. P. Poe.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Geo. Wm. Brown, 79 North Calvert street.....	1	---	---	---
	Jas. Bordley, M. D., 37 Lexington street.....	---	1	---	---
	Jarvis Spencer, 7 Calvert street.....	1	---	---	---
	Washington Yellott, 4 Courtland street.....	---	1	---	---
	T. Joseph Rogers, 32 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
	Thos. A. Lynch, M. D., 25 North Calvert street.....	1	---	---	---
	Charles M. Jackson, 39 Courtland street.....	---	1	---	---
	T. W. McComas, 23 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
	David J. Buzby, 31 Courtland street.....	---	1	---	---
	Geo. D. Hall, 17 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
	John Hanan, 11 Courtland street.....	1	---	---	---
	Thos H. Stoke, M. D., 52 Saratoga street.....	1	---	---	---
	C. W. Spiteker, 9 Lexington street.....	---	1	---	---
	Isaac Hartman, 28 North Gay street.....	1	---	---	---
	Geo. F. Hartman, 28 North Gay street.....	1	---	---	---
5	Jas. H. Kernan, 84 North Front street.....	---	1	---	---
10	D. S. Wilson, 47 North Charles street.....	1	---	---	---
	L. G. Ridgely, 21 Calvert street.....	1	---	---	---
	Th. H. Buckler, M. D., 41 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	Wm. H. Davis, M. D., 43 Lexington street.....	1	---	---	---
	W. Carvel Hall, 47 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	A. George, jr., 49 South Pine street.....	---	1	---	---
	Dan'l Judah, 49 Pine street.....	1	---	---	---
	Cornelius Kidder, 49 South Pine street.....	1	---	---	---
	Jno. B. Hall, 49 South Pine street.....	1	---	---	---
	James A. Steuart, M. D., 50 Saratoga street.....	1	---	---	---
	Wm. F. Lucas, 170 Baltimore street.....	1	---	---	---
11	Thornton R. Appold, 174 North Eutaw street.....	1	---	---	---
17	George W. Smith, 287 Hanover street.....	---	1	---	---
10	H. M. Hanan, 11 Courtland street.....	---	1	---	---
	Jno. W. Coburn, 19 North Gay street.....	---	1	---	---
	Geo. Hoopmeyer, 10 North Gay street.....	1	---	---	---
	Henry Baker, 8 North Gay street.....	1	---	---	---
	J. T. Peiston, 37 Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
	Patrick McLaughlin, 56 Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
	Henry Helmlorg, 62 Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
	James Tilghman, Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
18	Jas. Green, 23 Frémont street.....	1	---	---	---
10	Thos. H. Gorr, 38 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
	E. W. Brigham, 38 West Calvert street.....	1	---	---	---
	T. H. Hubbard, 38 West Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
	B. B. Swayne, 38 North Calvert street.....	---	1	---	---
	Augustus Getty.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	John M. Forney.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	R. M. Miles.....do.....	---	1	---	---
18	George Waterman, 423 West Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
10	J. E. Graninger, 15 Courtland street.....	1	---	---	---
10	H. M. Schanberger, 15 Courtland street.....	1	---	---	---

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Names and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
10	E. W. Beatly, 67 Charles street.....	1			
	P. M. Frortier, 40 Lexington street.....		1		
	F. T. Hotthans, 10 Baltimore street.....		1		
	Edw. L. Bracco, 67 North Charles street.....	1			
	Thomas L. Turner, 47 St. Paul street.....	1			
	James W. Sands, 42 Saratoga street.....		1		
	James S. Sterett, 32 Saratoga street.....		1		
	Wm. Minific, 38 West Fayette street.....	1			
	S. O. McElwaine, 40 St. Paul street.....	1			
	E. Heise, 92 West Fayette street.....		1		
	Thos. Vinefely, 5 Harrison street.....		1		
	John G. Kimper, 21 Harrison street.....		1		
	J. W. Meyer, 23 Harrison street.....		1		
	Sol'n J. Kann, 43 Harrison street.....		1		
	Frederick Frederick, 45 Harrison street.....		1		
	R. Ott, 45 Harrison street.....		1		
	Thom. Baadon, 91 Harrison street.....		1		
	Joseph Brown, 51 Harrison street.....	1			
	[Illegible.] Harrison street.....		1		
	L. Ott, 73 Harrison street.....		1		
	John Walter, 85 Harrison street.....		1		
	Wm. Molen, 85 Harrison street.....		1		
	Glog Zapf, 67 Frederick street.....		1		
	George N. Blickhahn, 44 North Gay street.....		1		
	John Hurley, 92 North Gay street.....	1			
	M. Simons, West Fayette street.....		1		
	Hains Freemann, 70 Holliday street.....		1		
	Jacob Schmier, Gay street.....		1		
	Chas. Caspari, 47 Gay street.....	1			
	Chr. Hinck, 26 North Gay street.....		1		
	James S. B. Smith, 33 North Gay street.....		1		
	Daniel Kruyer, 49 North Gay street.....		1		
	Chas. Frey, 51 North Gay street.....		1		
	W. R. Schmidt, 55 North Gay street.....	1			
	J. George Maier, 63 North Gay street.....		1		
	Edward Crone, 75 Gay street.....		1		
	Solomon Rosenhaupt, 103 Harrison street.....		1		
	Jonas Rosenhaupt, 103 Harrison street.....		1		
	David Wattgestern, 86 Holliday street.....		1		
	George Schaefer, 76 Gay street.....		1		
	Ennett Teecker, 96 Gay street.....		1		
	John Koppelman, 74 Gay street.....		1		
	John Cunningham, 72 Gay street.....		1		
	T. W. Meyor, Frémont street.....	1			
	A. Colmann, 6 Frederick street.....		1		
	George Christian Bittord, 76 North Gay street.....		1		
	Wm. Holtzmann, 12 Frederick street.....		1		
	J. D. Sanerberg, 12 Frederick street.....		1		
	A. Dorgutt, 13 Frederick street.....		1		
	H. Bucksbaum, 19 Frederick street.....	1			
	Frederick Slemper, 21 North Frederick street.....		1		
	W. Redemann, 35 Frederick street.....		1		
	Hermann Vonderheide, 37 Frederick street.....		1		
10	Zohann Luinig, 53 Frederick street.....		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
10	Rudolph Hoffmann, 53 Frederick street.....	1	1		
	Jacob Weitmyer, Frederick street.....	1	1		
	L. Himmel, 650 Harrison street.....	1	1		
	B. Korh, 92 Harrison street.....	1	1		
	[Illegible,] 92 Harrison street.....	1	1		
	George Zellusofrer, 90 Harrison street.....	1	1		
	George Auincin, 78 Harrison street.....	1	1		
	Christian Kurtz, 92 Harrison street.....	1	1		
	Samuel Leon, 42 Harrison street.....	1	1		
	H. S. Hartogenpis, 36 Harrison street.....	1	1		
	[Illegible,]	1	1		
	Jacob Simson, 34 Harrison street.....	1	1		
6	Ph. Emeridy, 28 Harrison street.....	1	1		
10	Charles H. Bouldin, 23 Calvert street.....	1	1		
	Samuel A Hubbard, 17 Calvert street.....	1	1		
	Charles G. Hall.....do.....	1	1		
	John L. Reed.....do.....	1	1		
	Thr. J. Brown, 90 Baltimore street.....	1	1		
	Alexander M Rogers, 57 North Charles street.....	1	1		
	William H. Johnson, 92 Baltimore street.....	1	1		
15	D. Gough.....	1	1		
11	Kensy Johns.....	1	1		
10	Richard D. Fisher.....	1	1		
13	Silas Marcan.....	1	1		
10	William McCann.....	1	1		
13	J. D. Kremelberg.....	1	1		
10	W. Dresel.....	1	1		
	Joseph James Taylor.....	1	1		
	George F. Wallace.....	1	1		
11	George W. Ward.....	1	1		
20	T. B. H. Turner.....	1	1		
10	R. H. Attwell.....	1	1		
15	William J. Smith.....	1	1		
	George H. McCline.....	1	1		
12	James A. Rosenberger.....	1	1		

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varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialist respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not

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DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	William Keyser, 105 St. Paul street.....	1	---	---	---
	John Scott, 152 Cathedral street.....	1	---	---	---
	Thomas Gahagan, 146 Cathedral street.....	---	1	---	1
	Harman Williams, 60 Madison street	1	---	---	---
	Charles McColgan, 178 North Calvert street	---	1	---	1
	E. Lloyd Howard, 33 Cathedral street.....	1	---	---	---
	R. Suliven, 4 Mulberry street	---	1	---	1
	George W. Richardson, 53 Mulberry street.....	---	1	---	---
	William B. Wilkinson, 96 Richmond street.....	---	1	---	---
	Thomas Brackenridge, 47 Tyson alley.....	1	---	---	---
	Nicholas Kinger, 69 Richmond street	1	---	---	---
	Henry McGowan, corner St Paul and Hamilton streets....	1	---	---	---
20	O. P. Merryman, corner Biddle and Baltimore streets.....	---	1	---	1
11	J. V. Wilkinson, corner Howard and Richmond streets....	1	---	---	---
20	William Pratt, 311 Garden street, (wounded).....	---	1	---	---
11	Laurence Boyle, 21 Chase street.....	---	1	---	1
	George W. Glone, 126 Cathedral street.....	1	---	---	---
	William J. Scott, Decker street.....	1	---	---	---
	Bryan Gorman, 79 Richmond street.....	1	---	---	---
	George Boyce, 67 Richmond street.....	1	---	---	---
8	John Hamner, Buren street.....	1	---	---	---
20	William Scott, Eutaw street	1	---	---	---
11	Barnard Reilly, 54 Tyson street	1	---	---	---
	John Smith, 14 Decker street.....	---	1	---	---
	Phillip McIntire, 6 Tyson street.....	1	---	---	---
	John McIntire.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Thomas McIntire.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Edward McIntire.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	John Curly, 154 Cathedral street.....	1	---	---	---
	Patrick Curly.....do.....	---	1	---	---
11	John Gready.....do.....	1	---	---	---

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Chas. H. Key, 185 North Charles street	1			
	James Carroll, 66 North Charles street	1			
	F. W. Ulrich, 113 North Calvert street		1		1
	Henry Schillinger, 101 North Calvert street		1		1
	Gustavus Farius, 99 North Calvert street		1		1
	Jos. Bangher, 140 Park street	1			
	J. Crawford Neilson, 60 Courtland street	1			
	Sam'l H. Lyon, 92 Monument street	1			
	Hugh Brennan, 70 Richmond street		1		1
	Thos. McQuillan, 82 Richmond street		1		1
	W. H. L. C. Wright, 109 North Charles street	1			
	Charles O'Connell, 73 Richmond street	1			
	Wm Henry Norris, 92 Monument street	1			
	Joshua Jones, Pleasant street	1			
	Bird Dowell, St. Paul street		1		1
	Sam'l S. Levering, 48 Monument street		1		
	E. G. McDowell, 112 St. Paul street		1		1
	Chas H. Daiger				
	Ch. A. Williamson, 50 Centre street	1			
	J. Harman Brown, 67 Courtland street	1			
	Stewart Brown, 67 Courtland street	1			
	Chas. Worthington, 27 Hamilton street, (election a mockery)		1		
	D. J. Foley, 72 St. Paul street	1			
	Thos. Wm. Hall, 38 Mount Vernon place	1			
	John B. Williams, Centre and Cathedral streets	1			
	Wm. Boss, 114 St. Paul street	1			
14	Alfred H. Reip, 285 West Lombard street	1			
11	H. W. Rogers, 9 Franklin street	1			
	Rob't Ferguson, 75 Richmond street		1		1
	W. H. Smith, 85 Park street	1			
	A. S. Abell, 85 Saratoga street	1			
	A. S. Chase, 187 St. Paul street	1			
	Thomas Luby, 7 Hamilton street	1			
	Jos. Wilkins, 20 Cathedral street		1		
	F. Streeter, corner Charles and Reade streets	1			
	Edw'd Otis Hinkley, 73 Centre street	1			
	Thomas Mackenzie, 69 Franklin street	1			
	Cosmo T. Mackenzie, 69 Franklin street	1			
20	M. Blundell, 80 Ross street		1		1
11	Thos. J. Morris, Cathedral street	1			
	James Mishelly, Chase street		1		1
	Thomas Ward, Chase street		1		1
	Thomas O. Day, Chase street		1		1
	Patrick Glum, Morton alley	1			
	John Man, Morton alley		1		1
	Michael Miskell, Morton alley	1			
	Robert Kenny, Morton alley		1		1
	John McKerna, Decker street			1	
	John Smith, Decker street		1		1
	William Carey, Decker street	1			
	Patrick McGerm, Decker street		1		1
	Patrick Hindes, Decker street		1		1
	Michael Duffy, Chase and Cathedral streets	1			
11	Edward O'Donovan, Park and Franklin streets	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
11	William Bull, Decker street.....	1			
	John W. Davis, Decker street.....		1		1
	George F. Imhoff, Reservoir street.....	1			
	John Murray, Morton street.....	1			
	John Hill, Cathedral street.....	1			
	Rob't Lyons, 268 Cathedral street.....	1			
	James Gornell, Lanvale street.....	1			
	Samuel H. Caskey, Hudson street.....	1			
	James E. Snyder, 99 Oak street.....	1			
	Hugh Hassan, his + mark, 86 Oak street.....		1		1
	Godfrey Fifer, 80 Oak street.....	1			
	George Ready, 80 Oak street.....	1			
	John O'Neil, Belvidere street.....		1		1
	Bernard Mullan, Belvidere street.....	1			
	Jacob Olkes, 101 Oak street.....	1			
	Joshua Parks, 363 Cathedral street.....		1		
	James H. Stevans, 335 Cathedral street.....	1			
	John Weckter, Federal street.....		1		1
	John Hobbs, Cathedral street.....	1			
	John Bower, corner Cathedral and Biddle streets.....		1		1
	James Ballard, Chase street.....		1		1
	William Whitely, 97 Oak street.....	1			
	William Teepe, 180 Park street.....	1			
	Henry Teepe, 180 Park street.....		1		1
14	W. J. Cohen, North Charles street.....	1			
11	George Gildersleve..... do.....	1			
	Joseph T. Atkinson, 95 St. Paul street.....		1		
	William Loney, 168 North Calvert street.....	1			
	Henry D. Loney..... do.....	1			
	William H. Gatchell, 189 North Calvert street.....	1			
	J. H. Ward, 85 North Charles street.....		1		
10	Thomas H. Martin, 18 Courtland street.....	1			
11	James M. Anderson, 183 North Calvert street.....	1			
	W. T. Walters, 65 Mount Vernon place.....	1			
	George W. Webb, jr, 142 Park street.....	1			
	William C. Pennington, 118 St. Paul street, (paired off).....				
	J. Murphy, 74 St. Paul street.....	1			
4	Joseph Donnelly, 35 East Fayette street.....		1		
16	J. Butler, jr, 121 Conway street.....		1		
12	James S. Stewart, 186 Mulberry street.....		1		
	Eugene McDonnell, 85 North Howard street.....		1		
11	C. M. L. Pochon, 119 Saratoga street.....	1			
19	William Ghepard Beyau, 43 Stricker street.....	1			
11	H. Wilson Harris, 189 St. Paul street.....		1	1	
	George G. Gibson, 119 North Charles street.....	1			
	C. R. Carroll, 66 North Charles street.....	1			
	J. C. White, 78 North Charles street.....	1			
	F. K. Howard, 101 Charles street.....	1			
	Charles E. Wethered, 89 Park street.....	1			
	J. F. Miller, 85 St. Paul street.....	1			
	Alex Bradley, 113 St. Paul street.....		1		1
	Bernard Mullen, Belvidere cottage.....	1			
	Francis Dawes, Cathedral street.....	1			
11	Michael Rush, 129 Tyson street.....		1	1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Michael McDonald, 77 Mulberry street	1			
	Edward Uhrlaub, 54 Courtland street.....		1		1
	W. Michel, 99 North Calvert street.....		1		1
3	David F. Ricketts, 187 East Baltimore street, (election a mockery)		1		
11	G Inman Chase, 187 St. Paul street.....		1	1	
	John Valentine, 136 West Madison street	1			
	Frank A. Forney, 34 West Calvert street		1		
4	Charles Schaur, 35 Albemarle street		1	1	
11	Charles Howard, 33 Cathedral street.....	1			
9	Joseph Rest, 12 Mercer street		1	1	
11	Hugh Sisson, 179 Calvert street, (election a mockery).....		1		
	R. Frisby Henderson, 71 Cathedral street		1		
	Michael Roche, 54 Centre street.....		1		1
	Edward Kearney, Centre street.....		1		1
	W. Duncan McKim, 124 Park street.....	1			
8	Nathan J. Crummers, corner Hillen and Eutaw streets	1			
11	Robert Hough, 228 Charles street	1			
	S. W. Smith, 85 Park street	1			
	A. O. Baugher, Park street	1			
	William F. Wilkinson, 96 Richmond street.....		1		1
	S. Corner, 122 St. Paul street.....	1			
	Mathew Farley, 362 North Howard street.....	1			
	P. Keating, 71 Richmond street.....	1			
	Alfred Wright, Eager and Cathedral	1			
	George C. Irmkuis, 167 St. Paul street.....	1			
	John McDonald 34 Morton street.....		1		1
	A. M. Emory, 96 Park street.....	1			
	M. B. Morris, jr., 22 Marlborough street.....	1			
	William S. Williams, 91 St. Paul street.....	1			
	John A. Hoogewerff, 69 St. Paul street	1			
	A. B. Seidenstricker, 256 North Howard street.....	1			
	J. Hanson Thomas, Mount Vernon place.....	1			
	John S. Williams, 60 Madison street.....	1			
	Philip Reilly, 8 Tyson street.....	1			
	W. H. Inloes, 24 Mulberry street	1			
	George S. Brown, 66 Cathedral street.....	1			
	E. Wyatt Blanchard, 81 Cathedral street.....	1			
	Samuel K. George, 71 Mount Vernon street	1			
	C. J. Bird, Calvert street	1			
	William B. Cleary, Calvert street	1			
	C. R. Gallagher, St. Paul street.....	1			
	Mat. J. Foley, 13 Mulberry street, (voting a farce)		1		
	A. Shummaker, 52 Mount Vernon place.....	1			
	Victor Clumet, 234 North Howard street.....	1			
	Joseph J. Herzog, 278 North Howard street.....	1			
	S. H. Tagart, 84 Madison street.....	1			
	W. Blerdell, his + mark, 76 Mulberry street.....		1		
	James W. Jenkins, 204 North Charles street	1			
	Edward Jenkins.....do.....	1			
	John Mack, 7 Hamilton street		1		1
	B. J. McGlone, 126 Cathedral street	1			
	F. Donaldson, M. D., 34 Franklin street.....	1			
11	Valentine S. Herzog, 278 North Howard street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Edward Coheig, 195 St. Paul street.....	1			
	Addair Albert, Mulberry street.....		1	1	
	Colin B. Mackenzie, 69 Franklin street	1			
	Joseph Gegan, 128 North Charles street	1			
	Garrett Stack, 119 St. Paul street.....	1			
	Dennis McGlennan, Saratoga street.....	1			
	Peter Voltz..... do		1	1	
	Edward Jenkins, 38 Mulberry street.....	1			
	Max Herzog, 278 North Howard street	1			
	William Connally, Hargrave alley.....	1			
	John Machen, 158 Holliday street.....	1			
	James McKenna, 87 Richmond street		1	1	
	John Magee, 2 Tyson street		1		1
	Charles S. Buckner, 12 Cathedral street	1			
	Langdon Erving..... do	1			
	Robert Hults, 51 Centre street.....	1			
	Fras. Neale, 23 Franklin street.....	1			
	J. H. Neale..... do	1			
	John E. Howard, 33 Cathedral street		1		
	John Lewis, 92 Calvert street	1			
	N. G. Penniman, 77 Franklin street.....	1			
	John Lyons, 125 St. Paul street.....	1			
	John Kelly, Chase street	1			
	S. V. Metzel, Hudson alley.....	1			
	Geo. W. Webb, 142 Park street	1			
	C. G. Bartholomaei, 13 Chase street.....				1
	Adam Dermead, 147 North Charles street.....	1			
	W. W. Spence, 36 Cathedral street.....	1			
	Hooper C. Eaton, 54 Mount Vernon place.....	1			
	James H. Barney, 76 North Charles street	1			
	Wilson C. N. Carr, 269 N. Eutaw st., formerly 128 Madison	1			
	Joseph W. Jenkins, 18 Cathedral street	1			
	W. F. Gibson, Calvert street.....	1			
	L. Howard Golder, 167 Calvert street.....	1			
	Nicholas Collier, Decker street.....				1
	John Ashton, 90 Centre street	1			
	John H. Stewart, 44 Tyson street	1			
	James Brown, Cathedral street.....	1			
	Thomas Bevan, St. Paul and Hamilton streets.....	1			
	Thomas McIntyre, Tyson street.....	1			
	John M. Forney, 160 Calvert street	1			
	Charles Findlay, 79 Centre street.....				
	Jos. C. Manning, 137 St. Paul street	1			
	P. H. Sullivan, northwest corner Madison and St. Paul sts.		1		1
	Israel Cohen, 195 St. Paul street.....	1			
	Henry F. Thompson, 68 Madison street.....	1			
	Thomas Corner, 95 Monument street	1			
	Wm. B. Perine, southeast corner Charles and Eager streets.....	1			
	James McNally, 100 St. Paul street	1			
	Thos. Shiels, 172 Cathedral street.....	1			
	Charles Marshall, 48 Mount Vernon place.....	1			
	H. R. Dulany, 59 Courtland street	1			
	R. P. Snowden, 44 West Madison street	1			
11	Francis A. Gibbons, 144 Cathedral street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	F. B. Mayer, 29 Franklin street.....	1	—	—	—
	John Connor, 131 Holliday street.....	1	—	—	—
	A. F. Seevers, 81 Franklin street.....	1	—	—	—
13	John McCarthy, 121 Lexington street.....	1	—	—	—
11	Cornelius Howard, 239 North Charles street.....	1	—	—	—
	Matthew O'Reilly, 99 Cathedral street.....	1	—	—	—
	John S. Donnell, 82 Cathedral street, (absent).....	—	—	—	—
	James J. S. Donnell.....do.....	1	—	—	—
	Thomas Agnew, 95 Cathedral street.....	1	—	—	—
	George M. Gill, North Charles street.....	1	—	—	—
	Rob. S. Hollins, 131 Park street.....	1	—	—	—
	John Nelson, 63 Mount Vernon place.....	1	—	—	—
	James G. Hamner, 135 St. Paul street.....	1	—	—	—
	J. J. Atkinson, 95 St. Paul street.....	—	1	—	—
	William Howard, 229 North Charles street.....	—	—	—	—
	John H. Duvall, jr.....do.....	1	—	—	—
	Peter Kernan, North Charles street.....	—	1	—	—
	W. C. Conner.....do.....	—	1	—	—
	Wm. F. Murdock, Baltimore and St. Paul streets.....	—	1	—	—
	Joseph Read, his + mark, 155 Calvert street.....	—	1	—	—
12	Bolivar D. Daniels, Howard street.....	1	—	—	—
11	John D. Daniels, jr., N. Charles street.....	—	1	—	—
	James C. Sellman, St. Paul street.....	1	—	—	—
	D. H. Miller, Mount Vernon square.....	—	1	—	—
	John Williams, Cathedral street.....	1	—	—	—
	C. A. Schaefer, North Charles street.....	1	—	—	—
13	S. N. Carralho, Saratoga street.....	1	—	—	—
11	Henry May, North Charles street.....	—	1	—	—
12	Robert Atkinson, North Eutaw street.....	1	—	—	—
11	Richard Lemmon, Cathedral street.....	1	—	—	—
	Jas. M. Nicholson, Monument street.....	1	—	—	—
	John J. Donaldson, Franklin street.....	1	—	—	—
	B. R. Spalding, 103 North Charles street.....	1	—	—	—
	M. Courtney Jenkins, 47 Courtland street.....	1	—	—	—
20	T. H. Kalkman, Biddle street, (no access to the polls).....	—	1	—	—
11	John Stewart, 130 Madison street.....	1	—	—	—
	R. Snowden Andrews, 48 Mount Vernon place.....	1	—	—	—
	Alonzo Lilly, 95 Monument street.....	1	—	—	—
	J. H. Clemments, 87 St. Paul street.....	1	—	—	—
20	Edw. Peterson.....	1	—	—	—
	Wm. H. Stewart, 108 Monument street.....	—	1	—	—
	Thomas D. Baird, 42 Lexington street.....	—	1	—	—
11	R. J. Brent, Madison street.....	1	—	—	—

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of

the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly

conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	Frederick Kloman, 116 William street.....	----	1	-----	-----
	Richard Kelly, 57 Brown street	----	1	-----	1
	George Parks, 101 West street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Philip Staylor, 122 West street	----	1	-----	1
	Thomas Belkerdson, Light street.....	----	1	-----	1
	John Hanlen, 316 Charles street	----	1	-----	1
	George C. Hiss, 2 Barney street.....	----	1	-----	1
	John Langley, 20 Gittings street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Michael Fleming, Light street	----	1	-----	1
	Francis Fleming .....do.....	----	1	-----	1
	Edward Mekaul, 8 Montgomery street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Patrick Mekaul.....do.....	----	1	-----	1
17	Michael Doil, 84 Jackson street.....	----	1	-----	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
17	Thomas Doil, 84 Grendall street	1	1		1
	Joseph Garland, 8 Montgomery street	1	1		1
	John Mekaul, 22 Washington street	1	1		1
	William Root, 10 Megs alley	1	1		1
	Henry Shumen, 138 Hamburg street	1	1		1
	Patrick Burns, 59 Cross street	1	1		1
	John Bussel, 108 Cross street	1	1		1
	Andrew Benhart, 42 Cross street	1	1		1
	Daniel Furnod do				
	John Kauderer, 287 Sharp street	1	1		1
	John Milroy, 338 Sharp street	1	1		1
	Herman Bredskamp, 316 Sharp street	1	1		1
	Wm. W. Moser, 314 Sharp street	1	1		1
	Jacob Frey, 271 Sharp street	1			
	John Beachamp, 44 Warren street	1	1		1
	James Nash, 1 William street	1	1		1
	Daniel Mitchell, 431 Light street	1	1		1
	Lewis Ehlers, 378 ——— street	1	1		1
	Daniel Meslor, Locust Point	1	1		1
	Henry Girting, Fort road	1	1		1
	Daniel Piquett, 170 William street	1	1		1
	James Dempster, 115 Cross street	1	1		1
	Thomas Homey, 38 Cross street	1	1		1
	John Thomas, 48 Cross street	1	1		1
	Joseph T. Houseman, 67 West street	1	1		1
	Charles L. Woods, 292 Sharp street	1			
	John Frank, Cross and Light street	1	1		1
	John Jeffries, Light street	1	1		1
	James Rodgers, Williamson street	1	1		1
	Barney Coonprobst, William street	1	1		1
	Christian Kyle, West street	1	1		1
	Andrew Donalan, 382 Light street	1	1		1
	Wingate F. Parks, 425 Light street	1	1		1
	Zaccheus Gould, 155 William street	1	1		1
	John A. Forsyth, 113 Hamburg street	1	1		1
	Peter P. Brooks, 147 Hamburg street	1	1		1
	Charles W. Eberhart, 318 Sharp street	1	1		1
	Conrad Eberhart, 318 Sharp street	1	1		1
	George Sanders, 33 Gidding street	1	1		1
	John A. Sanders, 147 William street	1	1		1
	George B. Eberhart, 318 Sharp street	1	1		1
	Herman H. Theye, 340 Sharp street	1	1		1
	Timothy Kelly, 16 Bevan street				1
	William Neal, 56 Charles street	1	1		1
	Samuel Hollinghead, 302 Sharp street	1			
	Joseph Nash, 51 Montgomery street	1	1		1
	Abraham Busch, 5 Henrietta street	1	1		1
	William Collins, 480 Light street	1	1		1
	John T. Durdin, 464 Light street	1	1		1
	William Stevens, 283 Sharp street	1	1		1
	Jesse Armager, 213 Sharp street	1	1		1
	Thomas Branan, 305 Light street	1	1		1
	Daniel Elliott, 17 Gidding street	1	1		1
17	John Starlen, 124 West street	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	John L. Dury, 426 Elanaer street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob Reeder, 245 Sharp street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	J. W. Bosley, 13 Montgomery street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	J. Ffill, 81 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Smith, 233 Eutaw street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Christopher F. Gauer, 331 Eutaw street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	W. H. Rundle, 266 Sharp street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	R. Rae, 54 Leadenhall street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Gallagher, 267 Charles street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Jenkins, 285 Hanover street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Long, 256 Charles street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	A. Graham, 400 Charles street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Rundle, 266 Sharp street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John McCauley, 266 Sharp street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob Knipp, jr., 33 North Howard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John C. Knipp, 131 Henrietta street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob Knipp, sr., 131 Henrietta street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Frederick Kessler, West street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob T. Warnick, 72 Hamburg street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Daniel McCerty, Charles street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John D. Heesing, 262 Hanover street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Richard Randle, 13 Wilson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	William Bowen, Hill street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	James T. Tate, 285 Hanover street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William H. Bians, 117 Hamburg street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Charles H. Brannan, Lee street, near Light.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Brannan, Light street, near Warren.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Lawrence, Montgomery street.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	James Carr, 154 Hughes street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	William Butler, 287 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Edward Albaugh, Charles street, near Henrietta.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	John F. Campbell, 51 Lee street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph McKewen, 39 Lee street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Klessel, 235 Charles street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Charles Colt, 272 Light street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	C. Gordon, 16 Warren street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Hawkins, 11 Warren street.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	Richard Bowen, 20 Hill street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Levi Bowen, 11 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Robert Wright, 216 Montgomery street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Lewis, Gittings street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Dull, 348 Light street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Jacobs, 348 Light street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Bust, Ferry bar.....	.....	1	.....	1
	A. Bust, Ferry bar.....	.....	1	.....	1
	W. McMain, 38 West street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob Parks, 421 Light street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Anthony Kramer, 27 West street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph Sapp, Andrew street, Locust Point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Charles Sapp, Andrew street, Locust Point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Andrew Slert, Townsend street, Locust Point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Miller, Townsend street, Locust Point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Mooren, Hill street, Locust Point.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	John D. Lynd, Hawber street, Locust Point.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	Francis McAvoy, Nicholson street, Locust Point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James McLaughlin, Fort Avenue road.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James M. Briggs, Marrit street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Gallagher, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Higgins, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Matthew Sleanor, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Raftery, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Philip Cahill, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Burke, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Adam Keese, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	P. Malney, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Keleher, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Bartholomew Joyce, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Gordan, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Timothy Cloonen, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Stephens, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Pat. Carn, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Stephen Huse, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Martin Filshearlt, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Banon, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Mitchell Henery, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Keley, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Edmond Roach, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Mitchell Bark, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas McIntire, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Barney Coners, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Martin, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Huse, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Lewis Ehrmann, Nicholson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Trolle, Nicholson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Burke, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Briggs, Marrit street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Albert Shreck, Townsend street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph Sapp, Andrew street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Charles Sapp, Andrew street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Andrew Slert, Townsend street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Miller, Townsend street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thos. Mooren, Hull street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John D. Lynd, Hawber street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Francis McAvoy, Nicholson street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James McLaughlin, Fort Avenue road.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James M. Briggs, Marriot street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thos. Gallagher, Cook street, Locust point.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Higgins, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Matthew Rearden, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Raferty, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Philip Cahill, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Burke, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Adam Keiser, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thos. Keleher, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Bartholomew Joyce, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Gordon, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Carin, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Stephen Huse, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	Martin Fitsgheralt, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Henry, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Kelly, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Edmond Roach, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Berk, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thos. McIntire, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Barney Coners, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Martin, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Huse, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Lewis Ehraman, Nicholson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Roll, Nicholson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Burk, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Briggs, Marriot street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	P. Malney, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Albert Shreck, Townsend street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Timothy Cloonar, Hull street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Stephen, Hawber street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Banon, Cook street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Ernst Fissher..... 83 Grindall street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Rehrmann..... 79..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Ruber..... 75..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Kimel..... 77..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Simon Baierlein..... 73..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Sebastian Schafer..... 76..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,]..... 78..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	August Escherich..... 73..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	M. Makall..... 71..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Theo. Shukmann..... 71..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,]..... 78..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Flood..... 82..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Tail..... 80..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	T. Tuffn..... 20..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Joseph Garland..... 84..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Leffler..... 97..... do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Adam Otto, 145 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	August Rehling, 10 G. court.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John B. H. Kalvelage, 143 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Jacob Linbold, 43 Light street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	August Dill, 317 Garland street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,].....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do..... 246 Sharp street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Peter Henkell, Henrietta street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,].....	.....	1	.....	1
	William Klein, 241 Sharp street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,].....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Do.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	[Illegible] .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Nikolaus Schmitt, 168 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Leutz, 504 Light street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	D. Rhles, 16 Hamburg street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Rhles, 15 Hamburg street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Ch. Wuller, 504 Light street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Ludwig Kersler, 19 James alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Petten Golophammen, 200 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	F. Otto, 147 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Ludwig Kock, 19 Sam's alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Christian Hossbach, 255 Hanover street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Philip Reitz, corner of William and Montgomery streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Frederick Reitz, 164 Montgomery street.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	Wm. Schaum, sen., 118 Hughes street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	P. F. Schlarb, 53 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Schlarb.....do.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Christian Kallenbach, 85 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	Aaron Ware, William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Lewis Schaum, jr., corner of Hughes and William streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	[Illegible,] 50 Montgomery street.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	[Illegible,] Glass-works.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Fritz Hattenbach, 160 Montgomery street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] 7 Henry street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Wolf, jr., Glass-works.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	[Illegible,] 17 Johnson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Hofmann, 22 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] 4 Montgomery street.....	.....	1	.....	2
15	[Illegible,] Glass-works.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Jacob Burkhart, 85 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] 28 Hamburg street.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	[Illegible,] corner of Hughes and William streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Martin Haas, 38 Abey's alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Alexander Kunz, 166 William street.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	Ferdinand Kopp, 118 Hughes street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] 11 Brindell's court.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	L. Schaum, corner of Montgomery and Light streets.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	Henry Grunnell, his x mark, Hughes street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Fredrick Ditzel, 43 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Schultz, 44 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Rossman, sr., 32 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John B. Dumler, 83 Johnson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Adam Sieek, 104 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Justus Christian Plitt, 116 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Paff, 71 Washington street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Boehl, 117 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Middendof, 101 Walton street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	H. Hulsmann, 97 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] 29 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Wilk Hamburger, 30 Cross street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Jeser, Johnson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Samuel Winter, 234 Hanover street.....	.....	1	1	.....
15	John H. Snyder, 155 Sharp street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	A. Smith, 264 Hanover street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	John A. G. Goetz, 19 Brown street.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	D. Hunzerling, 354 Light street.....	1	1		1
	F. Stegmann, 232 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	L. Bopp, 413 Light street.....	1	1		1
	F. Huber, 405 Light street.....	1	1		1
	B. Meyers, 200 Hamburg street.....	1	1		1
	Herm Feltkomp, 79 Johnson street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Heller, 213 Cross street.....	1	1		1
15	Wm. P. Winters, 217 Hanover street.....	1	1	1	
17	H. H. Meyer, 375 South Eutaw street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Ford, 286 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	[Illegible].....	1	1		1
	Louis Teuerstein, 82 Henrietta street.....	1	1		
15	Amos Gregory, 220 Charles street.....	1	1		1
17	Robert Moon, 277 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	Jacob Kach, 238 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	Scheede Droge, 56 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	Louis Rennert, 311 Sharp street.....	1	1		1
	Frederick Hawes, jr., 100 Leadenhall street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. E. Shir, 285 Sharp street.....	1	1		
15	Joseph Knight, 202 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
17	Matthias Warrenberger, 269 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	Francis Lopp, corner of Hanover and West streets.....	1	1		1
	C. F. Lomis, 242 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	J. H. Small, corner Eutaw and Montgomery streets.....	1	1		
	John Cane, his + mark, 346 Sharp street.....	1	1		1
	George Spreckelmeyer, 256 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	John Sherrer, 326 Eutaw street.....	1	1		
15	James Vinson, 92 Hill street.....	1	1		
17	Henry Eichelberger, 220 St. Charles street.....	1	1		1
	George Sauer, 218 Hamburg street.....	1	1		1
	Jacob Baker, 199 Hamburg street.....	1	1		1
	Jacob Frank, 248 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
	George Zung, [street illegible].....	1	1		1
	Frederick Buschmann, 317 Hanover street.....	1	1		1
11	Ephraim Price, 52 Centre street.....	1	1		1
3	John B. Boston, 369 East Baltimore street.....	1	1		
17	Patrick Osing, 254 Montgomery street.....	1	1		1
	John Spence, William street.....	1	1		
	John Coyle, Hamburg street.....	1	1		1
	Lawrence P. O'Connor, 86 Cross street.....	1	1		1
	William Duram, 182 William street.....	1	1		
	William Moone, 182 Light street.....	1	1		

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to

dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm; so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city, differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them, have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Balti-

more to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter, who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen, was shot by the perpetrators of the offence and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid

of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts, respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held at Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	John Boyd, 40 St. Peter's street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Frederick Boyd, 146 Columbia street.....	-----	1	1	-----
	P. O. Grady, 241 Columbia street.....	-----	1	1	1
	Robert Fagan, 235 Columbia street.....	-----	1	1	-----
	Henry R. Bainer, 145 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Anthony Griffin, 245 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Thomas Lanahan, 235 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	James H. Brady, 245 Columbia street.....	-----	1	1	-----
	Patrick Bannon, 120 Scott street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Owen Bannon, 120 Scott street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Patrick Sweeny, 118 Scott street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Thomas Baxter, 100 Scott street.....	-----	1	1	-----
	David Seaman, Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Gotleib James Huster, 15 McHenry street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Andrew Huster, 193 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Perry G. Roote, Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Andrew Huster, jr., Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	J. T. Piquett, 502 W. Pratt street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Bernard Hayden, 502 W. Pratt street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	John C. Gill, 18 Calender alley.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Charles Boyle, 53 Dewberry alley.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	John A. Flannery, 36 Boyd street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Charles H. Shaffer, 160 Columbia street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
	W. H. Fairall, 40 St. Peter's street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
15	John A. Wardell, 467 Columbia street, (stabbed).....	-----	1	-----	-----

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons, for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
15	William Bowers, 73 Island street	1	1		
	Jacob Hardtner, 132 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	William Boswell, 134 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	John G. Meyer, 345 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	James Arnold, McHenry street.....	1	1		
	Davis Arnold, McHenry street.....	1	1		
	Ed. Quin, Washington avenue.....	1	1		
	Frank Smith, Washington avenue.....	1	1		
	George Carson, St. Peter's street	1	1		
	John Link, Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Elege Carson, St. Peter's street.....	1	1		
	Peter Waltin, 237 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	William H. May, 246 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	John Shognten, 241 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Alexander Einwaechter, 116 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Huga Kelley, 116 Scott street.....	1	1		
18	Patrick Kirby, 12 Dawson street.....	1	1		
	J. A. Smith, 182 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Robert Grason, 75 Scott street	1	1		
	J. Willard, McHenry street.....	1	1		
	G. Rider, 82 Scott street.	1	1		
	Jon. Jones, 180 Scott street.....	1	1		
	William Wilson, 140 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Andrew Papst, 122 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Louis H. Waidner, 124 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	George Shaw, 124 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Martin Sheiller, 171 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	— Shuaber, 190 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Paul Helene, 222 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Christian Kauffmann, 222 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Andrew Knell, 226 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	J. Muller, 182 Columbia street.....	1	1		
16	George Rauffman, Henrietta street.....	1	1		
18	Francis Hooper, jr., 178 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	John Hamlin, 186 Columbia street.....	1	1		
16	George Faunce, Henrietta street.....	1	1		
18	John T. Mank, Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Joseph Conitas, Pratt, near Fulton street.....	1	1		
16	John Longley, 20 Gideon street	1	1		
18	Thomas Nicalison, 128 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Alexander McClain, 215 Lemon street.....	1	1		
	B. Hughes, 211 Lemon street.....	1	1		
	Patrick Murphy, 209 Lemon street.....	1	1		
	John Lauer, 27 Scott street	1	1		
	Michael Nugent, 165 Columbia street.....	1	1		
	Charles Sands, 555 W. Baltimore street	1	1	1	
	John L. Shrier, 286 W. Fayette street	1	1		1
	John P. Brotherton, 594 W. Baltimore st., (one of the judges)	1	1		
	A. J. Holtzman, 139 Raborg street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Gregg, 398 W. Fayette street.....	1	1		1
19	Patrick Riley, 3 Rock street	1	1		1
	George R. Harford, 484 Lexington street.....	1	1		
19	Mr. Allen, 61 Oregon street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
19	George Werntz, 685 Baltimore street	1	1		1
	Clemens Lubbehuson, 691 Baltimore street	1	1		1
	James Watkins, 693 Baltimore street	1	1		1
	Martin Spellessy, 26 Booth street				
	John Burley, 209 Hollins street	1	1		1
	John Magairn, 5 Booth street	1	1		1
	Dr. James Bacon, 87 Hollins street	1			
	Francis McGee, 12 N. Poppleton street		1		1
	Patrick Hossen, Amity street		1		1
	Winggerd Raals, 29 Poppleton street		1		1
	Charles Grob, 453 Lexington street		1		1
	J. T. West, 474 Lexington street		1	1	
	N. O. Thompson, 436 Lexington street		1		
	Samuel J. Young, 436 Lexington street		1		1
	Peter Huppel, 4 Amity street		1		1
	Heinrick Rugg, 468 ——— street		1		1
	C. Villere, 449 ——— street		1		
	Alex. Scheetz, 457 Lexington street				
	John Gaven, 483 Lexington street		1		1
	David Rees, 68 Soda street		1		1
	James Keyhan, 215 Raborg street		1		1
	Thomas Corrson, 24 Poppleton street		1		1
	August Wagner, 46 Poppleton street		1		1
	L. Knapp, 13 Calender street		1		1
	George Lancaster, 550 W. Pratt street		1		1
	James McKee, 512 W. Pratt street		1		1
	Jeremiah Farall, 28 Boyd street		1		1
	William Raabe, 164 Raborg street		1		1
	John C. McLaughlin, 30 Boyd street		1		1
18	J. G. Johnson, 657 West Baltimore street		1		1
	J. D. Sumwalt, 8 North Townsend street		1		1
	Wm. W. Garrett, 442 Walsh street		1		1
	Wm. B. Shipley, 101 Hollins street		1		1
14	Martin Aler, 93 Hollins street		1		
	Charles Patten, 160 German street	1			
18	S. A. Litchfield, 185 Hollins street		1		1
	D. Pohlmann, 676 Baltimore street		1		1
	W. Kempel, 129 Rasberry street		1		1
	N. H. Volkert, 674 West Baltimore street				
	A. D. Hooper, 656 West Baltimore street		1		1
	W. A. Danskin, jr., 628 West Baltimore street				1
	S. Graner, 646, West Baltimore street		1		1
	F. Hassback, 641, West Baltimore street		1		1
	Henry Schmidt, 28 Dewberry street		1		1
	Chas. Bobith, 643 West Baltimore street				
	Moses Hestler, 649 West Baltimore street		1		1
	David Wambarker, 649 West Baltimore street		1		1
	Charles Walter, 658 West Baltimore street	1			
	P. H. Harrison, 680 West Baltimore street		1		
	Henry M. Strasbaug, 15 Chatsworth street				
	John J. Ditman, 330 Raborg street		1		
	George R. Gross, 684 Baltimore street		1		1
18	Michael O'Brien, 10 Booth street		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	G. Billman, 1 Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
	J. Billman, 1 Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
	John H. Maurer, 3 Poppleton street.....	1			
	M. Lynch, 6 Booth street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Hilderbrand, 12 Booth street.....	1	1		1
	John Carey, 9 Booth street.....	1	1		1
	Charles McDonald, 34 Booth street.....	1	1		1
	John Keefer, 400 Lexington street.....	1	1	1	
	Henry Maykranz, Hoffman street.....	1	1		1
	John Albert, Baltimore county.....	1	1		1
	Fred. West, his + mark, 25 Pine street.....	1	1		1
	John Demuth, 11 Rock street.....	1	1		1
	William Dunn, 363 Columbia street.....	1	1		1
	William Gregory, 102 Hollins street.....	1	1		1
19	James Storhdale, 18th ward.....	1			
	Thomas Murphy, 171 North Frémont street.....	1			
18	William Derr, 673 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Bishop Carnan.....	1			1
	Henry Green, jr., 5 Schroder street.....	1			
	B. L. Simpson, 677 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Enrich, 3 Schroeder street.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Crawford, 41 Amity street.....	1	1		1
	Patrick McConell, 730 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John Magill, 222 Raborg street.....	1	1		1
	Hugh A. Hamilton, 539 W. Baltimore street, (apprehension).....	1			
	John H. Bell, 515 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		
	James Smiley, 517 West Baltimore street.....	1			
	G. A. Smith, 511 West Baltimore street.....	1			
	Fras. J. Thomas, 5 South Carey street, (absent).....				
	Edward McLeane.....			1	1
	George Nicholson.....			1	1
	Jas. R. Burey, corner Calhoun and Lombard streets.....	1			
	Amos A. Cox, corner Gilmore and Saratoga streets.....			1	1
	August Dixon, West Baltimore street.....			1	1
	William J. Scharf, 825 Baltimore street.....				
	Dominick Fiquet, Baltimore street.....		1	1	1
	George Myers, jr., 809 West Baltimore street.....	1			
	Thomas G. Schruf, West Baltimore street.....		1		
	E. Morrison, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calhoun streets.....			1	1
	Chas. E. Kemp, N. E. Calhoun and Baltimore streets.....				
	George F. Kriete, 33 Oregon street.....		1	1	
	E. R. Newman, 10 Calhoun street.....				
	Richard P. Dunkerly, Fulton street.....		1		1
	George W. Dunkerly, Fulton street.....		1		
	John Hoffman, 407 West Fayette street.....		1	1	
	Barney Kercher, 988 West Baltimore street.....		1		1
	John Conway, 171 Hollins street.....		1	1	
	John Matteson, St. Peter street.....		1	1	
	Eli Cline, Stricker street.....		1	1	
20	John Conoly, Hoffman street.....		1	1	
18	John Sweeny, Lemmon street.....		1	1	
	Wm. Gallegar, Booth street.....		1	1	
18	Mich. Lester, Boyd street.....		1	1	
	Frank Conway, Lemmon street.....		1	1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	Jesse Conaway, Hollins street.....	1	1		1
	Doct. J. Tharp, 583 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	John McCurly, 733 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	T. J. Townsend, 717 West Baltimore street.....	1			
	John McIlhaney, 733 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	David A. J. Peck, 8 Oregon street.....	1	1		1
	Felix McCurley, 725 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John W. Lee, 782 West Baltimore street.....	1	1	1	
	Anthony Dailey, 759 West Baltimore street.....	1	1	1	
	John Dailey, 759 West West Baltimore street.....	1	1	1	
	William Lee, 2 Oregon street.....	1	1		1
	James O'Connell, 2 Oregon street.....	1	1		1
	Adam Fricklam, 763 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	William Boone, 788 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John Dietrick, 747 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John Smith, 794 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Srictcrck Hunslen, 950 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John Frinkburn, 772 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Reyer, 242 Columbia street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Hillers, 796 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	T. H. Raulston, 759 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Charles Helfrich, 558 Lexington street.....	1	1		1
	James R. Gibson, 786 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Maurice H. Licutand, 765 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Albert Weyhing, 796 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John Kabernagel, 4 Republican street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Lepson, 15 South Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
	Uriah Garber, 151 Hollins street.....	1	1		1
	Lawrence Sangston, 8 Waverly terrace.....	1			
	William S. Gosnell, 7 Waverly terrace.....	1	1		1
	Asa Higgins, 10 Waverly terrace.....	1	1		1
	Thos. H. Fitzgerald, 8 Calhoun street.....	1	1		1
	John T. King, 556 West Lexington street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. M. Woods, Lexington street.....	1			
	Wm. Moody, 232 Hollins street.....	1			
	Thos. H. Helsby, 771 West Baltimore street.....	1			
	Wm. B. Muse, 3 Calhoun street.....	1	1		1
	Chas. Jennings, 833 Baltimore sereet.....	1			
	J. M. Kimberly, 23 North Calhoun street.....	1			
	W. G. Thomas, 11 Waverly terrace.....	1	1		1
	L. W. Gosnell, 7 Waverly terrace.....	1	1		1
	Evan Thomas, jr., 11 Waverly terrace.....	1	1		1
	Wm. Frager, 4 Waverly terrace.....	1			
	John L. Srego, 4 Waverly terrace.....	1			
	Jas. W. Bowen, 5 Calhoun street.....	1	1		1
	B. F. Bartholow, 304 West Hollins street.....	1	1		1
	L. W. Thomas, 11 Waverly terrace.....	1	1		1
	P. E. Thomas, jr., 11 Waverly terrace.....	1	1		1
	Henry Hupfeld, 312 West Lexington street.....	1	1		1
16	Perry G. Mercer, 148 West Camden street.....	1	1		1
18	John Turnbull, jr., 15 Carey street.....	1	1		1
	W. C. Turnbull, 491 Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	Robt. Turnbull, 15 Carey street.....	1	1		1
14	John T. Uthman, 15 Penn street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	James H. Merrill, 610 Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	John C. Bridges, 567 Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	Tho. N. Tobin, 23 Hollins street.....	1	1		1
	Geo. U. Porter, 23 Hollins street.....	1	1		1
19	S. D. Tonge, 571 Lexington street.....	1	1		1
18	J. G. Towson, 6 Waverly terrace.....	1			
12	A. T. Lewis, 92 North Paca street.....	1			
18	W. Towson, 6 Waverly terrace.....	1	1		1
	Charles W. Rurshin, 5 Waverly terrace.....	1			
	John W. McCullough, jr., 3 Waverly Terrace.....	1	1		1
	Frederick Fey, corner of Gilmore and Baltimore streets....	1			
	John Carson, 565 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	W. H. Owens, 586 West Lexington street.....	1	1		1
	James H. Fowler, 44 Schroeder street.....	1	1		1
	Godfrey Kerchen, 30 Schroeder street.....	1	1		1
	J. H. Loessig, 419 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	Casper Benz, 443 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	Joseph S. Colladay, 465 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	S. Derelle, 529 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. G. Sharar, 457 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	William Burkins, 36 Schroeder street.....	1			
	Joseph M. Colladay, 465 West Fayette street.....	1	1		1
	Edward Knott, 476 West Lexington street.....	1			
	James Balloch, 478 West Lexington street.....	1			1
	A. Leo Knott, 476 West Lexington street.....	1			
	J. R. Young, 22 Schroeder street.....	1			
	John Pierpont, 26 Schroeder street.....	1	1		1
	[Illegible].....	1	1		1
	Wm. Hessey, 30 Poppleton street.....	1			
	Joseph Chrisner, 32 Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
	Samuel Ringgold, 40 Poppleton street.....	1			
	Daniel Sorter, 46 Poppleton street.....	1			1
	John Wilkinson, 425 West Fayette street.....	1			
	Franklin Lane, 505 West Fayette street.....	1	1		
	James B. Hodgson, 774 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel H. Bayley, 782 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Henry C. Miller, 792 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John Homer, 792 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. Burkhoum, 792 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. Bertram, 768 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	G. A. Kaempft, 766 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	George Moore, 746 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	F. G. Meyer, 744 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	H. Franz, 742 West Baltimore street.....	1	1	1	
	R. M. Sheckells, 740 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Deibel, 724 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Henry F. Kalkman, 778 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. B. Alen, 33 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	F. V. King, 90 Hollins street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas J. Spicer, 439 West Lombard street.....	1	1		1
	Dedrick Fenneman, 36 South Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
	W. Busick, 39 South Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
	Geo. L. Rennee, 406 Lombard street.....	1	1		1
18	Henry Bressler, 30 Frederick road.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
18	Frederick Etclido, 404 West Lombard street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Dennis C. Lieutand, 765 Baltimore street.....	----	1	-----	1
	John Sloan, 472 Lexington street	----	1	1	1
	Lemuel Ebberts, 50 Republican street.....	----	1	-----	1
	Bradley S. Dixon, 716 West Baltimore street.....	----	1	-----	-----
	Thomas S. W. Boyd, 741 West Baltimore street	1	-----	-----	-----
	Alexander Ebberts, 92 Republican street.....	----	1	-----	1
	George Berrey, 40 Oregon street.....	----	1	-----	-----
18	George Remhoyt, 868 Baltimore street.....	----	1	-----	1

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the

outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crimes, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and

aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Charles B. Schroman, 90 Park street.....	1	1		1
	J. Kenney, 92 Park street.....	1	1		1
14	James H. Hulse, 453 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
13	Philip H. Denmead, 79 Lexington street.....	1	1		1
14	John J. Schenberger, 467 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Izinger, 467 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
7	John A. Neilson, 345 East Monument street, (with trouble).....	1			
6	John Ward, corner of Madison and Sterling streets.....	1	1		1
13	Jacob Seeger, 23 German street.....	1	1		1
19	Jos. S. Stewart, 282 West Franklin street.....	1	1		1
16	Mathias Haupt, Dover street.....	1	1		1
19	W. H. Dennis, jr., 16 Rock street.....	1	1	1	
18	William Cook, 182 Vine street.....	1	1		1
	Geo. O. Knauff, 195 Vine street, (hard shoving).....	1			
	Jacob Cahm, 195 Vine street.....	1	1		1
19	William Dennis, 8 Rock street.....	1	1		1
	Andrew T. Dennis, 15 Rock street.....	1			
18	Harman Eggars, 697 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Ernest Doenges, 133 Raborg street.....	1	1		1
	Adam Trunse, 138 Raborg street.....	1	1		1
	James Harmon, 687 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	W. Williams, 192 Vine street.....	1	1		1
	M. Waldaner, 722 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	T. P. Perine, 711 Baltimore street.....	1			
	H. Townsend, 717 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	P. J. Thomas, 709 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Joseph B. Cook, 707 West Baltimore street, (had trouble).....	1			
	John F. Kerne, 734 West Baltimore street.....	1	1	1	
	John W. Manning, 706 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John T. Wilson, 748 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
3	Thomas H. Bowen, 128 South Broadway street.....	1	1		1
20	J. W. Herick, 219 Biddle street.....	1	1		1
18	William Rollino, 97 Booth street.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Canty, Raborg street.....	1	1		1
	Jos. Groerieng, Frémont and Raborg streets.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Hibbitts, 13 Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
	Lawrence Cooney, 13 Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
19	John Shanks, 7 Rock street, (polls obstructed).....	1			
18	A. Incboeter, corner Frémont and Raborg streets.....	1	1		1
	John F. Bowers, 126 Raborg street.....	1	1		1
	A. Kimel, 467 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
9	James Bogue, 11 Mercer street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Bogue, 11 Mercer street.....	1	1		1
5	John H. Carter, Hillen east of Chestnut.....	1	1		1
9	D. Kraus, 18 Mercer street.....	1	1		
8	Lois Traut, 513 Baltimore street.....	1	1		
	M. Winser, 578 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
18	A. Sineepe, 572 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Ph. Weber, 580 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	C. Rathauge, 384 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Conrad Brude, 654 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
18	Samuel P. King, sr., 677 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	Simon King, jr., 677 West Baltimore street	1	1		1
	George Wernty, 685 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. Banister, 689 West Baltimore street.....	1	1	1	
	G. Debaugh, 708 West Baltimore street	1			
	B. Denis, Lexington street west of Poppleton.....	1	1		1
	John Tatenmesser, corner Lexington and Poppleton streets.....	1	1		1
	Christian Sauner, 512 Lexington street.....	1	1		1
	A. A. McLean, 25 Amity street.....	1	1		1
	J. J. O'Neal, 41 Amity street.....	1	1		1
	J. McDermott, 38 Amity street	1	1		1
	M. Shea, 38 Amity street.....	1	1		1
	J. Harkshin, 38 Amity street	1	1		1
	Denis Daily, 38 Amity street.....	1	1		1
	John Cerd, 592 West Baltimore street	1	1		1
	John Scherer, 382 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	George Rohrback, 582 West Baltimore street	1	1		1
	John Sullivan, 183 Raborg street.....	1	1		1
20	James Doyle, 183 Raborg street.....	1	1	1	
	P. Sullivan, 183 Raborg street	1	1		1
18	Wm. Sane, 198 Raborg street	1	1		1
	T. Willekimer, 15 Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
18	W. P. Thomas, corner Fayette and Poppleton.....	1	1		

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 31st day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William W. Witters, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, as authorized and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its

treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in a greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is that in the contest between the law and its violators the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity

within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence or arrested on the public streets and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional

districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim ; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts, respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	James H. Haun, Stricker street, (prevented)	1	1		
	William Saws..... do	1			
18	Sam Sindall, Fayette street	1			
	B. F. Steele, Poppleton street, (prevented).....		1		
19	W. M. Matts, Stricker street.....		1		
18	John Black, Lexington street.....		1		
19	Jno. Murray, of Peter, Franklin street.....		1		
18	W. J. Johnston, Pratt street.....		1		1
	D. W. Hoffman, Parkin street.....	1			
19	W. J. Stenart, Franklin street, (prevented).....		1		
20	John Harris, Grundy street		1		
18	Thomas Feinour, Franklin street.....		1		
19	J. Tevis, Lexington street.....				
18	A. Henderson, Lombard street.....				
	H. Sterling Sindall, Fayette street.....	1			
19	Thomas S. Widerman, Lexington street, (prevented).....		1		
18	George W. Evers, Baltimore street.....		1		
	John Hogan, Boyd street.....		1		
	Richard Burk, Amity street.....		1		
	A. Atkinson, Fayette street.....	1			
	T. Burns, jr , 2 Hollins street		1		1
14	J. G. Harvey, 313 Lombard street.....		1		1
18	Th. M. Abbett, 25 Hollins street.....		1		1
	John R. Sumuller, 10 Hollins street.....		1		1
	T. L. Tinsley, 12 Hollins street.....		1		
	Luther Welton, 63 Hollins street.....		1		1
8	John Jones, 110 Baltimore street.....	1			
	H. Magne, 35 Hollins street.....		1		1
	William A. Dean, 22 Hollins street	1			
18	Jno. J. Chancellor, corner Republican and Fayette streets..		1		
11	George B. Coale, 77 Park street	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	D. L. Bartlett, 57 Hollins street.....	1	1		1
	J. T. Stoddard, 331 West Lombard street, (afraid).....	1	1		
	S. R. Abbett, 25 Hollins street.....	1	1		1
	Edm'd G. Waters, 21 Hollins street.....				
10	J. W. Jewett, 55 Lexington street.....	1			
11	Charles Medcalfe, 29 Pleasant street.....	1			
	W. A. Warner, Franklin street.....	1	1	1	
10	Jno. S. Hanan, 11 Courtland street.....	1			
20	W. H. Murray, 37 McCulloh street.....	1			
12	Charles F. Dohm, 61 North Howard street.....	1			
20	Stirling Murray, 37 McCulloh street.....	1	1	1	
10	A. H. Nobles, Lexington street.....	1			
13	Robert H. Renshaw, 76 Saratoga street.....	1			
10	Samuel J. Donaldson, jr., 39 St. Paul street.....	1			
11	William George Read, 37 Mulberry street.....	1			
20	Claphain Murray, 37 McCulloh street.....	1	1	1	
10	T. H. Belt, jr., 24 Pleasant street.....	1			
14	James W. McElroy, North Paca street, near Fayette.....	1	1	1	
20	C. E. Phelps, Eutaw street.....	1	1	1	
18	J. Irvin Ditty, Parkin street.....	1			
11	Lewis Mayer, 29 Franklin street.....	1			
	Joseph Wilkins, 20 Cathedral street.....	1	1		
13	J. Henry Ferguson, 169 Lombard street.....	1			
10	John Wilkins, 26 North Calvert street.....	1			
11	John S. Donnell, 82 Cathedral street, (absent).....				
	Thomas Irwin, jr., 17 Cathedral street.....	1			
	George C. Irwin.....do.....	1	1	1	
12	Charles Gilmor, 193 North Howard street.....	1	1	1	
20	James Diggs, 222 Grundy street, (no use).....	1	1		
10	William W. Pegram, 75 North Charles street, (useless).....	1	1		
11	J. Lyle Clarke, 81 Park street.....	1			
10	Chas. Wilmer, 49 Lexington st., (mayor and police objected).....	1	1		
11	J. R. McGinn, 72 Centre street.....	1			
12	Lewis Rosenbury, 181 Franklin street.....	1			
11	Thomas P. Williams, 129 St. Paul street.....	1			
	Jacob C. Hiss, 200 North Charles street.....	1			
10	Albert B. Neilson, 15 St. Paul street.....	1			
11	Llewellyn F. Bary, 79 Monument street.....	1	1	1	
10	Thomas R. Presstman, 42 Saratoga street, (prevented by the judge of election).....	1	1		
20	Hy. C. Mysham, 1 McCulloh street.....	1			
9	Patrick Reilly, 3 Centre Market space.....	1			
20	J. P. Paca, 166 Preston street.....	1	1	1	
	Charles C. Gibson, 226 Eutaw street.....	1	1	1	
11	T. Poultney, 83 Centre street.....	1			
18	James H. Merrill, 610 Fayette street.....	1	1	1	
20	E. Howard Post, 9 McCulloh street.....	1	1	1	
11	Adrian D. Price, 40 Mount Vernon Place.....	1			
20	T. M. Tenant, 103 Madison street.....				
10	Neilson Poe, jr., 25 Lexington street.....	1	1	1	
6	John H. Boone, Mulligan street.....	1			
9	P. Feeman, 59 Frederick street.....	1			1
2	George Konig, 155 Eastern avenue.....	1			1
9	Samuel Merritt, Fish Market space.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
3	John H. Slater, 55 Broadway	1	1	1	
2	Michael Bond, 61 Bank street	1	1		1
9	J. B. Merrit, Fish Market space	1	1		1
8	Jesse A. Murphy, 166 Hight street	1			
9	Thomas J. Goodrick, 15 Fish Market space	1			
17	Wm. R. Johnson, Montgomery street	1	1		1
9	William Rodges, 4 West Falls avenue	1	1		1
3	Wm. F. Morgan, Bond street	1	1	1	
9	T. Hicks, 15 Fish Market space			1	
2	John Gollsthbough, Eastern avenue	1	1	1	
2	Thomas Wiley..... do	1	1	1	
	Charles Caunt, Montgomery street	1	1	1	
9	John Leonard, 33 Marsh Market space	1			
	Dennis Murray, 33 Marsh Market space		1		
	William Evens, 33 Marsh Market space		1		
	Joseph Elliott, 9 Fish Market space	1			
	J. Williams, 19 Pratt street				
	Watson Rice, 12 Pratt street	1			
17	John Donohue, 43 Warren street		1		
9	James Brown, 12 Fish Market space		1		
11	Peter Murray, 32 Judson street		1		
9	John Geger, 19 Fish Market space		1		
	John McDougel, 33 Marsh Market space	1			
	John Cannon, 37 Market space		1	1	
	James Crothy..... do		1		1
18	Thomas Hanngan, 120 Line street		1		1
9	P. S. Haeve, 37 Market space				
9	Patrick Mulherin, 39 Marsh Market space		1		
9	John Daily..... do		1		
4	W. Winkleman, 1 Gough street		1		
9	Michael Creighton, 39 Marsh Market space		1		
	Michael Mubhile .. do		1		
	Charles Dreyler .. do		1		
	Harman Jeaemloa, 44 Halk street	1			
	Dickrick Lingham, 41 Halk street		1		1
	James M. Haig, Barnum's Hotel	1			
14	Theodore Canell, 26 Penn street		1	1	
5	Jno. Patrick, 60 Exeter street		1		
20	James C. Magran, 71 Biddle street		1		
8	David Creamer, 127 East Monument street	1			
6	Geo. N. Reynolds, McElderry street		1		1
	Samuel E. Morris, 8 Jefferson street	1			
19	Thomas Strue, 163 Madison street		1		1
7	George L. Solter, 150 Orleans street	1			
6	Henry Seligman, 128 Aisquith street		1		1
	Moses Eichengreen, 154 Low street		1	1	
	Casper Sauer, 152 Low street		1	1	
	Robert Hays, 89 Aisquith street	1			
7	T. T. S. Brehan, 411 North Gay street		1		
6	John J. Gross, 99 Aisquith street, (no use)		1		
	John Crow, 109 Aisquith street		1		
	Wm. Byrne, 32 McElderry street	1			
	John S. Clements, 117 Aisquith street				
3	Thomas McCoubray, 191 E. Lombard street, (possession of		1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
13	John C. Ermole, 41 Clay street.....	1			
19	John Reyer, 66 Frémont street.....		1		1
7	Thomas W. Morse, 127 Eden street.....	1			
20	James Dougherty, 11 Biddle street.....		1		1
19	Jacob B. Thomas, 73 North Charles street, (dare not attempt)		1		
20	J. T. Reindollar, 255 North Howard street.....	1			
19	Jno L. Lawtar, 292 Saratoga street, (dare not attempt)....		1		
	John W. Bodine, 292 Saratoga street.....		1		1
12	Henry Jacobs, 20 Josephine street.....		1		1
6	James M. Lewis, 91 August street.....	1			
	Francis Peduezzi, 14 Jefferson, street.....	1			
4	Robert J. Streett, 127 Lombard street.....	1			
6	John Donahue, 121 Aisquith street, (possession of polls by rowdies).....		1		
20	M. Snyder, 80 Oregon street.....		1		
	John Lauterbach, 180 Oregon street.....		1		
18	Joel Mihim, 191 Oregon street.....		1		1
13	G. D. Cring, northeast corner Park and Clay streets.....		1		
19	H. Schaefer, 111 Pierce street.....		1		
11	R. Sherllanburger, 68 Park street.....	1			
13	Frederick Auer, 132 Saratoga street.....	1			
12	Sebast. Protzman, 11 New street.....		1		
	Conrad Protzman, 24 Josephine street.....		1		
8	Charles Gutterbert, 273 Dallas street.....	1			
	Christian Beyel, 273 Dallas street.....	1			
	John Vogel, 18 ——— street.....		1		1
19	Julian Muller, 1 Frémont street.....		1		
10	Patrick M. Gahen, 105 Holliday street.....		1	1	
8	Bernard Murphy, 17 Falls street.....	1			
9	Thomas Heren, 47 Frederick street.....		1	1	
	Edward Milholland, 47 Frederick street.....		1	1	
	Michael Welch, 47 Frederick street.....		1	1	
	John Welch, 47 Frederick street.....		1	1	
12	Samuel B. Hames, corner Green and Pearl streets.....		1	1	
9	John McNulty, 47 Frederick street; was cooped.....				
	William Carroll, 47 Frederick street.....		1	1	
	Philip Caton, 47 Frederick street.....		1	1	
	John B. Fluskey, corner West Lombard and Frederick sts.....		1	1	
	John Mitchell, 30 Lombard street.....	1			
11	Wm. Casey, 160 Cathedral street.....		1	1	
9	James Baker, 35 Lombard street.....	1			
	James Sloan, 49 Frederick street.....		1		
	Peter Smith, 35 Lombard street.....		1		
	John Coady, South Frederick street.....	1			
	Charles Chultz, 33 West Lombard street.....		1		
	William Murray, 68 Market space.....		1		
	Edward Henning, 59 Frederick street.....		1		1
	James P. Byrne, 43 Lombard street.....	1			
	H. F. Hoffmann, 55 Market space.....	1			
3	P. Hughes, 35 Wolf street.....	1			
7	Michael Martin, South Chester street.....		1		
1	John Stanton, 219 Boston street.....		1		
	Michael White, 221 Boston street.....		1		
16	James Kelly, 27 Howard street.....		1	1	

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents : That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws, and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here, to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State, and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “ the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public ; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less

anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls, the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled

to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the riotors by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
13	William H. McLean, 47 Liberty street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
20	D. Ardin, 312 West Eutaw street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
13	John Garrity, 27 New Church street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	—— List, 21 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Schalitzky, 117 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	George Moser, 7 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edwin S. Burton, 4 New Church street.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Henry Roihel, 18 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	George Roch, 22 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	J. M. Caffey, 17 New Church street.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	George Yost, 8 New Church street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Thomas Spilman, 2 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	P. Frederick, 64 Lexington street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
13	W. A. Cunningham, 76 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
13	Thomas P. Rhodes, 82 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Louis Bender, 84 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	William K. Boyle, 106 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	R. G. Gary, 122 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James F. Gardner, 124 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Henry Kraft, 45 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	N. Camper, 128 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edwin A. Kers, 138 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aug. Steibel, 119 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Adam Herzog, 119 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James Merriken, 107 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	H. Wegner, 101 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rich. Saxton, 97 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ralph Lanze, 91 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gerhard Busht, 83 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	William H. Wallace, 81 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Philip N. Wolhonus, 77 Lexington street ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Francis Buschman, 9 North Liberty street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Charles Ellermeyer, 32 New Church street.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Martain Clark, 3 Monroe street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Patrick McCowan, 1 Clay street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Charles Blewry, 11 Clay street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bernard Grainer, 45 Park street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jacob Ehrlich, 46 Park street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	G. A. Debring, 27 Park street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	A. Rounger, 128 Saratoga street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Bingham, 28 New Church street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Robert Bleineller, 32 New Church street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
9	James Eastwood, 28 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James Rezan, 9 New Church street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
17	John Fanning, 34 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Frederick A. Herefous, 18 Chatsworth street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
13	James Oleary, 17 New Church street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Matthias Howard, 22 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Michael Kelly, 21 New Church street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Bell, 130 Lexington street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Jacob Kohler, 83 Mulberry street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Lewis Schneider, 31 Balderston street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Robert Lawson, 50 North Liberty street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
19	E. A. Wolf, 289 Franklin street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	F. X. Koehler, 28 Liberty street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John Dieter, 96 Saratoga street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	William W. Foss, 259 Franklin street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	George W. Powder, 428 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	George Inglis, 81 Fayette street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	James Tottle, 124 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	William Q. Caldwell, 85 West Fayette street and 202 West Saratoga street.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Solomon Stein, 42 Liberty street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	W. L. Rinkle, 168 Franklin street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howard D. O'Neill, 13 South Sharp street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Patrick Tully, 28 South Eutaw street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Patrick Connelly, 7 George street alley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Henry Engehausen, 75 Park street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Owen Murphy, 69 Mulberry street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Stephen S. Gaule, 42 Diamond street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	John O'Keefe, 40 Diamond street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	John Say, 13 Sharp street	1	.....	.....	.....
18	F. Arnold, 343 Lombard street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	W. T. Arnold, 343 Lombard street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Daniel O'Connor, 218 Chestnut street	1	.....	.....	.....
	Jacob Rudolph, 55 Hanover street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Francis G. Maxwell, 60 South Charles street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Edward Akers, 65 South Charles street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	B. P. Blumenthal, 156 Lexington street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	John H. Reed, 44 Pine street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	James A. Fegan, 55 Oregon street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	M. Bamberger, 27 Eutaw street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 3d day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared John S. Beahan, and made oath in due form of law that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation, utterly subversive of good government, and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held

in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying to all practical purposes not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been, and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every emergency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of

the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon almost immediately after they were opened by a band of armed and desperate men. The peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still larger numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election orcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or when present exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of

the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
10	Dick Ostendorf, 28 Saratoga street.....	1	---	---	---
	G. H. Barklage, his + mark, 120 Saratoga street.....	1	---	---	---
12	S. A. Ostendorf, 100 Sarah Ann street.....	---	1	---	---
13	S. Hemmick, 39 North Liberty street.....	1	---	---	---
	George Meyer, 41.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	J. H. Kaiser, 36 New Church street.....	---	1	---	---
	Wm. Mullin, 30.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Franz Bechler, 20.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Alexander Kelly, 18.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	Thos. Kelly, his + mark.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	Pat. Kelly.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	John Kenley, his + mark.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	John Caney, 16.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Thomas Biddle, 34.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	Michael Clark, 3 Marion street.....	1	---	---	---
	William Carnet, 29 New Church street.....	1	---	---	---
	Patrick Sirmott, 27.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	Patrick Kaine, his + mark.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	H. M. Markoff, 21.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	Wm. Martin, 17.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	George Gail, 15.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Andrew Cooper, 19.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	H. Meyers, 3.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	John Fischer, 5.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Frederick Sackel, 3.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	William Jackson, 5.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	John J. Jackell, 5.....do.....	---	1	---	---
	Andrew Bremer, 20.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	J. B. Cameron, 108 Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
10	John C. Friedel, 67 North Gay street.....	---	1	---	---
13	Wm. W. Golder, 127 West Fayette street.....	1	---	---	---
20	Michael Daley, 4 Garden street.....	1	---	---	---
13	Richard Hill, 19 German street.....	1	---	---	---
12	Henry Darmettee, 3 Vine street.....	---	1	---	---
10	Conrad Pfuff, 100 Pleasant street.....	---	1	---	---
15	John Franklin, 22 South Paca street.....	1	---	---	---
13	John Radecke, 6 New Church street.....	1	---	---	---
15	F. Hobelmann, corner Howard and Conway streets.....	---	1	---	---
18	Wm. Johnston, 318 West Lawrence street.....	---	---	---	---
10	Geo. F. Martin, 37 North Gay street.....	1	---	---	---
19	A. Lange, 192 Canary street.....	1	---	---	---
15	Christopher Doell, No. 10 South Liberty street.....	---	1	---	---

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
15	P. J. Callahan, 16 South Liberty street	1	1		
	R. J. Driscoll, South Liberty street.....	1	1		
	Anton. Heilerich, 26 South Liberty street	1			
	John Shamburg, 43 South Liberty street	1			
	B. Cahn, corner Columbia and Little Green streets	1	1		
	Philip Thater, 280 West Pratt street	1			
	Samuel Kugler, 262 .....do.....	1			
	Lanty Ryan, 262.....do.....(threatening my life).....	1	1		
	J. Helmer, 250.....do.....	1	1		
	Jos. Bulak, 248 .....do.....	1	1		
	Michael Bulak, his + mark, 11 Spring court.....	1	1		
	[Illegible].....	1	1		
	M. Wolf, 244 West Pratt street	1	1		
	William F. Green, 222 Pratt street, (tried to vote and could not).....	1	1		
	J. B. Dietz, 202, corner Pratt and Charles streets.....	1			
	Richard Murdoch, 36 Camden street.....	1	1		
	Joseph Volk, 48 South Charles street	1	1		
	Francis Volk, 27 Granby street	1	1		
	John Russell, 54 South Charles street.....	1			
	Henry N. Hurtt, 224 Pratt street	1			
8	E. C. Chickering, 226 Pratt street	1			
	Ch. Wynn, 228 Pratt street	1			
	R. W. Marriat, 28 Sharp street	1			
	R. W. Rasin, 221 Aisquith street	1			

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 29th day of December, in the year 1859, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Samuel Norris, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have, unhappily, become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon

republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate,

and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters, in large numbers, were beaten from the polls, or prevented, in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth con-

gressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and the Hon. Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the 2d day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Austin Dall, Cathedral street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	B. G. Harris, 23 Franklin street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Joseph E. Dall, 231 Madison street, (polls blocked).....	-----	1	-----	-----
6	A. H. Barnhill, 21 Courtland street.....	1	-----	-----	1
13	John S. Barry, 70 Saratoga street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
6	Jas. J. Byrne, 247 North Gay street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
20	Wm. B. Duvall, Eutaw Place.....	1	-----	-----	-----
18	W. Durfey, 624 Baltimore street, (polls blocked).....	-----	1	-----	-----
13	Thomas Welsh, 229.....do.....do.....	-----	1	-----	-----
4	James R. Anneger, 36 Granby street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
11	James Cortlan, jr., North Charles street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
13	H. Avens, 75 Lexington street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
3	Oliver Switze, 38 Register street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
15	Wm. McKinsley, 229 Hanover street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
20	Andrew Jackson Keller, 33 Orchard street, (polls blocked).....	-----	1	-----	-----
12	James Rutherford, 187 Eutaw street, (useless).....	-----	1	-----	-----
	John Mann, jr., 140 Eutaw street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
11	James H. McGreevy, 134 Madison street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Francis Daley, 6 Garden street, (polls blocked).....	-----	1	-----	-----
	Michael Cooney, 126 North street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
12	Matthew Nooney, Smith's court.....	-----	1	-----	1
14	S. Clifford, jr., 25 Lexington street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
19	McKeel T. Wise, 334 Saratoga street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
16	Henry Mennerich, 81 Conway street, (polls blocked).....	-----	1	-----	-----
14	William Mody, West Baltimore street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
12	William Heinehamp, 3 State street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Tohan Henry Sabzkorn, 3 State street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	James A. Mills, Pearl street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
6	Theodore Vedite, 97 Lexington street.....	-----	1	-----	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	George W. Johnson, 328 Saratoga street, (absent).....	1	1		
	J. B. Chasson, 281 Lexington street.....	1			
18	David Carson, 330 Lexington street, (disgusted).....	1	1		
11	J. H. Bash, 82 Monument street.....	1			
15	R. L. Spilman, 94 Sharp street.....	1	1		
6	W. N. Harrison, 37 Sterling street.....	1	1		
9	W. H. Ringgold, 12 Gay street.....	1	1	1	
16	Henry Farber, 40 Columbia street.....	1	1		
14	Samuel Childs, 156 German street.....	1			
	James T. Moulton, 482 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
20	John M. Webb, Biddle street.....	1	1		1
16	H. W. Bruning, 84 North Charles street.....	1			
13	M. Heilbrun, 52 Hanover street.....	1			
15	E. L. Griffith, 144 Hanover street.....	1	1	1	1
	Samuel Snattinger, 74 Camden street.....	1	1		1
7	H. H. Cattan, 475 Gay street.....	1	1		1
12	J. D. Moulton, 163 North Paca street.....	1			
14	James F. Moulton, sr., 482 Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
13	Cysil W. Keach, German Street Hall.....	1			
3	F. M. Harhach 12 North Bond street.....	1			
4	Simon Tanrurtz, 34 East Lombard street.....	1	1		1
20	W. H. Cole, 92 Preston street.....	1			
	J. D. Gilman, Eutaw and Madison, (election a farce).....	1	1		
	George F. Beam, Balt. street, (left town to save my head).....	1	1		
	G. R. Bennett, 329 North Eutaw street.....	1	1		
	William D. Thompson, jr., 7 McCulloch street, (absent).....	1	1		
6	Jacob Harmann, 34 McElderry street, (polls blocked).....	1	1		
11	Samuel Bevan, 120 Park street.....	1			
15	L. Parsons, 84 Sharp street.....	1	1		
12	William A. Willian, 561 Fayette street, (moved from Franklin).....	1			
4	Wm. R. Crawford, 27 West Baltimore street, (polls open).....	1			
13	Fr. Schepeler, 72 Lexington street.....	1			
18	Henry M. Abbett, 25 Hollins street.....	1			
10	Robert Hull, 61 North Charles street.....	1			
13	Thos. B. Clark, 156 Lombard street.....	1	1		1
12	Charles Simon, 163 North Howard street.....	1			
11	G. A. Deort, 253 West Lombard street, (fighting).....	1	1		
15	E. Sutro, 94 Hanover street, (pushing).....	1	1		
18	G. H. Haslup, West Lombard street, (considered the election a mockery.).....	1	1		
10	William R. Hodges, Barnum's Hotel, (disgusted at the scene).....	1	1		
16	Montgomery Hunt, 165 South Paca street.....	1			
15	William Penn Lewis, Maltby House, (absent).....	1	1		
13	O. A. Berry, Lombard street, (polls blocked).....	1	1		
9	Jno. P. Ringgold, 12 South Gay street, (disgusted at the scene.).....	1	1		
11	Henry A. Didier, 74 Cathedral street.....	1			
18	Wm. H. O. Smith, 855 West Baltimore street.....	1			
15	Chas. Spilker, 92 Hanover street, (polls blocked).....	1	1		
18	George P. Prescott, 27 Hollins street.....	1	1		
7	N. R. Selby, corner McElderry and Bond streets.....	1			
15	Walter Brick, 159 South Charles street.....	1	1		
	John Leuly, 116 Hanover street, (useless).....	1	1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	Robert Golden, 495 West Fayette street, (useless).....	-----	1	-----	-----
	N. H. Unduch, 632 West Baltimore street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	T. E. Martin, 634 West Baltimore street, (useless).....	-----	1	-----	-----
17	Charles Wambach, 260 South Sharp street, (useless).....	-----	1	-----	-----
18	Thos. Moore, 68 South Poppleton street, (useless to try)....	-----	1	-----	-----
11	John Black, 142 North Charles street, (sick).....	-----	1	-----	-----
19	Jno. P. Muth, 16 Townsend street, (polls blocked).....	-----	1	-----	-----
20	M. J. Muth, 672 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1	-----	-----	-----
8	Seborebine Posenloyer, 11 Smith's alley, (sick).....	-----	1	-----	-----
13	Ira L. Reed, 86 Saratoga street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
4	Wm. Craig, 27 Granby street, (ward in possession of the "Babes.")	-----	1	-----	-----
20	D. P. Gibbons, 256 Madison street, (could not).....	-----	1	-----	-----
11	S. G. Wyman, 83 Monument street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
18	Albert Smoot, 549 West Fayette street, (not worth while)...	-----	1	-----	-----
15	Wm. A. Norris, 125 Sharp street, (not worth while).....	-----	1	-----	-----
12	Charles Simon, jr., 63 North Howard street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
19	Henry Enkhausen, 80 Pennsylvania avenue, (useless).....	-----	1	-----	-----
12	Aug. Simm, 63 North Howard street, (maltreated with awls)...	1	-----	-----	-----
20	R. G. Rinnard, 187 Garden street, (absent).....	-----	1	-----	-----
12	A. H. Simon, 63 North Howard street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	Joseph Senger, 75 Jasper street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	William B. Willis, jr., 162 North Eutaw street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
14	W. W. F. McIlvain, 16 North Eutaw street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	J. T. Ijams, 17 North Howard street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
18	Wm. W. Witters, jr., 126 Poppleton street, (impossible to vote.)	-----	1	-----	-----
3	James Donnelly, 232 East Pratt street, (polls a dead lock)...	-----	1	-----	-----
13	W. Roberts Brown, 122 Fayette street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
5	Wm. J. M. Denson, 30 North Front street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
18	Wm G. Scartett, 318 Lombard street, (too much risk).....	-----	1	-----	-----
18	Thomas C. Ashman, 318 Lombard street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
10	Franklin F. Martin, 43 North Gay street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
14	Edward Decormis, 281 West Lombard street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
18	R. S. Clark, 533 West Baltimore street, (polls blocked)....	-----	1	-----	-----
	W. F. Snow, 302 North Fayette street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
3	J. Mallory, 231 East Baltimore street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
12	C. M. Roche, 146 Mulberry street, (disgusted with the affair)...	-----	1	-----	-----
4	Geo. Gordon, 82 East Pratt street, (no use).....	-----	1	-----	-----
	R. W. Dryden, 68 E. Pratt street.....	-----	1	-----	-----
14	Henry Clay Roche, 226 West Lombard street, (too much risk)...	-----	1	-----	-----
20	Edmund De H. Jannir, 173 Biddle street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
10	Jas. H. Earth, Gilmor House.....	1	-----	-----	-----
14	Jno. W. Bowhan, Howard House.....	1	-----	-----	-----
10	A. P. Taylor, 42 Lexington street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
5	James M. Fisher, 133 North High street, (too much risk)...	-----	1	-----	-----
14	Chas. Calhoun, Howard House, (thought too much of my head.)	-----	1	-----	-----
9	B. R. Pem, Fountain Hotel, (useless).....	-----	1	-----	-----
4	Thomas Mullooly, 15 Stiles street.....	-----	1	-----	1
14	Jno. Easter, jr., 24 South Paca street, (almost got whipped, and robbed of a ballot.)	-----	1	-----	-----
20	John J. Thomson, 18 McCulloch street.....	1	-----	-----	-----
3	Tho. H. H. Leary, 29 Ann street.....	1	-----	-----	-----

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
19	B. Stine, 403 Lexington street	1	1		1
20	William A. Loney, 237 Madison street.....	1	1		1
11	Andrew Aldridge, 124 Charles street	1			
19	Joseph Lough, 74 George street	1	1		1
11	Francis W. Alricks, 61 Courtland street.....	1			
6	Isaac N. Lightner, 150 Monument street.....	1			
19	George Hull, 295 Biddle street.....	1	1		
10	James Close, 49 Lexington street.....	1			
20	[Illegible,] 137 Hoffman street.....	1	1		
12	William Demis, 115 Monument street	1			
18	C. K. Thomas, 340 Lexington street, (useless)	1	1		
	M. A. Miller, 409 Fayette street	1			
12	William Boot, 283 Lexington street, (with much trouble) ..	1			
4	A. Stewart, 4 High street, (useless vs. fraud).....	1	1		
14	R. Purcell, 72 Saratoga street.....	1	1		1
11	Thomas T. Hutching, 132 Park street.....	1			
	Thomas A. Hebb, corner of Howard and Franklin streets..	1			
	George Warner, 78 Franklin street, (disgusted at the scene)	1	1		
	Hugh Keys, 98 Monument street.....	1			
	John H. O'Donovan, corner Park and Franklin streets	1			
	Columbus V. Emich, 136 North Howard street, (not worth the trouble).....	1	1		
	Rob't Renwick, 92 North Howard street.....	1			
	J. A. Renwick, 92 North Howard street.....	1			
	Wm. McGren, 92 North Howard street	1			
12	Thos. Jones, Franklin House	1			
	H. Briese, 135 Saratoga street.....	1	1		1
16	T. A. Dietz, Camden street	1	1		1
14	T. Hoht, Pine street	1	1		1
	Fx. Racke, 14 Pearl street, (polls blocked).....	1	1		
11	H. Schming, 104 Howard street.....	1	1		1
18	Albrecht Sander, 21 McHenry street, (polls blocked).....	1	1		
16	Lorenz Fritz, 95 Sharp street, (polls blocked).....	1	1		
18	H. Forceh, Hill and Charles streets, (polls blocked).....	1	1		
	Elisha Walton, 243 Hollins street.....	1	1		
6	Charles Wittles, 61 Forest street	1			
12	J. Hartnon, Saratoga street.....	1			
14	Conrad Wenyer, 17 Pearl street	1	1	1	
8	[Illegible,] 171 Canal street	1			
20	[Illegible,] 107 Preston street, (polls blocked).....	1	1		
18	Justus Broessel, 118 Vine street	1	1		
7	Daniel W. Dorsey, 242 Eden street.....	1			
11	W. T. Barrett, 62 Centre street, (useless).....	1			
	H. Judge, jr., 182 Park street, (useless).....	1	1		
13	George Scheib, 27 Green street, (would not try it)	1	1		
10	Wm. P. Towles, 59 Fayette street, (absent)	1	1		
9	Joseph Bickerton, Light street, (useless)	1	1		
6	Jesse W. Lee, 16 McElderry street.....	1			
11	James Stanton, 64 North street.....	1	1	1	
3	P. W. Ruley, 4 Wolf street	1			
11	Edw'd K. Schaeffer, 36 Mulberry street.....	1	1		1
	John Duer, jr., corner Charles and Madison streets.....	1			
20	C. Sidney Norris, 301 Madison avenue	1			
14	John S. Cannon, 42 South Eutaw street.....	1			

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
11	Lucius L. Lanier, 90 North Charles street.....	1	1		
9	James B. Lanier, Fountain Hotel.....	1	1		
10	Ro. V. Lanier, Barnum's	1	1		
20	Ro. M. Spiller, 180 Hoffman street	1	1		
	Jno. W. Selby, 136 Biddle street.....	1	1		
9	John G. Long, Maltby House	1	1		1
11	Basil B. Hopkins, 54 Franklin street	1	1		
15	Edw. C. Sylvester, 38 Conway street.....	1	1		
9	J. M. Gordon, Maltby House	1	1		1
11	B. McDonoll, 112 St. Paul street	1	1		
4	Wm. R. Flaharty, 12 Watson street	1	1		
20	N. W. Paynter, 245 North Eutaw street	1	1		
12	D'Avey Paul, jr., 197 North Howard street	1	1		
	H. C. Magruder, 86 Franklin street	1	1		
	Wm. G. Frisby	1	1		
13	P. A. Salmon, 171 Lombard street	1	1		
20	G. S. Allen, 152 Division street.....	1	1	1	
12	John H. Thiemeyer, 166 Mulberry street	1	1	1	
19	Henry Waltzen, 6 Chatsworth street.....	1	1	1	
7	Andrew Waltzen, 26 Caroline street	1	1		1
19	Ernst H. Burman, Collins court.....	1	1		1
16	Chas. A. Oliver, 148 Barre street.....	1	1		
20	Henry Ad Brink, 155 Ross street.....	1	1		
13	A. & F. Kenney, 291 Baltimore street	1	1		
	Thos. Y. Catlett, 142 Lombard street.....	1	1		
12	George N. Mackenzie, 195 Franklin street	1	1		
8	Wm. Graham, 125 East Monument street.....	1	1		
12	Daniel Harman, 118 Mulberry street	1	1		
8	George Imhof, 480 Gay street	1	1		
9	James Henderson, 137 Baltimore street	1	1		1
10	Wm. Brundige, sr., 52 North Calvert street.....	1	1		
12	William Brundige, jr., 109 North Eutaw street.....	1	1		
19	John Toner, 247 Mulberry street.....	1	1		
	Christian Krumm, 229 Biddle street.....	1	1		
6	C. T. Whittler, 13 Comet street.....	1	1		
10	F. H. Scherer, 11 Harrison street.....	1	1		
6	Rh. Schaefer, 200 Canal street	1	1		
20	[Illegible,] 180 Pennsylvania avenue	1	1		
19	C. H. Trumbo, 71 Schroeder street	1	1		
4	Simon Gump, 176 Baltimore street	1	1		1
20	Jno. Lawson Bezick, Ross street, (useless).....	1	1		
15	J. Zaugheimer, 34 Conway street.....	1	1		
11	Henry Bogue, 71 Franklin street.....	1	1		
8	Thomas Mooney, 64 Harford avenue.....	1	1		
3	John Henderson, corner Caroline and Baltimore streets	1	1		
14	C. F. Lachner, Eutaw street	1	1		
16	E. G. Edwards, East Conway street.....	1	1		
3	Edward L. Canby, Lombard street.....	1	1		
17	Thomas Jones, 140 Williams street.....	1	1		

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 5th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared James Hodges, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine or authorized, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not therefore be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been

brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that, in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election, appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until

the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment, or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
4	Charles Kornmann, jr, 17 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Henry Kornmann, 17 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Willhelm Kaufman, 17 Watson street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Vuson Salkenstein, 17 Watson street .....	.....	1	.....	1
4	Karl Dillard, 21 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4	St. Schneider, 51 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Fr. Weisbrod, 51 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	C. Meyer, 28 Granby street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Conrad Brant, 33 Villepot alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Franze Brant, 33 Villepot alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Konrad Lastner, 33 Villepot alley.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] 33 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Weise Schreider, 33 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Blanke Carl, 33 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	August Utermahle, 15 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Philip Schmidt, jr., 21 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Philip Schmidt, sr., 21 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Reineck, 49 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	P. Reineck, 49 Watson street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Elgert, 78 Granby street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Har. Kamps, 16 Little Gough street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Kamps, 86 Canal street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	George Belker, 72 Little Gough street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Moore, 70 Granby street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Chs. Lindenstruth, 68 Granby street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Eghardt, 25 Albemarle street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	J. Roswald, 25 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Lauermann, 35 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Lossnitz, 35 Fayette street.....	.....	1	.....	1
10	E. Spange, 52 Harrison street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] 53 Harrison street.....	.....	1	.....	1
4	F. Hennig, Granby street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	[Illegible,] Granby street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Fr. Lossmüller, 116 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Th. Tribble, 116 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Vidis Rudolph, 122 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Edward Ludwig, 75 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1
4	Frank Wimreig, 75 Lombard street.....	.....	1	.....	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this 14th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Edward Steine, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
11	Perry Shearman, Susquehanna Hotel	1	---	---	---
19	John Cummings, 321 Mulberry street.....	1	---	---	---
14	Robert Johnston, 357 Baltimore street.....	---	1	1	---
11	John Uhrig, 72 Park street	1	---	---	---
17	J. Louis Lingenfelder, 299 Light street	---	1	---	1
20	John P. Raw, 206 Biddle street	1	---	---	---
	Robert Stratton, 320 Eutaw street.....	1	---	---	---
19	Jacob Hahmann, 321 Mulberry street.....	---	1	1	---
	Joseph Mohrer, 87 Schroeder street	---	1	---	1
	Michael Strohmer, 411 Lexington street	---	1	---	1
12	Charles O'Neill, 1 New street.....	---	1	---	1
	Joseph McMahon	---	1	---	1
19	William H. Gorman, 62 McKim street.....	---	1	---	---
	Nichols Gorman, sr..... do.....	---	1	---	---
12	Edward F. Canon, 223 Saratoga street	---	1	---	---
7	W. H. Young, 99 North Eden street.....	1	---	---	---
12	James A. Carroll, 223 Saratoga street.....	1	---	---	---
	A. J. Norris, 92 Richmond street.....	1	---	---	---
	Peter Quin, 369 Saratoga street	---	1	---	1
20	Elias Marsden, 206 Madison avenue	---	1	---	---
17	Henry Specker, 306 Johnston street.....	---	1	---	---
8	James Smith, 63 Monument street	---	---	---	---
11	William Hagerty, 124 Holliday street.....	---	1	---	---
	David Fendrick, 38 Brittin street.....	---	1	---	---
	Mickel Kiely, 10 Front street.....	---	1	---	---
	William Mullin, 139 Holliday street.....	---	1	---	---
7	P. Lacey, Gay street	---	1	---	---
7	Thomas Grogan, 66 McKim street.....	---	1	---	---

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

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honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made, in greater or less degree, a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence and leading to the same results, a system of intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them, for the most part, among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity, your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore, of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands. But the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals, and the peace and order of the community, are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes

could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation, the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and, at some of them, unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty; while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll, and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs who had them in charge; whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance, in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed, and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them, or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated, for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis, to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congress-

sional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
14	James Harvey, 283 Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
	W. K. Carson, 273 Lombard street	1	---	---	---
	William G. Price, 265 Lombard street	1	---	---	---
	Ferdinand Meyer, 241 Lombard street	1	---	---	---
13	E. S. Bartlett, 156 West Lombard street	1	---	---	---
16	F. Clusher, 69 Portland street.....	---	1	1	---
	K. Wittaner, 433 West Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
13	Patrick Powers, 107 Raborg street.....	---	1	1	---
14	D. H. Senicke, 402 West Pratt street	---	1	1	---
	T. Spaller, 424 West Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
18	H. Noll, 44 Oregon street.....	---	1	1	---
16	Samuel Mills, Paca street.....	---	1	1	---
14	Williams Hermann, Pratt street.....	---	1	1	---
	Jacob Hermann.....do	---	1	1	---
18	F. Crabbs, 418 West Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
14	G. W. Chrofoth, 126 Lombard street.....	---	1	1	---
18	Edward O'Conner, 48 McHenry street.....	---	1	1	---
	Samuel Stewart, 5 McHenry street.....	---	1	1	---
14	J. J. Beckenbaugh, Baltimore Infirmary	---	1	---	1
	James H. Butler.....do	1	---	---	---
	William Bayon, 245 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	---
	Lewis A. Birely, 247 Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
	Edward R. Lusby, 269 Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
	Chr. Armat, 275 Lombard street	---	1	---	1
	George A. Darro, 287 Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
20	Thomas H. Quinan, 15 Grundy street.....	---	1	---	1
14	Samuel H. Matthews, 19 Penn street	1	---	---	---
19	William Campbell, 23 George street	1	---	---	---
6	Thomas R. Jefferys, 170 Canal street	1	---	---	---
	William F. Shorey, 141 Monument street	1	---	---	---
11	William Smyth, 98 Centre street	---	1	---	---
3	George Broom, 152 Bank street	1	---	---	---
4	Richard Cochrane, 47 Albemarle street	---	1	---	---
	James Cochrane.....do	---	1	---	---

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Baltimore City, to wit :*

On this 5th day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared H. C. Orme, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DAN'L E. MYERS.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	John W. Storey, 60 Oregon street.....	1	---	---	---
	John Mooney, 505 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	---
	Jacob Kuholtz, 499 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	---
	William H. Lepson, 450 Lombard street.....	---	1	---	---
	William Alney, 442 Lee street.....	---	1	---	---
	James Fullmer, 41 Amity street.....	---	1	---	---
	Bernard Wilnus, 71 Schroeder street.....	---	1	---	---
	Henry Braening, 600 Pratt street.....	---	---	---	---
	A. L. Merideth, 7 McHenry street.....	---	1	---	1
	G. J. Key, 1 McHenry street.....	---	1	---	---
	Thomas Lester, 12 White street.....	---	1	---	---
14	Augus Batz, 240 Lemon alley.....	---	1	---	1
	Patrick Lannan, 5 King street.....	---	1	---	1
	M. Kelley, 328 Oregon street.....	---	1	---	1
16	Moses Ford, Lee street.....	1	---	---	---
18	Joseph Lee, 3 McHenry street.....	1	---	---	---
	James Arnol, 25 McHenry street.....	---	---	---	---
	Richard Phelps, esq., 61 South Paca street.....	---	1	---	1
	Allen Griffith, 143 Frémont street.....	---	1	---	1
	W. N. Innes, 603 West Fayette street.....	---	1	---	1
	J. Douglas Hambleton, 27 Calhoun street.....	1	---	---	---
	G. M. Bastable, 21 Calhoun street.....	---	1	---	1
	Christopher West, 25 Calhoun street.....	---	1	---	1
	William C. West.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	Edward Schwartz, 19 Calhoun street.....	---	1	---	1
	Philip Rogers, 31 Calhoun street.....	---	1	---	---
	William Simms, 609 Fayette street.....	---	1	---	---
	L. B. Dewitt, 598 Fayette street.....	---	1	---	---
	William Rogers, of Jacob, 31 Calhoun street.....	---	1	---	---
	Samuel Barth, 610 West Lexington street.....	---	1	---	1
	F. H. Hambleton, 27 Calhoun street.....	1	---	---	---
	T. E. Hambleton.....do.....	1	---	---	---
	James R. Cather, 26 South Carey street.....	---	1	---	1
	D. H. Ledlez, 607 West Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
	C. O. Pitcher, 607 West Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
	George S. Hunnuck, 615 West Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
	P. Dickerson, 637 West Lombard street.....	1	---	---	---
	James McKinley, 611 West Lombard street.....	---	1	---	1
	James Clayton, 62 Carey street.....	---	1	---	---
	George Grohe, 64 Carey street.....	---	1	---	1
	J. Grimes, 80 Carey street.....	---	1	---	---
	Hugh Lawrence, 723 West Pratt street.....	---	1	---	---
	J. C. Nicodemus, 301 Fayette street.....	---	1	---	1
	A. Fenton, 307 Fayette street.....	---	1	---	1
	H. W. Wilson, M. D., 306 Fayette street.....	---	1	---	1
	H. W. Drakeley, 291 Fayette street.....	---	1	1	---
	E. Cross, 671 West Baltimore street.....	---	---	---	---
	Charles Gillingham, his + mark, 671 West Baltimore st ..	---	1	---	1
	Charles Gillingham, his + mark, 671 West Baltimore st ..	---	1	---	1
	William Schmidt, 669 West Baltimore street.....	---	1	---	1
	Michael Norton, his + mark, 11 Booth street.....	---	1	---	1
	Barney Fleiharty, his + mark, 124 Poppleton street.....	---	1	---	1
	William Phelps, 13 Rock street.....	---	1	---	1
18	Christian Boyce, 9 Poppleton street.....	---	1	---	1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
18	James Murphy, his + mark, 8 Amity street.....	1	1		1
	John Connelly, 2 Stockton street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Merson, 14 Lemon street.....	1	1		1
	Allen Paine, 334 West Lexington street.....	1			
	Dennis Sullivan, 288 West Lexington street.....	1	1		1
	William J. T. Dixon, 288 West Lexington street.....	1	1		1
	William Linton, corner Pine and Lexington streets.....	1	1		1
	Augustus H. Fick, 40 Raborg street.....	1	1		1
	Louis Stirn, 522 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Christian Lutze, 556 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	A. M. Price, 11 Frémont street.....	1			
	A. Laporte, 576 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	John G. Lonentz, 588 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		
	H. B. Kantnew, 590 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	William H. Cox, 606 West Baltimore street.....	1	1		
	Civis M. Miller, 21 South Poppleton street.....	1	1		1
9	Frederick E. B. Mintze, 21 South Gay street.....	1			
	James M. Morrison, 21 South Gay street.....	1			
8	[Illegible,] 324 Aisquith street.....	1	1		1
9	George E. Bowers, 74 West Pratt street.....	1			
	William Koors, 23 South Gay street.....	1			
	John R. Carroll, 27 Commerce street.....	1			
5	A. Storck, 152 East street.....	1	1	1	
	J. A. Pfoff, 152 East street.....				
	J. Fogal, 152 East street.....				
3	Francis Heine, corner Lombard and Wolf streets.....	1			1
6	Caspar Meisel, 24 Holland street.....	1	1	1	
8	Martin Kenkel, 238 Eager street.....	1			
16	Edward Pfeiffer, 47 Portland street.....	1	1	1	
6	John Effing, 133 Low street.....	1	1	1	
18	Louis Herhmer, 13 Carr street.....				
8	Joseph Priller, 175 Ensor street.....	1			
19	Charles Monetay, 39 Chatsworth street.....	1	1		1
8	William H. Baker, 66 Chew street.....	1			
5	Henry Knowles, his + mark, 34 East street.....	1			
6	William H. Bayzand, 106 Aisquith street.....	1	1		1
5	Joshua Vansant, 74 North Front street.....	1			
	Charles McCullough, 164 North Exeter street.....	1			
1	C. Homer, 239 Gough street.....		1		1
2	J. Ludwigg, 75 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
18	Joseph Bambach, 159 Rabbott street.....		1		1
19	Henry Winternight, 53 North High street.....		1		1
2	[Illegible,] 204 Eastern avenue.....		1		1
12	Anthony Whitling, 13 Pennsylvania avenue.....	1			
8	[Illegible,] 14 East Lombard street.....	1			
4	[Illegible,] 14 East Lombard street.....		1		1
1	[Illegible,] 262 Wilkes street.....		1		1
3	[Illegible,] 133 Spring street.....		1	1	
	Henry Furock, 71 Forest street; ran away from coop; did not vote; confined in a den, No. 11 Holliday street; also robbed and beaten.....				
3	John Henry Rhinehart, 58 Front street; cooped, set fire to his beard; throwed him down a cellar; skinned his back; did not vote.....				

Charles Metz, 58 Jackson Hall—cooped at No. 118 Holliday street. Prevented me from voting ; made me vote against my will in the 10th ward, my residence being in the 8th ward.

his + mark.

Edward McGlone, Jackson Hall—cooped. Taken out of Fayette street, carried into Pratt, there put into a den and knocked down ; ran away, through a one-story window, and left my cap. Prevented me from voting. This time twelve months ago made me vote in all the wards in the city except the 8th ward. Kept me three days.

his + mark.

John Kittles, No. 19 French street—taken from the court-house on Tuesday previous to the election, where I had been to get my second papers. They told me to come to Holliday street, No. 11, and get the money to pay for my papers ; told me to wait a few moments, and threw me down a cellar and kept me confined there until Wednesday, election day, and robbed me of my watch, valued at twenty-two dollars. I asked for my watch, and they gave me six lashes and made me vote first in Holliday street, 10th ward ; second time in the 6th ward, (borrowed a paper for me to vote with ;) from there to the 10th ward and voted again ; taken in an omnibus to the 4th ward and made to vote ; from there to the 2d ward and made to vote ; put in Rough Skin hall, locked up, and chased about from room to room until five o'clock ; made to vote again, and then let out.

his + mark.

Patrick Neven, 23 French street. I went after a doctor for my wife. Some persons directed me to go to the station-house ; that I might find him there, as the doctor was called there to attend to some persons. I asked an officer if the doctor was there ; he said, not, but go around the corner in Holliday street. When I went around the corner I was taken by a man up the street to No. 11. When I went in the bar-keeper asked me to take a drink. I took a drink. He asked me what had taken me out at that time of night. I told him I was after a doctor for my wife ; so he told me to go home and come back the next night. I started for home then ; I was followed again and taken back, then put down in the cellar, then taken up stairs in a coop, where all the men were, and locked up. I think there were about forty or more men there. Then they divided the men—put some down, some up stairs. On the morning of the election they took me out and made me vote in the 2d ward, and then took me to the 1st ward and made me vote again. I am not naturalized.

PATRICK NEVEN.

Frederick Dieble, 361 Eager street. On Tuesday, before the election, I was taken from the court-house to No. 11 Holliday street. I was in company with Mr. John Kittler. They threw me down the cellar, then stuffed my mouth with a handkerchief, and robbed me of my watch ; they broke my watch, and then gave it back to me. They kept me until election day, made me vote in the 10th ward, then made

me vote in the 4th ward, then back to the 10th ward and vote again there, then taken to the 2d ward and made to vote there three times. I was kept until between five and six o'clock in the evening, and then released.

FREDERICK DIEBLE.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
9	William Laner, 19 Marsh-market space.....	1	1	1	
10	Ph. Schoenfeld, 14 Frederick street.....	1	1	1	
	Ernst Ankele, 22 Frederick street.....	1	1	1	
	Tac. Bechler, 24 Frederick street.....	1	1	1	
2	H. Campe, 124 Caroline street.....	1	1		
	Fenindruss Rounzer, 171 Caroline street.....	1	1		
7	M. Grunn, 49 Canal street.....	1	1		
9	F. Wilkens, 24 Marsh-market space.....	1	1		
	W. Lubecker, 34 Lombard street.....	1	1		
12	John Lutze, 59 Howard street.....	1			
18	John Hartmann, 248 Baltimore street.....	1			
9	Thomas Riedmatter, 24 Marsh-market space.....	1	1		
16	Chs. Nogle, 27 Harrison street.....	1	1		
12	Robert Pitt, 137 Lexington street.....	1	1		
9	C. Schinn, 3 Second street.....	1	1	1	
3	J. H. Gray, 31 East Lombard street.....	1			
	James B. George, sr., 208 East Baltimore street.....	1	1	1	
	Thomas J. George.....do.....	1	1		
	John M. George.....do.....	1	1	1	
7	John Sheldon, 166 Orleans street.....	1	1	1	
	Alexander Sheldon.....do.....	1	1		1
9	Andrew Hymeler, 80 Market space.....	1	1		
3	James B. George, jr., 198 East Baltimore street.....	1			
20	W. H. Robinson, 244 Madison street.....	1	1		
19	Edward Boyce, near Mulberry street.....	1	1		
8	John B. Cunningham, 93 French street.....	1			
4	Michael Norton, 12 Plowman street.....	1	1	1	
	Thomas Norton.....do.....	1	1	1	
	Andrew Smith, Bank street.....	1	1	1	
	Dennis Brady, 3 Front street.....	1	1	1	
	James O'Donnell, 22 Slimmer's alley.....	1	1		
	Michael Curn, Mill street.....	1	1		
9	James High, 125 Mill street.....	1	1		
	James Killroy, Frederick street.....	1	1		
	Thomas Carr, 16 Concord street.....	1	1		
	James P. Veazey, Long Dock.....	1	1	1	
4	Martin McNeal, 3 Plowman street.....	1	1	1	
16	Michael Gaffy, 8 Hanover street.....	1	1	1	
	James Dee, 25 Lemon street.....	1	1		
	John Potton, 6 Scott street.....	1	1		
	Michael Kuby, 6 Dawson street.....	1	1		
	Thomas Murphy, 63 McHenry street.....	1	1		
	John Kennedy, 13 Republican street.....	1	1		
	Joseph Smith, 11 Scott street.....	1	1		
16	Thomas Kirns, 18 Perkin street.....	1	1		

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
16	Denis Murphy, 63 McHenry street.....	1	1		
3	John C. Caldwell, 157 East Pratt street.....	1	1		1
9	Isaac Short, 39 Marsh-market space.....	1	1		1
10	William Zieler, 32 Frederick street.....	1	1		1
18	Bryan McDonell, Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
	Patrick Donovan, 72 Register street.....	1	1		1
9	Thomas Bolen, Marsh-market space.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Bagul, 10 Fish-market space.....	1	1		1
4	G. W. Kearns, 3 Plowman street.....	1	1		1
9	Michel Gassury, 31 Marsh-market space.....	1	1		1
	Benjamin Taylor, 39 Centre-market space.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Walsh, 39 Marsh-market space.....	1	1		1
6	John J. Smith, 20 Comet street.....	1	1		1
4	Peter Daley, 20 Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Bradley, 12 Front street.....	1	1		1
5	Thomas Divine, 1 Bloodgood court.....	1	1		1
4	John Spelman, 11 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Lion, 3 Plowman street.....	1	1		1
	Owen Reynolds, 12 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Kearns, 22 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Snyder, 35 South Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Norton, 37 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Perry, 18 Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Sulivine, 23 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Sulivine, 23 Front street.....	1	1		1
	James Kearns, 33 Front street.....	1	1		1
9	Michael Neville, 21 Concord street.....	1	1		1
	John Lewis, 21 Concord street.....	1	1		1
4	James Soll, 19 Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Joyse, 19 Front street.....	1	1		1
9	A. Rudigsey, 5 Mercer street.....	1	1		1
20	Gust. Harrison, 371 Eutaw place, (polls obstructed).....	1	1		
18	Charles F. Miller, 126 Vine street.....	1	1		1
	Wm. H. Colley, 66 Raborg street.....	1	1		1
	Jacob Wolf, 592 West Lombard street.....	1	1		
8	John R. Gould, 162 High street.....	1			
14	Wm. J. Gross, 11 Pine street.....	1	1		
15	John T. Walls, corner Howard and Cathedral streets.....	1	1		
12	J. Edward Hedges, 180 Madison street.....	1	1		
5	Joseph Gibson, 4 Ensor street.....	1			
17	Marcus L. Dudley, 269 Light street.....	1			
18	W. P. Iddings, 28 Hollins street.....	1	1		
3	John C. Caldwell, 157 East Pratt street.....	1	1		1
9	Isaac Short, 39 Marsh-market space.....	1	1		1
10	William Fiesler, 32 Frederick street.....	1	1		1
18	John McDonald, Baltimore street.....	1	1		1
1	Patrick Donovan, Register street.....	1	1		1
9	Thomas Bolen, Marsh-market space.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Baguel, 10 Fish-market space.....	1	1		1
4	Ewd. Karns, 3 Plowman street.....	1	1		1
9	[Illegible].....	1	1		1
	Benjamin Taylor, 30 Centre-market space.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Walsh, 39 Marsh-market space.....	1	1		1
6	John J. Smith, 20 Comet street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
4	Peter Daley, 20 Front street.....	1	1		1
4	John Bradley, 12 Front street.....	1	1		1
5	Thomas Divine, 1 Bloodgood court.....	1	1		1
4	John Spelman, 11 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Lyons, 3 Plowman street.....	1	1		1
	Owen Reynoles, 12 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Thomas Searns, 22 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Henry Snnydire, 35 South Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Norton, 37 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Peter Perry, 18 Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Sullivan, 23 Front street.....	1	1		1
	Daniel Sullivan, 23 Front street.....	1	1		1
	James Kearns, 33 Front street.....	1	1		1
9	Michael Neville, 21 Concord street.....	1	1		1
	John Lewis, 21 Concord street.....	1	1		1
4	James Sell, 19 Front street.....	1	1		1
	John Joyse, 19 Front street.....	1	1		1
14	C. Reeder, 291 Lombard street.....	1			
17	Hugh S. Orem, 290 Light street.....	1		1	
	James H. Orem, 6 Henrietta street.....		1		1
	William H. Krauss, 18 Henrietta street.....		1		1
	Isaiah L. Shaw, 314 Light street.....		1		1
11	R. W. Wheeler, 93 Calvert street.....	1			
15	P. Henrick, 177 Hughes street.....		1		1
12	J. Chase, 52 Pearl street.....	1			
17	[Illegible,] William street.....		1		1
	John Sykes, 89 Hamburg street.....		1		1
20	Fredrick Zevickel, Ross street.....		1		1
17	T. C. Carroll, 290 S. Light street.....		1		1
	Daniel Sykes, West street.....		1	1	
11	August. Wolff, 46 Pleasant street.....		1		1
3	George W. Morris, Baltimore street.....	1			
15	William Fraser, 81 York street.....		1		1
	F. Stralinger, 41 Hughes street.....		1		1
17	Jeremiah P. Skinner, 14 Warren street.....		1		1
3	Andrew J. Hubbard, 133 Ann street.....		1		1
17	Michael O'Hara, 62 James lane.....		1		1
	James O'Hara, Dolphin alley.....		1		1
15	Richard ———, 8 Hill street.....		1		1
17	James Sykes, 89 Hamburg street.....		1		1
3	R. Hantze, 61 Gough street.....		1		1
17	William Lewis, 131 Cross street.....		1		1
15	J. Tall, 173 Hughes street.....		1		1
1	Wilson Auld, 297 Canton avenue.....		1		1
15	Edward Kerr, 146 Hughes street.....		1		1
	Thomas Connor, 74 York street.....		1		1
	Patrick Roach, 23 Berry street.....		1		1
3	George L. Barkley, 26 Register street.....		1		1
15	J. Donolly, 150 Hughes street.....		1		1
9	J. Kelly, 6 Swan street.....		1		1
15	William Stanton, 21 York street.....		1		1
	William Fitzpatrick, 107 York street.....		1		1
	Michael Sullivan, 49 York street.....		1		1
17	Jacob Dawalt, 91 Hamburg street.....		1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	David Z Buckley, 15 Abbey alley.....	1	1		1
	C. Schalfer, 107 West street.....	1	1		1
13	John F. Hickman, 16 Park street.....	1	1	1	
18	A. Helmleig, Paca street.....	1	1		
9	William Council, 33 Marsh market.....	1	1		
8	Samuel West, 102 Greenmount avenue.....	1	1		
9	Charles Green, 33 Marsh market.....	1	1		
19	Joseph Dunn, 166 Sarah Ann street.....	1	1		1
8	George Ashwell, 33 Marsh market.....	1	1		
9	John Connolly, 9 Fish market.....	1	1		
	Peter Murrey, 33 Marsh market.....	1	1		
8	Thomas Budd, 62 French street.....	1	1		
	Wm. McCreadee, 73 French street.....	1	1		
9	Pat McGuire, 12 Marsh market.....	1	1		
	Thomas Leonard, 33 Marsh market.....	1	1		
	Barnay Sherrey.....do.....	1	1		
11	Lewis Williams, 34 Charles street.....	1	1		
9	Patrick Dunn, 12 Fish market.....	1	1		
	Timothy Helnoln, 33 Marsh market.....	1	1		
	Alexander Miller, 9 Fish market.....	1	1		
8	[Illegible] 195 French street.....	1	1		
4	Frank Setton, 22 South Front street.....	1	1		
9	Henry O. Halloran, 7 Fish market.....	1	1		
	Augustus Louise, 12 Fish Market space.....	1	1		
18	Wm. Welsh, 374 West Fayette street.....	1	1		
9	John Lee, 10 Marsh-market space.....	1	1		
	James Monrow.....do.....	1	1		
8	Benjamin B. Given, 102 Canal street.....	1	1		
9	Michael Williams, 12 Fish market.....	1	1		
	George Kilburn, 9 Fish market.....	1	1		
	George Creamer.....do.....	1	1		
	Joseph Twerney, 9 Marsh market.....	1	1		
	Barney Twerney.....do.....	1	1		
	Dennis Prior, 9 Fish market.....	1	1		
	John Donohoe, 12 Fish market.....	1	1		
	Bernard Furcell, 4 Hawk street.....	1	1		
17	Mofferd Littleton, 62 Montgomery street.....	1	1		
16	George Christopher, 190 Howard street.....	1	1		
	Dennis McCambridge, 142 Howard street.....	1	1		
11	John Causey, 46 Monument street.....	1	1		
9	Richard Pierce, 74 Marsh market.....	1	1		
	Peter Hart, 92 Charles street.....	1	1		
	John Hart.....do.....	1	1		
93	Michael Doyle, 93 Charles street.....	1	1		
7	William Maloney, corner Charles and Hill streets.....	1	1		
6	Chas. Webb, 134 Aisquith street.....	1	1		
	Wm. H. Arnett, 5 McKeldry street.....	1	1	1	
	Chas. T. McCubbin, 230 Aisquith street.....	1	1	1	
	Henry Staylor, 224 Aisquith street.....	1	1		
	J. N. Brown, 202 Aisquith street.....	1	1		
	David W. Cook, 19 Sterling street.....	1	1		
	Henry Wehage, 121 Sterling street.....	1	1		1
	Joseph Lutz, 117 Sterling street.....	1	1		1
6	Gu'nwig Hoyful.....	1	1	1	

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
6	John Krener, 133 Sterling street.....	1	1	1	
	Henry Suter, 201 Aisquith street.....	1			
	John Misner, 178 Madison street.....	1	1	1	
	Ciriakus Bader, 176 Madison street.....	1			
	Jos. A. Bolgiano, 138 Aisquith street.....	1			
	A. D. Shutze, 211 Aisquith street.....	1			
	Thos. S. Wilkinson, Sterling and Chew streets.....	1			
9	Patrick Canavan, 35 McHeldrie's wharf.....	1	1		1
8	Patrick Smith, 13 Webster alley.....	1			
20	T. H. Kerre, 67 Garden street.....	1	1	1	
11	T. Weigmernn, 80 York street.....	1	1	1	
	John Martin, his + mark, 8 Decker street.....	1	1	1	
13	Thomas Martin, his + mark, Saratoga street.....	1	1		1
	Anthony Blundell, Saratoga street.....	1	1	1	
8	John Graham, 248 Aisquith street.....	1			
5	Philip Tully, Hillen street, south side.....	1	1	1	
10	Edward Cugby, 16 Davis street.....	1	1	1	
8	Michael Mullen, 135 Front street.....	1			
	John McMahon, 8 Adison street.....	1			
6	William Hilegellegan, 59 Sterling street.....	1			
10	Joseph Faerrell, 74 Holliday street.....	1	1	1	
5	William Daily, Exeter street.....	1	1	1	
8	James Henney, his + mark, 15 Neighbor street.....	1			
9	Barney Hannon, Marsh-market space.....	1			
5	Michael Whealan, 4 Blood Court alley.....	1	1	1	
	Joseph Hepron, 4 Blood Court alley.....	1	1	1	
8	James Heughey, 235 Chase street.....	1			
	Patrick Daley, 29 Monument street.....	1			
11	James Callahan, 51 Tyson street.....	1	1	1	
12	G. Feuchdman, 80 Eutaw street.....	1			
15	Martin Eberhart, 88 South Howard street.....	1	1	1	
	Frederick Frall, 90 South Howard street.....	1	1	1	
	Philip Brogan, 96 South Howard street.....	1	1	1	
8	Michael Feugue, 22 Constitution street.....	1			
17	Alam Früetsüleiu, 648 Light street.....	1	1	1	
15	Wm. Singetrer, 108 South Howard street.....	1	1	1	
19	John Straney, 323 Saratoga street.....	1	1	1	
	John Downy, 543 Saratoga street.....	1	1	1	
17	Pat. Conway, 2 Kaufman's alley.....	1	1	1	
	Erons Costa, 8 Leaden Hall street.....	1	1	1	
6	The. Constancer, 7 McEldery street.....	1	1	1	
17	Pat. Forstell, 262 West street.....	1	1	1	
15	Patrick O'Neil, 68 South Howard street.....	1	1	1	
	John O'Neil, 68 South Howard street.....	1	1	1	
13	Lewis Stapfart, 45 South Liberty street.....	1			
6	Alfred Jones, 6 Thompson street.....	1	1	1	
17	Ferdinand Walsh, 241 Hamburg street.....	1			1
	Patrick Connington, 241 Hamburg street.....	1			1
	Francis Daily, 241 Hamburg street.....	1			1
	John Hickey, 243 Hamburg street.....	1			1
	James Care, 243 Hamburg street.....	1			1
	Patrick Hickey, 243 Hamburg street.....	1			1
	Michael Logan, 245 Hamburg street.....	1			1
17	William Madden, 245 Hamburg street.....	1	1		1

LIST OF VOTERS—Continued.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimidation.
17	Christopher Kelly, 245 Hamburg street.....	.....	1	.....	1
18	Henry W. Mann, 59 McHenry street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	John Knox, 242 Hanover street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Lackey Byrne, 60 Dusk lane.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Burns, Fort avenue .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Thomas Mason, 333 Sharp street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John Conner, 368 Charles street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Timothy Clark, 67 St. James lane.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Kelly, 365 Charles street .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Patrick Keting, King street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Luke Kelly, 4 Beven street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Michael Barns, Charles street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	John McGenis, 67 St James lane .....	.....	1	.....	1
	Maleky Bolend, 327 Hanover street.....	.....	1	.....	1
	James Carr, 243 Hamburg street.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	Jeremiah Manning, 367 Charles street.....	.....	1	.....	1

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully represents: That for some years past there has been growing up in this community, among certain portions of its inhabitants, a spirit of resistance to the laws and of recklessness in their open violation utterly subversive of good government and fatal to the security and peace of society. Your memorialists do not deem it necessary here to dwell upon all the manifestations of this spirit, or to trace its progress, inasmuch as its developments have unhappily become matter of history, and have not only impaired the prosperity and sullied the good name of Baltimore, but have brought dishonor on the State and shame upon republican institutions. Most conspicuous among the varied demonstrations of the lawlessness referred to have been its treasonable assaults upon the right of suffrage—that right which the people of Maryland, when last in convention assembled, declared, in the words of their revolutionary ancestors, to be “the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free government.” Your memorialists do not speak the language of partisanship or exaggeration when they deliberately and solemnly represent to your honorable body that, by the outrages of which they complain, every election ostensibly held in the city of Baltimore for the last four years has been made in a greater or less degree a mockery and mere usurpation. Actual violence, armed, open, and bloody, has for the most part controlled the polls on those occasions, excluding therefrom altogether the naturalized portion of the voters, and rendering the access thereto of native-born citizens perilous always, and to a great extent impossible. In aid of actual violence, and leading to the same results, a system of

intimidation, equally criminal in its purposes and extensive in its operation, has effectually closed the ballot-box to the timid, the aged, and the infirm, so that by the one method or the other, or by the concurrence of both, and by the fraud to which both have given license and impunity, the people of this city differing in political sentiments with the outlaws who rule them have been as effectually disfranchised as if any other despotism had overcome them. The organizations by which these great wrongs have been perpetrated have been ostentatiously public; the individuals composing them for the most part among the most abandoned and desperate men in the community, stained with repeated and aggravated crimes, and well known to the authorities to be so, yet enjoying, to all practical purposes, not only impunity, but protection and favor. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to your honorable body that they have hesitated at nothing in the achievement of their ends, and that the prostration of the elective franchise has been brought about whenever it was found expedient or necessary, even by the sacrifice of human life.

For a state of things so repugnant to civilization and humanity your memorialists, under ordinary circumstances, would hardly need redress from the Congress of the United States. Representing, as they do, in their solicitude for the enforcement of the law and the protection and maintenance of public and private right, a large majority of the legal voters of Baltimore of all parties, they would, in a less anomalous condition of political affairs, have that redress altogether in their own hands; but the misfortune of their condition is, that in the contest between the law and its violators, the officers and ministers of the law have been and continue openly arrayed against the law, or secretly and effectually engaged in undermining it. With a system of criminal justice which, amid all its defects, has heretofore been ample and efficient enough, when honestly administered, to detect and punish crime, the penal laws of the State have ceased in Baltimore to be a terror to evil-doers. With a police force powerful enough for every exigency, the lives and franchises of individuals and the peace and order of the community are at the mercy of banded ruffianism. There is not, your memorialists respectfully represent and asseverate, and for some years past there has not been, any efficiency or fidelity within the corporate limits of Baltimore in the administration or execution of criminal justice, preventive or retributive. At election after election the good citizens of this community have appealed in vain to the officers of the law for relief and protection. Their appeals have been contemptuously slighted, and the truth of their complaints has been over and again offensively denied, in the face of demonstration and knowledge to which no eyes could honestly be shut. Upon every succeeding occasion the faithlessness and inefficiency of the constituted authorities have been made more and more manifest, until at last even the mask of loyalty has been thrown off, and those to whom the enforcement of the laws is intrusted have stood forth in open complicity and league with the outlaws conspiring to subvert them. Such, your memorialists charge, was emphatically and conspicuously the case at the election pretended to be held in this city on the 2d of November last. Under the direction of judges of election appointed for the purpose, and lending themselves to its consummation,

the polls at the different wards were held in localities near which muskets and rifles had been previously deposited in large quantities, with the knowledge of the police, to supply the means of intimidation or murder. At a large majority of the polls the arms so provided were publicly and aggressively produced, and at some of them unscrupulously used. Two peaceful and unoffending citizens were murdered, many others painfully wounded, and a still larger number beaten, insulted, and maltreated. In the central ward of the city, within fifty yards of the mayor's office, and in full view of the office of the marshal of police and the central police station, the polls were violently seized upon, almost immediately after they were opened, by a band of armed and desperate men; the peaceful citizens who had assembled there were driven away under a volley from rifles and pistols, and the forcible possession thus acquired was maintained until the ballot-box was removed in the evening. Illegal votes were received throughout the city, without scrutiny or scruple, in numbers almost incredible, and with the most unblushing and profligate disregard of duty, while legal voters in large numbers were beaten from the polls, or prevented in still greater numbers, by intimidation and danger, from approaching them. In several of the wards very many persons were decoyed into or seized and confined in loathsome dens, and on the day of election forcibly conveyed from poll to poll and compelled to vote the ticket of the clubs which had them in charge, whilst many others were taken from their dwellings by violence, or arrested on the public streets, and forced to vote against their inclination. In one instance in particular, in the precinct of the second ward, a voter who remonstrated with the lawless men who had thus seized a German citizen was shot by the perpetrators of the offence, and has since died of his wounds. The large police force of the city was either purposely kept away by the municipal authorities, or, when present, exerted itself to the utmost in aid of the rioters, by arresting every respectable and law-abiding citizen who attempted to assert his rights or defend his person. The members returned to your honorable body as elected to the thirty-sixth Congress from the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland owe what is called their election to the means which your memorialists have detailed; and your memorialists do solemnly protest, in the name of the law and of public decency, against the recognition of them or either of them, for a single moment or in any way, as the choice of the people of the districts indicated for the places which they claim; and your memorialists accordingly pray that the claims and pretensions of the honorable J. Morrison Harris and the honorable Henry Winter Davis to represent the State of Maryland in the third and fourth congressional districts respectively, under and by virtue of the returns of the so-called election, held on the second day of November last, for members of Congress, may be set aside, and be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid, and in conformity with the grounds set forth in the notices of contest served respectively upon the said returned members of the third and fourth congressional districts, and that the parties severally entitled to their seats be admitted thereto as members of your honorable body.

DECEMBER, 1859.

List of voters at the election held in Baltimore, November 2, 1859.

Ward.	Name and residence.	Voted.	Did not vote.	Reasons for not voting.	
				Violence.	Intimida- tion.
1	Wm. Dean, corner Boston and Patuxent streets.....	1	-----	-----	-----
	John G. Forster, corner Chesapeake and Elliott streets....	-----	-----	-----	1
	John G. Stier, Elliott street	-----	-----	-----	1
	John Zebelein, Boston street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	Edward Ruedinger, Alice Anna street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	Mathias Adams, Alice Anna street	-----	-----	-----	1
	George Wilks, Elliott street	-----	-----	-----	1
	Hugh O'Connor, 5 Elliott street	-----	-----	-----	1
	Simon Kornauet, 73 Elliott street	-----	-----	-----	1
	James Wolfe, Elliott street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	Amor Hess, O'Donnell street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	E. Horstmeyer, Elliott street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	Adam Klehm, Elliott street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	August Hainake, Elliott street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	Patrick Flynn, 51 Elliott street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	James Flynn, 51 Elliott street.....	-----	-----	-----	1
	Frest. Wehr, corner Chester street and Canton avenue	-----	-----	-----	1
	William W. Janney, East Pratt street, corner Castle street.	1	-----	-----	-----
	James O'Neill, 62 Boston street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John Matthews, 59 Cambridge street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John Zimmerman, 107 Cambridge street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Charles Hersog, Burke street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Bernard Curley, 66 Essex street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John Conroy, 66 Essex street	-----	1	-----	1
	John Fougherty, 72 Essex street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Ed. Cahill, 72 Essex street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Dennis McCarty, Lancaster street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	John Sheppard, 60 Essex street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Peter Dougherty, 49 Boston street.....	-----	1	-----	1
	Daniel Dougherty, 49 Boston street.....	-----	1	-----	1

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, to wit:*

On this ninth day of January, in the year 1860, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for the city of Baltimore, personally appeared William W. Janney, and made oath, in due form of law, that the signatures to the foregoing memorial are genuine, and made by resident voters of the city of Baltimore, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DANIEL E. MYERS.

SCHOONER "ELIZABETH MARY"—OWNERS OF.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

COMMUNICATING

Copy of papers in reference to the remission of a fine which was imposed upon the owners of the schooner "Elizabeth Mary."

APRIL 3, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 2, 1860.

SIR: The enclosed copy of papers has reference to the remission of a fine which was imposed upon Thomas Young and George Young, owners of the schooner "Elizabeth Mary," of Prince Edward's Island, by the New York custom-house, for an infraction of the revenue laws.

It appears that that vessel cleared from the port of the city of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, for the city of New York, in June, 1856, having on board a cargo of oats, upon which no duty was payable, consigned to Arthur Leary, a merchant of the last named city, together with a small box of worn or second-hand clothing, which had been sent by a Mrs. Widgery, of Prince Edward's Island, to a poor relative in New York, who, on the arrival of the vessel at that port, went on board for the clothing referred to, which was given to him by the mate of the vessel, in ignorance that any permit was necessary, and without any intention to defraud the revenue. The box of clothing having, however, been placed on the manifest when the vessel entered, and no permit being granted for its landing, on the report of this fact to the custom-house office a fine of four hundred dollars was at once imposed upon the vessel and owners. As it seems obvious that the offence was technical merely, and as there could scarcely have been any intention to defraud the revenue, or any object in so doing, I recommend the case to the favorable consideration of the committee over which you preside.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURN,
Chairman of the Committee on Commerce,
House of Representatives.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
Washington, February 14, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith copies of documents forwarded to me by her Majesty's consul at New York in illustration of the circumstances under which Thomas Young and George Young, British subjects, inhabitants of Prince Edward's Island, and owners of the schooner "Elizabeth Mary," have been fined in the amount of \$400 at the port of New York.

It appears that the schooner above mentioned took on board, in addition to her regular cargo of oats, a box alleged to have contained old wearing apparel which was duly entered on the manifest, but which was carried on shore at New York without a permit. The memorialists allege that this irregularity was committed without any fraudulent intention, and they solicit the remission of the fine.

Mr. Leary, the merchant to whom the vessel was consigned at New York, has stated to me his strong impression that the error was one of carelessness or ignorance on the part of the master of the schooner, and that there was no design whatever to defraud the revenue.

I venture to express my hope that, on reference to the proper sources at New York, you may find the case worthy of a favorable consideration, and that the amount of fine may be refunded to Messrs. Young by the federal authorities.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

NAPIER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, &c., &c., &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,
British North America, January 23, 1858.

SIR: The grievance concerning which I have the honor to address you on behalf of two British subjects, belonging to this island, is one which I believe it comes within your province, as British consul at New York, to endeavor to have redressed, and I therefore flatter myself that you will promptly and cheerfully cause such an investigation of the case (as it is set forth in the accompanying duly authenticated documents) to be made as may lead to a redress of the wrongs which it would appear the complainants have sustained at the hands of the custom-house authorities at New York.

A careful and patient perusal of the said documents (which you will no doubt bestow upon them) will, I imagine, put you fully in possession of the real merits of the case, and afford you a sufficient foundation whereon to bring it, for due consideration, before the proper authorities, either in New York or in Washington.

The affidavit of Mrs. Widgery, alluded to in the accompanying affidavit of the complainants, was transmitted from this place to Mr. Arthur Leary, merchant, New York, (the same named in the accom-

panying affidavit of the complainants,) to be by him laid before the custom-house authorities of New York, and it is presumed it will be found in their possession.

As the agent here in this business for the complainants, I beg leave most respectfully to request that, on their account, I may be honored with a reply to this application as soon as you shall be in a condition to afford one.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

ROBERT BLAKE IRVING,
Notary Public.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,
H. B. M. Consul, New York.

P. S.—In event of your application on behalf of the complainants proving ineffectual, you will, I presume, consider it proper to return the enclosed documents to me, for the use of the said parties, in case they should choose to prosecute their claim in any other way or through any other channel.

Your obedient servant,

R. B. IRVING.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,
City of Charlottetown, British North America.

To all to whom these presents shall come: I, Robert Blake Irving, notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, dwelling at Charlottetown aforesaid, do hereby certify, of my own actual individual knowledge, that the accompanying documents, marked by me "A No. 1, R. B. I'g, and A No. 2, R. B. I'g," are duly what they purport to be.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal
[SEAL.] of office, subscribed and set, this 23d day of January
1858.

ROBERT BLAKE IRVING,
Notary Public.

To the controlling authority or authorities in the custom-house of New York, United States of America, or to the higher authority or authorities of the United States having the power of supervision over the said custom-house:

The very respectful petition of Thomas Young and George Young, of Prince Edward's Island, British North America, the owners of the schooner "Elizabeth Mary," of and belonging to the said island, sheweth:

That the said owners consider themselves to be justly entitled to the remission of a fine of four hundred dollars to which, under the circumstances detailed in the annexed affidavit, they were subjected by the authorities of the said custom-house.

That, from a fair view and candid consideration of the case, they apprehend it will and must appear that, with respect to the said box and its contents, there could have been no intention to defraud the

said custom-house of any dues, as it will appear on reference to the affidavit in this matter of Mrs. Widgery, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, aforesaid, (which affidavit has been already forwarded to the custom-house authorities at New York,) that the said box contained nothing but *old wearing apparel*.

That the accompanying affidavit has been duly sworn, as testified by William B. Dean, esq., consul in this island for the United States.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that the facts contained in the following affidavit and in the affidavit of Mrs. Widgery may be duly considered, and restitution of the said fine (imposed, no doubt, under false impressions with respect to the real merits of the case) may forthwith be made; and that in case of such a favorable determination with respect to this their petition, the amount of the remitted fine may be transmitted for their behoof to William B. Dean, esq., the consul in the said island, Prince Edward's, for the United States. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS YOUNG.
GEORGE YOUNG.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,

Prince Edward's Island, British North America,

September 25, 1856.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,

Queen's county, Prince Edward's Island,

British North America.

Personally appeared before me, Robert Hutchinson, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, this 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1856, Thomas Young and George Young, of the said island, and having been duly sworn by me upon the Holy Evangelists, they, the said Thomas Young and George Young, severally make oath and say that they are the owners of the schooner "Elizabeth Mary," of and belonging to the said island; that, on the — day of June, 1856, William Furneaux, as master of the said schooner, cleared her, the said schooner, from the port of the said city of Charlottetown for the city of New York, United States of America, having on board thereof a cargo of oats, consigned to Arthur Leary, merchant, of New York aforesaid, together with one box, shipped by Mrs. Widgery, of the city of Charlottetown aforesaid, and containing, according to her affidavit concerning the same, nothing but a quantity of old wearing apparel, and addressed to Robert Mackie, a brother-in-law of her, the said Mrs. Widgery, now or then residing in New York aforesaid; that the said box was duly entered on the manifest of the said vessel previously to her leaving the said port, and that the same was duly reported at the custom-house on the arrival of the said vessel at New York; that it seems the said box was delivered to the said Robert Mackie, by or at least in the presence of the said master, William Furneaux, and landed without a permit from the custom-house at New York; that they, the deponents, the owners of the said vessel, were not aware, until they went to the said custom-house to have the said vessel cleared for this port, (the aforesaid port of Char-

lottetown,) that the said master, William Furneaux, had not obtained a permit authorizing the landing of the said box; that they, the said owners, then endeavored to clear up the matter so as to exculpate themselves from all suspicion of having meditated fraud upon the custom-house aforesaid; but that as Robert Mackie, to whom the said box was addressed, was unwilling to disclose the contents thereof, they failed in establishing their case, and were, in consequence of their so failing, fined to the amount of four hundred dollars; which sum they had to pay, or cause to be paid, to the authorities of the said custom-house before they could procure a clearance for the said vessel.

THOMAS YOUNG.
GEORGE YOUNG.

Sworn, this 26th day of September, 1856, before me.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON,
Justice of the Peace for Queen's county, P. E. Island.

Sworn and signed by the deponents in my presence.

WILLIAM B. DEAN,
Consular Agent, United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 16, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the enclosed copy of a communication of the 14th instant, addressed to this department by Lord Napier, relative to the remission of a certain fine imposed upon Thomas Young and George Young, owners of the schooner "Elizabeth Mary," of Prince Edward's Island, for an infraction of the revenue laws of the United States.

I have, &c.,
Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LEWIS CASS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 4, 1858.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a communication from Lord Napier relative to the remission of a certain fine imposed upon Thomas Young and George Young, owners of the schooner "Elizabeth Mary," and, in reply, to state that the matter is now beyond the control of this department, the parties having failed to comply, as directed, with the provisions of the mitigating and remitting act of March 3, 1797; the fine was distributed, and the United States proportion paid into the treasury in September, 1856.

Without further legislation the department has no power of granting relief in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 8, 1858.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th ultimo, relative to the reimbursement of a certain fine imposed at the port of New York upon Thomas Young and George Young, owners of the schooner "Elizabeth Mary," of Prince Edward's Island.

In reply, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the copy of a letter of the 4th instant addressed to this department by the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it will be seen that, for reasons therein stated, the matter is now entirely beyond his control, and would require the legislation of Congress to enable him to carry into execution your lordship's wishes on the subject.

I have the honor to be, my lord, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Lord NAPIER, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1860.

SIR: I am earnestly requested to solicit from the federal government the repayment of a fine levied in the year 1856 by the custom-house of New York upon a small schooner named the "Elizabeth Mary," belonging to Messrs. Thomas and George Young, of Prince Edward's Island.

The case, as stated in the papers which I have the honor to enclose, appears to be one of peculiar hardship. I trust, therefore, that notwithstanding the long time which has elapsed since the fine was imposed, the prayer for the remission of it may be taken into favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, &c., &c., &c.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE,
New York, March 23, 1860.

MY LORD: I have the honor to call your lordship's attention to the fact of a peculiar case of hardship upon two poor men, the owners of a small schooner belonging to Prince Edward's Island, in the levying upon them of a fine of four hundred dollars for a breach of the custom-house regulations of this port; and I have respectfully to solicit your lordship's interposition with the federal government for the purpose of obtaining a repayment of the fine in question.

It appears that so long ago as the year 1856 the schooner "Elizabeth Mary," belonging to Messrs. Thomas and George Young, of Prince Edward's Island, brought to this port a cargo of oats, upon which no duty was payable. By that vessel a Mrs. Widgery, at Prince Edward's Island, sent a small box of worn or second-hand clothing to a poor relative in this city named Robert McKie. On the arrival of the vessel, McKie, it appears, went on board the vessel for

the clothing in question, which was given to him by the mate of the vessel in ignorance that any permit was necessary, and without any intention to defraud the revenue.

The box of clothing having, however, been placed on manifest when the vessel entered, and no permit being granted for its landing, on the report of this fact to the custom-house office a fine of \$400 was at once imposed upon the vessel and owners, which doubtless, although in conformity with the law, appears greatly disproportioned to the nature and circumstances of the offence, and, considering the smallness of the vessel and the poverty of her owners, has been, as I am informed, almost ruinous in its consequences to the Messrs. Young.

I would beg leave to refer your lordship for the facts of this case to the accompanying letter of Mr. Arthur Leary, a merchant of this city, of high character and standing, who was the consignee of the vessel at the time. I learn, moreover, that affidavits of all the circumstances made by the Messrs. Young and by Mrs. Widgery were laid before the collector at this port sometime after the fine had been levied, but who stated his inability to remit it. These affidavits, Mr. Leary informs me, will be found in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

Late as it now is to apply for a remission of the fine in question, I cannot but feel a confidence that the government of the United States, when your lordship shall have laid the circumstances of the case before the proper department, will view with favor the appeal of these poor men for the remission of a penalty so severe and burdensome for an offence which arose purely from ignorance on the part of the mate of the schooner in question, even if, after so great a lapse of time it should be necessary to embrace in an act of Congress permission for the remission or reduction of the fine.

I beg to enclose, herewith, copies of two letters from the attorney of the Messrs. Young, and also Mr. Leary's letter.

I have, &c.,

E. M. ARCHIBALD.

Lord LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Extract of a letter from Robert B. Irving, esq., to Consul Archibald, dated

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
October 14, 1858.

I lately laid the whole matter before the United States consul, recently appointed to reside here, and, in consequence of the very favorable view of the claim of my clients entertained by him, I have been induced again to solicit your kind official intervention in the business, to the end that it may be rectified, and justice therein done to my clients.

The United States consul here, having fully considered the matter, has told me that, provided an application be made by you through the British ambassador to the American government for the inception in Congress for the passing of an act to empower restitution of the fine from the Treasury Department, the application will be cheerfully complied with, and its repayment, he doubts not, follow in due course

of time. Having expressed himself to me to this effect, he further said, that in renewing my application to you on the subject, I might say "*that I was encouraged by him to do so, because he felt certain that on its being shown to the United States government that the fine had been imposed through a misapprehension of the real facts of the case, they themselves would be truly anxious that it should be returned to the parties who had had the misfortune to be obliged to pay it.*"

Since I first applied to you concerning this business, the suffering parties have sustained such losses at sea as have brought them into circumstances of great pecuniary difficulties, and could the amount of the fine in question be recovered by them, it would be of great service to them. I doubt not you will again, as you have already done, use every effort to obtain the remission so justly and reasonably sought by my clients.

NEW YORK, *March 22, 1860.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday has had my attention. The facts connected with the fine in the case of the schooner "*Mary Elizabeth*" are these: A box or trunk of clothing was put on board at Prince Edward's Island directed to some person here; that party went on board the vessel, and the mate delivered it to him; he had no permit from the custom-house, nor did the mate know that one was necessary. The box in question was entered on manifest when the vessel was entered, and the officer, in making the return to the custom-house, found no permit, and at once the fine was imposed. I regarded the case as one of great hardship, and begged the collector to prevent its being enforced, as the whole matter was too plain to allow a question as to the cause; it was merely an error. The clothes were worth almost nothing. An officer had been on board the vessel, I learned and believe, but a few minutes during her stay. The cargo of grain was free of duty.

Yours truly, &c., &c.,

ARTHUR LEARY.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY,

IN REFERENCE

To the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal.

APRIL 3, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS in reference to the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal.

Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the commercial interests of the Mississippi valley imperatively demand an enlargement and improvement of the Louisville and Portland canal, and that the money already invested in said canal by the United States government will prove of little public benefit unless the work should be enlarged and extended.

Resolved, further, That the senators and representatives from Kentucky in the Congress of the United States are earnestly requested to procure an appropriation by said Congress adequate to the exigency of the case, and to adopt such measures as will insure a speedy enlargement and completion of said canal.

Resolved, That the governor of this Commonwealth be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the senators and representatives from Kentucky in the Congress of the United States.

DAVID MERIWETHER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS P. PORTER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 1, 1860.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

THOMAS B. MONROE, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

LOWE, GEORGE, & HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1860.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

RESOLUTIONS

THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

IN RESPONSE

To the report of the Louisville and Portland Canal

Commissioners of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Louisville and Portland Canal be completed and operated as a public work, and that the necessary lands and easements be granted to the United States Government, and that the necessary funds be appropriated for the purpose.

Resolved further, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky be authorized to execute the necessary business in relation to the completion and operation of the canal.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

DAVID MERRITT

Speaker of the House of Representatives

THOMAS F. PORTER

Speaker of the Senate

Approved March 1, 1860.

E. MAGUIRE

By the Governor:

THOMAS R. MASON, Jr.

Secretary of State

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,

MEMORIALIZING

Congress in reference to pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812.

APRIL 3, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas in our beloved State there yet remains a number of the patriotic band who risked their lives, their health, and all that earth could make dear to them; sacrificed the pleasures of domestic life, and left the embrace of their families and friends, and went forth in the defence of their common country in the memorable war of 1812, and many of them ever since, and now are, laboring under severe bodily pain and infirmities from wounds received while in the service of the United States during said war, and from disease contracted by the exposure and fatigue incident to camp life and service, and in consequence thereof are reduced to penury and want; therefore—

Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use all honorable means in their power to procure the passage by Congress of an act granting pensions to all the soldiers engaged in the war of 1812.

Resolved, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use all honorable means in their power to procure a change in the present unequal distribution of land warrants among heirs of deceased soldiers, so that the heirs of volunteers who served in the war of 1812, and were killed in defending their country, shall be entitled to draw the land warrant or warrants his ancestors would draw if now living, in like manner and under the same circumstances as the heirs of those who served in Mexico are now entitled to receive warrants.

Resolved, That Kentucky remembers with gratitude and pride the services of the many thousands of her sons during the war of 1812, and will use all proper means to save them from want in their declining years.

Resolved, That the defence of all free governments rests mainly on the militia; therefore it is the duty of the government to encourage the militia, and decrease the enormous amount of money annually expended for the regular army.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be, and he is hereby, instructed and requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

DAVID MERIWETHER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS P. PORTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1860.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

THOMAS B. MONROE, JR.,

Secretary of State.

TOBACCO.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

IN RELATION

To the duty on tobacco.

APRIL 3, 1860.—Referred to the select committee, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS in relation to duty on tobacco.

Resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That tobacco, one of the great American staples, has, for more than fifty years, been the subject of the most burdensome taxation; that whilst there is a tariff of thirty per cent. protection on sugar, and cotton is admitted in all the ports of the world duty free, and breadstuffs, and beef, pork, and lard, are subject to the payment of only a nominal duty, tobacco, the great western staple, is subject to a foreign duty, before it can be sold in the principal foreign markets, of seventy-seven dollars per one hundred pounds.

Resolved, That the federal government has the power to fix the details of commercial treaties upon the principle of reciprocity and mutual expected benefit, and that such treaties have now become the policy of all civilized nations, our own included; and while every other product of this country has been placed upon the most favorable footing, tobacco has been wholly neglected, and this great interest has been left to languish at home, and feed and clothe and pamper princes and nobles abroad.

Resolved, It is the duty of the United States, in all future treaties with Great Britain and other foreign powers where American tobacco is sold, to insist upon placing tobacco upon a footing with other productions exported from the United States to foreign countries.

Resolved, That if all other means fail, then we demand counter-vailing duties upon the productions and manufactures of those governments, who have filled their exchequers, supported their royalty, by exactions wrung from American labor.

Resolved, That our senators are instructed, and our representatives are requested, to urge the adoption, by the Congress of the United States, of such measures as will accomplish the object herein contemplated; and that the governor be directed to transmit each of them a copy of these resolutions.

DAVID MERIWETHER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS P. PORTER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1860.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

THOMAS B. MONROE, JR.,
Secretary of State.

FUGITIVES FROM LABOR.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Relating to treaties for the surrender of fugitives from labor.

APRIL 3, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS relating to treaties for the surrender of fugitives from labor.

Whereas the citizens of Kentucky have been for a series of years, and are still, subjected to an annual loss involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, by the escape from this State of persons held to service or labor in the State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and under the constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky, into the British possessions of North America: and whereas no treaty exists between the government of Great Britain and the United States for the reclamation and extradition of persons so escaping from labor or service: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, strongly to urge upon the treaty-making power of the government of the United States the necessity of so amending the tenth section of our treaty with Great Britain in regard to fugitives from justice, which was ratified in London on the 13th day of October, 1842, by the British minister and American envoy, respectively, so as to include in its provisions fugitives from service or labor, so held under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of either of the States.

Resolved, That the governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward, under his official seal, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and a like copy to the President of the United States.

DAVID MERIWETHER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. P. PORTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved December 19, 1859.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the governor:

THOMAS B. MONROE, JR.,

Secretary of State.

FUGITIVES FROM LABOR

RESOLUTIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Relating to fugitives from labor.

Passed at the Session of the Commonwealth on the 1st day of January, 1853.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to

Whereas the citizens of Kentucky have been for a series of years and are still subjected to an annual loss involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, by the escape from this State of persons held to service or labor in the State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and under the constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky, into the British possessions of North America; and whereas no treaty exists between the government of Great Britain and the United States for the extradition and extradition of persons so escaping from labor or service; Therefore—

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to request, through the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, strongly to urge upon the treaty-making power of the government of the United States the necessity of so amending the tenth section of our treaty with Great Britain in regard to fugitives from justice, which was ratified in London on the 13th day of October, 1812, by the British minister and American envoy, respectively, so as to include in its provisions fugitives from service or labor, as held under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of either of the States.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward, under his official seal, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and a like copy to the President of the United States.

DAVID MERRITT

Speaker of the House of Representatives

THOS. F. PORTER

Speaker of the Senate

Approved December 19, 1853.

B. MAGOFFIN

THOMAS F. MONROE, Jr.

Secretary of State

By the Governor:

OBSTRUCTIONS IN DELAWARE RIVER.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

RELATIVE TO

The removal of obstructions in the river Delaware.

APRIL 4, 1860.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS relative to the removal of obstructions in the river Delaware.

Whereas it has been represented that the frequent and sudden rise of the water, and the great ice freshets in the river Delaware, forces the water out of the natural channel of said river, and around the islands therein which lie between the cities of Trenton and Camden and Philadelphia, leaving the natural current slacker, as well as filling up the same, and causing a cross set of currents below said islands where the water from said freshets meets the main channel, creating bars of sand and earth therein, to the great impediment, and, it is feared, eventually, to the total deprivation of the use of said river for purposes of navigation between the cities named, unless immediate measures be taken to remove the subsisting obstructions in the channel; and being well satisfied that if the channel is once properly improved, so as to shut off these drift-ways, the whole weight of the water, at all seasons of the year, would keep the channel free from shoals and bars, and facilitate the navigation of the river to and from the capital of this State; and whereas, the navigation of the Delaware river, at the mouth of Salem river, and the navigation of the Passaic river and bay, is impeded and endangered by obstructions deposited there, and the commerce of the port materially interfered with, and upon which two valuable steamboats have been wrecked, and the lives of their passengers placed in imminent peril: Therefore—

1. *Be it resolved by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey, That our senators and representatives in Congress be,*

and hereby are, requested to use their exertions to have an appropriation made for the purpose of removing obstructions and improving the channel of the river Delaware between the cities of Trenton and Camden and Philadelphia, and also at the mouth of Salem river, and to improve the navigation of the Passaic river and bay.

2. *And be it resolved*, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of these joint resolutions to our senators and representatives, for presentation to the national Congress.

3. *And be it resolved*, That the governor is hereby requested to invite the co-operation of the State of Pennsylvania to effectuate the object of these resolutions.

Approved March 22, 1860.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, Thomas S. Allison, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a preamble and joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, and approved by the governor March 22, 1860, as taken from and compared with the original, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my [L. s.] official seal, at Trenton, in said State, this twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

THOS. S. ALLISON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, New Jersey, March 31, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a preamble and joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, agreeably to the requirements of said resolutions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey.

Hon. GARNETT B. ADRAIN.

PUBLIC LANDS.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

RELATIVE TO

Public Lands.

APRIL 4, 1860.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS relative to public lands.

Whereas it is expedient that the public lands of the United States should be held for the equal benefit, in limited quantities, of all such persons as shall be willing to settle upon and cultivate the same: and whereas, also, it is the true policy of American institutions that the great mass of the American people should be identified in interest with the soil, by the unconditional ownership of a reasonable but limited amount thereof: Therefore—

1. *Be it resolved by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That our senators and representatives in Congress be, and they hereby are, requested to use all honorable means to procure the passage of an act by the Congress of the United States, by which the public domain shall be granted, in quantities of not more than one-half nor less than one-quarter of a section, free of charge, to each actual settler thereupon, and the title to the same confirmed to him and his family for a homestead: *Provided, however*, That the act be so guarded as not to defeat or interfere with the rights of persons to whom land warrants have been or shall hereafter be granted for services under the government of the United States.

2. *And be it resolved*, That the governor of this State is hereby requested to forward an attested copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, that the same may be presented to the national legislature for its consideration.

Approved March 22, 1860.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, Thomas S. Allison, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a preamble and joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, and approved by the governor, March 22, 1860, as taken from and compared with the original, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my [L. s.] official seal, at Trenton, in said State, this twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

THOS. S. ALLISON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, New Jersey, March 31, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a preamble and joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, agreeably to the requirements of said resolutions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey.

Hon. GARNETT B. ADRAIN.

DUTIES ON IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

CONCERNING

The duties on imported merchandise.

APRIL 4, 1860.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS concerning the duties on imported merchandise.

1. *Be it resolved by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to revise the present tariff so that the revenues arising from duties on imported merchandise shall be sufficient to defray an economical administration of the federal government, and soon extinguish our national debt, discriminating so as to protect our own manufactures.

2. *And be it resolved*, That the governor of this State be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to cause to be transmitted to each of our senators and representatives a copy of these resolutions.

Approved March 22, 1860.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, Thomas S. Allison, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, and approved by the governor, March 22, 1860, as taken from and compared with the original, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my
[L. S.] official seal, at Trenton, in said State, this twenty-eighth day
of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

THOMAS S. ALLISON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, New Jersey, March 31, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, agreeably to the requirements of said resolutions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey.

Hon. GARNETT B. ADRAIN.

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

JOINT RESOLUTIONS concerning the duties on imported merchandise.

I. It is resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to revise the present tariff so that the revenue arising from duties on imported merchandise shall be sufficient to defray an economical administration of the Federal Government, and soon extinguish our national debt, discriminating so as to protect our own manufactures.

II. And it is resolved, That the Governor of this State do, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to cause to be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives a copy of these resolutions.

Approved March 22, 1860.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, Thomas A. Allison, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolutions passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved by the Governor, March 22, 1860, as taken from and compared with the original, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Trenton, in said State, this twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

THOMAS A. ALLISON,
Secretary of State.

NAVIGABLE WATERS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE

Improvement of navigable waters on the Atlantic coast.

APRIL 4, 1860.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS for the improvement of navigable waters on the Atlantic coast.

Whereas the county of Ocean, in the State of New Jersey, extends south from Squan inlet nearly fifty miles, embracing a territory equal to more than one-third part of the entire sea-coast of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Cape May; and whereas the main land of said territory, for nearly the whole distance, is separated from the ocean by a large body of water known as Barnegat bay, and narrow strips of land eastward of said bay, known as Squan Beach, Long Beach, &c.; and whereas said bay and the inlets to it, through the beaches, are susceptible of great improvement, by clearing and deepening the channels, and concentrating and regulating the waters, thereby affording greater facilities to our domestic commerce, especially affording safe inlets and a safe and commodious harbor to the coasting trade and to all small class vessels, and at the same time providing some of the best means for the preservation of life and property; and whereas the county of Ocean is centrally located between New York bay and Delaware bay, as are also the points at which the within-named improvements are sought to be made, and have long been sensibly realized as necessary and urgently called for: Therefore—

1. *Be it resolved by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That our senators and representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to urge the passage of an act appropriating the amounts hereinafter specified for their respective objects, as follows:

I. For deepening and otherwise improving the channel in Barnegat

bay, from near the mouth of Toms river to Barnegat inlet, ten thousand dollars.

II. For opening, clearing, and improving Metedeconk inlet, opposite the Metedeconk river, and for the erection of a dam at the most convenient points near the head of Barnegat bay, to aid the same, provided no injury to private property may result from said dam, ten thousand dollars.

III. For straightening the channel and concentrating the waters of Manasquan river, in the counties of Monmouth and Ocean, to improve Squan River inlet, five thousand dollars.

2. *And be it resolved*, That his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to have transmitted a copy of the preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and to any others at his discretion.

Approved March 22, 1860.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :

I, Thomas S. Allison, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a preamble and joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, and approved by the governor, March 22, 1860, as taken from and compared with the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my [L. S.] official seal, at Trenton, in said State, this twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

THOS. S. ALLISON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., March 31, 1860.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a preamble and joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, agreeably to the requirements of said resolutions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey.

Hon. GARNETT B. ADRAIN.

GOVERNMENT FOUNDRY IN NEW JERSEY.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

CONCERNING THE

Establishment of a government foundry in the State of New Jersey.

APRIL 4, 1860.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS concerning the establishment of a government foundry in the State of New Jersey.

Whereas the Congress of the United States is considering the propriety of establishing one or more government foundries, for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of American iron, &c.,

1. *Be it resolved by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the natural and artificial advantages of Kaighn's Point, on the river Delaware, in the county of Camden, in this State, strongly suggest the propriety of that site for the erection of such a work, inasmuch as, first, it is upon a water of free and easy navigation, while it is sufficiently inland to be secure from foreign invasion; second, it is in close proximity to the navy yard at Philadelphia, one of the principal in the United States; third, it is convenient to the coal and iron deposits of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, among the richest in the world; and fourth, it is at a point where every facility exists for communication with the departments at Washington, being upon one of the great thoroughfares of travel to and from the seat of government.

2. *And be it resolved*, That Trenton, in the county of Mercer, and Florence and Beverly, in the county of Burlington, on the Delaware river, are also suitable sites for the above-named purpose, combining as they do security from the dangers of foreign invasion, and the advantages of navigation for all necessary purposes, having sand and loam of the best quality (an important item in a foundry) in great abundance, directly on the ground, being in close proximity to the iron of New Jersey, and most conveniently situated as regards the

coal and iron of Pennsylvania; located between two of the largest cities of the United States—New York and Philadelphia—and on the great line of railroad north and south, thereby affording every facility to the departments at Washington to receive and transmit any information required.

3. *And be it resolved*, That the governor of this State be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to cause to be transmitted to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions, requesting them to use every proper effort to secure one of said foundries to be located at one of the points above indicated.

Approved March 17, 1860.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :

I, Thomas S. Allison, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a preamble and joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, and approved by the governor, March 17, 1860, as taken from and compared with the original, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
[L. s.] my official seal, at Trenton, in said State, this 31st day of
March, A. D. 1860.

THOMAS S. ALLISON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, N. J., March 31, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a preamble and joint resolutions passed by the legislature of this State, agreeably to the requirements of said resolutions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. OLDEN,
Governor of New Jersey.

HON. GARNETT B. ADRAIN.

ESTIMATES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT SERVICE.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 564.]

LETTERS

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

AND

ACTING POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Explanatory and in reference to the estimates for the service of the Post Office Department.

APRIL 5, 1860.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 6, 1860.

SIR: In explanation of the estimates which I had the honor to submit on the 13th ultimo, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, I beg leave to state that the amount of \$10,044,598, for transporting mails inland, includes \$604,088 for new routes established by act of Congress of June 14, 1858, and not yet put in operation.

It seems right that this fact should be prominently presented, in order to a full understanding of the expenditures of the department. But for this item of \$604,088, it is estimated that the cost of inland transportation for 1861 (\$10,044,598) would not exceed that for 1860, (\$9,440,510;) and it remains for Congress to decide whether or not the appropriation shall be made for these new routes, many of which are believed to be useless and uncalled for by the postal wants of the country, and but few of which would probably yield any adequate return in the way of revenue to this department.

Yours respectfully,

J. HOLT,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 27, 1860.

SIR: I herewith enclose what appears to be a true copy of new mail-routes in Kansas Territory; and, agreeably to request, I send the estimated cost for service once a week, based on amounts now paid for similar service in that section of the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HORATIO KING,
Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
House of Representatives.

No. 1. From Denver City to Missouri City, Kansas Territory, 40 miles, once a week.....	\$800
No. 2. From Denver City to Breckinridge, 100 miles, once a week.....	3,000
No. 3. From Denver City to Boulder, 40 miles, once a week	800
No. 4. From Denver City to Julesburg, 240 miles, once a week	19,200
No. 5. From Denver City to Colorado, 68 miles, once a week.....	1,360
	25,160

The cost is estimated from \$20 to \$80 per mile per annum, being at the rate now paid for similar service in that section of country.

An act to establish mail-routes in the Territory of Kansas.

1. A mail-route from Denver City to Missouri City, via Arrappahoe, Golden City, Golden Gate, and Mountain City, a distance of 40 miles.

2. From Denver City to Breckinridge, via Baden and Tarryall, 100 miles.

3. From Denver City to Boulder, in Nebraska Territory, 40 miles.

4. From Denver City, down the Platte river, to Julesburg, 240 miles.

5. From Denver City to Colorado City, a distance of 68 miles, via Belmont.

Approved March 29, 1860.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE,
House of Representatives of the United States, March 26, 1860.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original bill.

P. BARRY HAYES,
Chief Clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *April 5, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, with a statement of the several amounts which your committee have directed you to report in a bill making further appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and calling attention to a reduction in the estimate for blanks, and a proviso attached to the item for the transportation of the mails inland.

In answer, I have to suggest the impossibility of making any reliable estimate of the additional sum which will be required under the proviso for restoring the inland service on all routes under contract March 4, 1859. The whole amount of annual retrenchment from such curtailments reported by the Postmaster General is \$1,539,221. Only a very small portion of the discontinued service can probably be restored and actually put in operation before the 1st of July, and it is presumed that there are comparatively few cases where the service has been actually performed by the contractor, notwithstanding such discontinuance by the Postmaster General; but in the absence of any reliable data on these points, I can merely suggest that more than \$500,000 could not probably be required for the remainder of the current fiscal year. To the estimated amount for inland transportation next year, it will be proper to add the entire sum of \$1,539,221, if the service is to be restored.

As to the reduction of the appropriation for blanks, it should be remembered that the recent legislation can effect the cost of printing for only one quarter of the current year at most, and that, therefore, but a small if any reduction of the estimates of this department for blanks can be made. I am also under the necessity of saying, after looking into the actual amounts paid for blanks during the last calendar year ended December 31, 1859, that the estimate of \$108,000, as submitted to Congress, was too low, having been prepared before the accounts for the calendar year were closed. The following payments have been made, viz:

For printing blanks outside of the city of Washington.	\$45,169 39
For paper for blanks	67,345 23
For blanks inside the city of Washington.....	5,261 33
For salaries of agents and assistants.	5,700 00
For binding, &c.....	218 50
	123,694 45

The printing act of 26th August, 1852, provides that "the same prices shall be paid for printing for the executive departments that are paid for printing for Congress, *except for printing post bills*; that "*there shall be paid for printing the post bills at the rate of one dollar per thousand sheets; * * * but nothing shall be allowed for altering post bills when the alteration consists in the mere change of a postmaster's name.*"

The prices paid for "printing for Congress" are: "for composition for plain work," or "for rule and figure work," fifty cents per

thousand ems;" and for presswork, "two dollars per ream when printed on one side, and four dollars per ream when printed on both sides; when any amount less than one ream is ordered, it shall be counted and settled for as one ream."

These are the provisions under which the Post Office printing has been done during the last five years.

The construction given by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the proper accounting officer of the treasury, to the above provisions in *italic*, has allowed the price of composition upon every *order* from the department for post bills, in addition to the "rate of one dollar per thousand sheets," the sum actually allowed for the presswork thereof.

By the act of 15th February, 1860, that part of the act of 1852, *above quoted in italic*, relating simply to post bills, has been repealed; and agreeably to the requirements of the late act, the Superintendent of Public Printing has advertised and received bids for the printing of all the post office blanks by contract. These consist of post bills, blanks of "mail sent," "mails received," "accounts current," &c., used in all the post offices of the country.

In accordance with the terms of the late law, bidders were required to state "*the per centum deduction from the prices authorized to be paid by law for the printing of the executive departments*" at which they would do the work of the post office. The basis for the bidding, therefore, it will be perceived, is, as above stated, viz: fifty cents per thousand ems for composition, and two dollars per ream when printed on one side, and four dollars per ream when printed on both sides, for presswork.

It is understood that the lowest bidder, under the advertisement, proposed at a deduction of ninety-four and a half per cent.; but it must be observed that this is a deduction, not upon the prices hitherto paid for the printing of post office bills, but upon the prices authorized to be paid for the other printing of the executive departments; and the cost hereafter will, therefore, depend very much upon how the law is to be construed. If composition is to be charged only upon each order of the department, the expense will, of course, be much less than if charged upon each postmaster's requisition for signature post bills. Hence, no estimate can well be made as to any reduction of cost under the new law for the remaining quarter of the current year; but, inasmuch as the whole amount originally submitted to Congress (\$108,000) was too low, I would suggest that it should not be reduced.

It is also difficult to anticipate the reduction for the next year (beginning 1st July) before any new contract at reduced rates for printing takes effect, and before the construction of the new law is definitely fixed. As at present advised, I do not think it safe to calculate on a greater reduction than fifty per cent. on the amount paid for printing during the year ended 31st December last. Thus the cost of printing would be \$22,584 69, instead of \$45,169 39, a difference of \$22,584 69, which, deducted from the whole expense as before given, (\$123,694 45,) leaves \$101,109 76 as the estimate for blanks next year.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d

instant, asking for two estimates not embraced above, viz: An estimate of the sum required to put in operation such of the routes established by the act entitled "An act to establish post roads," approved June 14, 1858, as the Postmaster General may deem advisable, and an estimate of the sum required to put in operation such of the routes established by the act entitled "An act to establish mail routes in the Territory of Kansas," approved March 27, 1860, as the Postmaster General may deem advisable.

The estimate for service on the routes established by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1858, already submitted, is \$604,088; but whether it is advisable to leave any of these routes out of operation, and if any, which, so as to lessen the amount of the estimate, is a question difficult to answer, as many of them run through localities of which the department has little knowledge, and of whose postal wants it can form no accurate judgment.

An estimate of the probable cost of the routes in Kansas established by the act approved March 27, 1860, amounting to \$25,160, has heretofore been submitted to your committee. From the limited knowledge the department possesses in regard to the country to be penetrated by these routes, it would seem to be advisable to put them all in operation. They are designed for the benefit of the Pike's Peak gold region and contiguous country, now destitute of all mail facilities; but whether the population is sufficient to justify so large an expenditure as \$25,000 per annum is a question that your committee may best decide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING,
Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
*Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

MEMORANDUM

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FROM THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the [illegible] which was forwarded to the [illegible] on the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [illegible] for their consideration.

2. In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the [illegible] I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [illegible] for their consideration. I have also the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [illegible] for their consideration.

3. In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the [illegible] I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [illegible] for their consideration. I have also the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [illegible] for their consideration.

4. In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the [illegible] I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [illegible] for their consideration. I have also the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the [illegible] for their consideration.

SURGEONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

MEMORIAL

OF

SURGEON HENRY O. MAYO,

In behalf of the corps of surgeons in the United States navy.

APRIL 6, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES RECEIVING SHIP NORTH CAROLINA,
New York, April 5, 1860.

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to a feature in the "bill to increase and regulate the pay of the navy of the United States" which recently passed the Senate, and which is calculated to do great injustice to a large number of the corps of "surgeons."

Strange as it may appear, this bill will operate to materially reduce the pay of the junior members of the corps, in the manner which I have to explain, as follows: In the general pay bill of 1835 surgeons were awarded five different grades of pay, each increasing with each five years' additional service after date of commission, up to twenty years, when the highest point was attained.

By an amendment to the naval appropriation bill of 1848, (*vide* new Navy Register, page 136, sec. 7,) "the time upon this graduated scale of pay was reckoned from one's original entry into the service," instead of from their date of commission as surgeons. As assistant surgeons of the present day have to serve nearly fifteen years before promotion as surgeons, immediately upon the occurrence of this event they receive the *third* five years' rate of pay, and are very speedily entitled to the fourth. The new Senate bill, withdrawing as it does the effect of the aforesaid amendment of 1848, results in a reduction of pay to the junior surgeons, though giving in the first instance a *nominal* and *apparent* increase. This effect is produced by throwing them back one or more quinquennial periods in the graduated scale of time before mentioned.

Take my own case by way of illustration: I was obliged to serve, at a small compensation, nearly fourteen years as an assistant surgeon before promotion, and am therefore entitled to the third five years'

rate of pay, which is at sea \$1,866. The new bill proposes to make this \$1,900, a *nominal* increase in my case of \$34 per annum, which would continue my pay for the next four years. But I shall soon have been in the navy 15 years, and thus commence my fourth quinquennial period, dating from entry into the service. The existing law, therefore, will entitle me in a few months to \$2,133, at sea, instead of \$1,900, (\$1,866 + \$34,) the proposed increase!

My pay will thus soon be cut down \$233 per annum by the new Senate bill. All those surgeons, twenty-five in number, whose commissions *date less than ten years ago*, are similarly affected, while the pay of the remainder is materially increased by the rates proposed in the new bill. Why, in a measure which professes to be an "*increase*" of the pay of the navy, and which, it was contemplated, would affect beneficially *all* the grades, a small fraction of its fifteen hundred officers should be singled out and have their existing rate of pay reduced, I am at a loss to determine. Such glaring injustice could only have arisen from some unaccountable misconception of existing laws, and especially of the before-mentioned proviso of 1848.

It would scarcely savor of exact justice if our whole corps had been served alike in this respect, or had even been excepted from the benefits of the general increase without any reduction of compensation. In our case, however, it seems particularly hard that the senior surgeons should have their pay immediately increased, whilst we, who form a large portion of the active, energetic members of the corps, and to *whom the navy will have to look for much further duty at sea*, experience an actual loss of emolument.

It must be borne in mind that a "young" surgeon of the present day, having entered the navy at about the age of twenty-five, and having served almost fifteen years as an assistant, is nearly forty years old before getting his promotion. Add to this twenty years' service as a surgeon, which the proposed bill requires of him, and he will have served altogether thirty-five years, and attained the ripe age of sixty before deriving its *full* benefit, which amounts to the *extravagant* sum of \$300 per annum! If you will allow me to make the suggestion, the injustice of which I have been complaining can be easily remedied by the following simple amendment to that portion of the Senate bill which treats of our pay: "*Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to annul the effect of the 7th section of an act of Congress approved August 3, 1848, prescribing the mode of reckoning the service time of surgeons.*"

May I not rely upon your individual exertion to propose, at the proper time and *place*, the substance of the above as an amendment to the Senate bill, should it come up before the House from the Naval Committee without it?

Hoping that you will deem our case of sufficient consideration and importance to induce you to watch the progress of the bill in the House, and to aid us in the manner suggested, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY O. MAYO,
Surgeon U. S. Navy.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

FOR THE

Removal of the Winnebago Indians, and the indemnification of the early settlers on their reservation.

APRIL 6, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A MEMORIAL to Congress for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and the indemnification of early settlers upon their reservation.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The legislature of the State of Minnesota would respectfully represent: That the location of the Winnebago Indians upon their present reservation in Blue Earth county, of this State, was a grievous though perhaps unintentional wrong against the early settlers upon that tract of land, and that the presence of these savages, in the midst of a fertile and populous portion of country, is at the present time a serious annoyance to its peaceful inhabitants, and an impediment to its development and prosperity.

Your memorialists would further represent, that many of the citizens of the United States, in pursuance of an act passed August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, giving them the right to settle upon unsurveyed government lands, did settle upon the land now occupied by the Winnebago Indians in good faith, and with the reasonable hope and expectation that Congress would protect them, in common with other citizens of the United States, in their liberty and the enjoyment of their homes and property, and that the validity of their contract with the government would never be impaired.

In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five the treaty for the location of the Winnebago Indians was made and ratified, and our citizens,

in a time of profound peace, under the protection of our free government, and the operation of its equal laws, were compelled to abandon their homes and property, to forego their guaranteed social privileges and the education of their families, and witness a lawless, savage, and alien race of people take possession of the heritage which you in your wisdom had, by a solemn act, conferred upon them.

Your memorialists would further represent, that these savages are located in the midst of a county containing over six thousand (6,000) free white inhabitants, within three miles of a navigable river of this State, upon a fertile agricultural tract of country which their idle and roving dispositions will ever prevent them from improving; that the present reservation lies between the Minnesota river and a fertile region which would otherwise speedily fill up with an enterprising population; that the contact of races so dissimilar is a positive injury to both, and that the drunken and plundering habits of the Indians wandering throughout the surrounding country in pursuit of game renders the citizens of your government insecure in their lives and property.

Your memorialists would further represent, that for the past five (5) years the citizens of this State have put forth their utmost endeavors to bring this matter to the notice of the general government, and that their repeated petitions on this subject have utterly failed in every instance.

Therefore, your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Minnesota, would respectfully ask that a special committee may be appointed by Congress to make an early examination of this matter, and inquire what reparation justice warrants and wisdom indicates for those who have suffered, and would further ask that if possible these Indians may be removed to some part of the public domain better suited to their habits and well being as a race, and that no treaty allowing them to occupy their present reservation, either in a body or in severalty, may be ratified.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

AMOS COGGSWELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,

President of the Senate.

Approved February twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Minnesota, March 24, 1860.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L. S.]

J. H. BAKER,

Secretary of State.

FORT IN PEMBINA RIVER VALLEY.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

FOR

A fort, or military post, in the valley of the Pembina river.

APRIL 6, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A MEMORIAL for a fort of the United States in the valley of the Pembina river.

To the Congress of the United States :

The legislature of the State of Minnesota respectfully urges the construction and occupation of a military post near the international boundary, at some point in the valley of the Pembina river which is best adapted to protect the settlers on the American side of the border, as well as the English settlements at Selkirk, from the aggressions of the Sioux Indians who occupy the plains between the Red River of the North and the Missouri river. Pembina mountain, near the Mission and village of St. Joseph, and thirty miles west of the junction of the Pembina and Red rivers, is a favorable site, and is recommended to the attention of Congress.

The commercial and other relations of Minnesota and the upper Mississippi States to the settlements in central British America, at Selkirk, and elsewhere, and the probability that the latter will soon be organized as a colony of England, renders it, in the judgment of the legislature, eminently desirable that the flag of the United States should be advanced and stationed in the immediate vicinity of the important point where the navigable channel of the Red River of the North passes across an imaginary line from the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States into that of Great Britain.

AMOS COGGSWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 27, 1860.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Minnesota, March 24, 1860.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L. S.]

J. H. BAKER,
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL

THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA,

A Fort, or military post, in the valley of the Pembina river,
situated on the north side of the international boundary, at some point in the valley of the Pembina river, which is
best adapted to protect the settlers on the American side of the border,
as well as the English settlements at Duluth, from the aggressions of
the Sioux Indians who occupy the plains between the Red River of
the North and the Missouri river. Fortification necessary, near the
Minnesota and village of St. Joseph, and forty miles west of the river
from the Pembina and Red rivers, in a favorable site, and in season-
able to the attention of Congress.

The Government and other relations of Minnesota and the upper
Mississippi basin to the settlements in central British America, at
Duluth, and elsewhere, and the probability that the latter will soon
be organized as a colony of England, render it in the judgment of
the Legislature, entirely desirable that the flag of the United States
should be advanced and stationed in the immediate vicinity of the
important point where the navigable channel of the Red River of the
North passes across an important line from the English settlements
of the United States and that of Great Britain.

ALBION BAKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MINNESOTA, 1860.

Approved February 27, 1860.

ALBION BAKER

MAIL FROM SONORA, CALIFORNIA, TO MONOVILLE, IN
WESTERN UTAH.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

ASKING

*The establishment of a mail route from Sonora, in Tuolumne county,
California, to Monoville, in western Utah Territory.*

APRIL 11, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all honorable means in their power to procure the establishment of a weekly mail between Sonora, in Tuolumne county, and Monoville, in western Utah.

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

PHIL. MOORE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
T. N. QUINN,
President of the Senate.

Approved February twenty-second, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

JOHN G. DOWNEY, *Governor.*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *Department of State.*

I, Johnson Price, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of the original resolutions now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State at office in Sacramento, California, the twenty-third day of February, A. D.
[L. s.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

JOHNSON PRICE,
Secretary of State,
By E. E. EYRE, *Deputy.*

MAIL FROM SONORA, CALIFORNIA, TO MONTEVIELO, IN
WESTERN UTAH.

RESOLUTIONS

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

The establishment of a mail route from Sonora, in
California, to Montevideo, in Western Uta Territory.

Approved February twenty-second, A. D. one thousand eight hun-
dred and sixty.

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to for-
ward a copy of the above resolution to each of our senators and repre-
sentatives in Congress.
Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to for-
ward a copy of the above resolution to each of our senators and repre-
sentatives in Congress.
Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to for-
ward a copy of the above resolution to each of our senators and repre-
sentatives in Congress.

THILL MOORE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
T. N. QUINN,
President of the Senate.
Approved February twenty-second, A. D. one thousand eight hun-
dred and sixty.
JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor.

I, Johnson Fitch, secretary of state of the State of California, do
hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of the
original resolutions now on file in my office.
Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of California, this
fourth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

JOHNSON FITCH,
Secretary of State.
By E. E. HYER, Jr.,
Deputy Secretary of State.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of the homestead bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

APRIL 11, 1860.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS in relation to the homestead bill in Congress.

Whereas it is announced by telegraph from the seat of the federal government that the homestead bill which lately passed the House of Representatives, and which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate of the United States, has been reported back with amendments, providing, among other things, that the benefits of said homestead bill shall not apply to foreigners who may declare their intentions to become citizens of the United States after the passage of said act, said amendments being what is known as Mr. Johnson's bill; and whereas, while the people of the State of Wisconsin are devotedly attached to the principle of free homes for the homeless, and hence in favor of the passage of the said bill as it came from the House of Representatives, they are opposed to the said bill as amended by the Senate committee, deeming, as they do, that by the provision above referred to it violates the great principle of equality which underlies our system of government; believing that the greatest blessing to be derived from the homestead law is an increased emigration of European farmers, artisans, and laborers to occupy and cultivate our vast unoccupied domain; and that to cut them off from the benefits of such law, would not only be wrong and unjust in principle, but would tend to lower our national character throughout the world, and would subject us to the charge of selfishness and proscription, unworthy of a nation heretofore claiming to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations: Therefore—

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That we, the free people of the State of Wisconsin, solemnly protest against the passage

of any law by our national legislature which discriminates between different classes of citizens of the United States, or between citizens and those who have declared their intentions to become citizens.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and representatives requested, to use all proper means to procure the passage of the homestead bill as it passed the House of Representatives, but never to consent to the passage of said act, or any act containing the provisions of the Senate amendment known as Mr. Johnson's bill.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, with all convenient speed.

WM. P. LYON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

BUTLER G. NOBLE,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 31, 1860.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office*, ss:

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing joint resolutions have been compared with the original enrolled instrument on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [L. s.] great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 4th day of April, A. D. 1860.

EDWARD ILSLEY,

Assistant Secretary of State.

LANDS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS AND TO PASSAGE OF THE
HOMESTEAD BILL.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

RELATIVE TO

Grants of lands to actual settlers and to the homestead bill.

APRIL 11, 1860.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS relative to grants of public lands to actual settlers and to passage of the homestead bill.

Whereas it is no longer the settled policy of the national government to dispose of the public lands with the sole object of deriving a revenue therefrom, and whereas a sound national policy, not less than a wise and generous philanthropy, indicates that the main object to be attained in the disposal of those lands should be a speedy settlement by a free and industrious population: Therefore—

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the best interests of the whole country would be promoted by the passage of an act by the general government, substantially throwing open the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers free of cost.

Resolved, That as a measure of practical legislation, designed to secure the greatest of all material objects in a free State, "homes for all," we highly approve of the bill of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, just passed by the House of Representatives, at Washington, commonly known as the homestead bill, and we hereby declare the wish of the people of Wisconsin to be almost entirely if not unanimous that the said bill should become the law of the land.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

WM. P. LYON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

BUTLER G. NOBLE,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 28, 1860.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's Office, ss:*

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing joint resolutions have been compared with the original enrolled instrument on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. s.] great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this twenty-
ninth day of March, A. D. 1860.

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
RELATIVE TO
Granting lands to actual settlers and to the Association
of Wisconsin Settlers
Approved March 28, 1860.

Wm. P. LYON,
Speaker of the Assembly.
BUTLER G. NOBLE,
Assistant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 28, 1860.
ALEX. W. RANDALL

DAKOTA.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF DAKOTA,

ASKING

The admission of Jefferson P. Kidder to a seat in the House of Representatives as delegate from said Territory; also the memorial of Mr. Kidder, claiming his right to such seat.

APRIL 12, 1860.—Referred to the Committee of Elections, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL of the legislative assembly of Dakota.

The memorial of the Dakota legislative assembly would respectfully ask of your honorable body that the delegate elected by the people of Dakota, at their last election, on the 12th day of September, 1859, may be admitted to a seat on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, and that he be entitled to full credit as the representative of the people of Dakota.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

S. J. ALBRIGHT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. W. BROOKINGS,

President of the Council.

Approved November 18, 1859.

W. W. BROOKINGS, *Governor ex-officio.*

SIoux FALLS CITY, DAKOTA TERRITORY, *December 1, 1859.*

This is to certify that at an election held in that portion of the former Territory of Minnesota not included in the present State of Minnesota, known as Dakota, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1859, J. P. Kidder received the largest number of votes cast for delegate to Congress from said Territory, and is consequently entitled to recognition as such delegate.

W. W. BROOKINGS, *Governor ex-officio.*

To the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned would respectfully represent to your honorable body that he, at the election for that purpose, held in that portion of the Territory of Minnesota not included within the limits of the State of Minnesota, (now by common consent called DAKOTA,) on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1859, was elected a delegate to represent that portion of said Territory in the House of Representatives of the United States, and submits the following statement relative thereto for your consideration :

The ordinance of July 13, 1787, "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," secured to the citizens of that Territory, and to those who should thereafter become citizens, all the forms of civil government, the *perpetual* enjoyment of the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury ; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of common law. This "compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory Congress declared should forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."

Section 14 of the act organizing the Territory of Minnesota, approved March 3, 1849, provides that a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, &c. He was elected by such "voters."

And by this act Congress also has a right to divide it into two or more Territories. It was divided actually, in pursuance thereto, by the act admitting Minnesota into the Union in May, 1858. Up to this time the Territory of Minnesota had been, without interruption, recognized in the House of Representatives by a delegate elected in conformity with law. This act does not repeal the law creating said Territory, nor has Congress passed an act repealing any territorial organization since the ordinance of 1787. The division of a Territory does not destroy it.

When Minnesota was admitted into the Union there were, without the State limits and within this portion of said Territory which he represents, five counties established by law, which formed a part of a judicial circuit, two of them fully organized with proper officers for regular municipal government ; there were several thousand inhabitants who still reside there ; important improvements in all the industrious pursuits of life had been made ; the population has since increased to many thousands and is still increasing ; there are flouring and saw mills and hundreds of farms opened ; mechanics and merchants are there ; a newspaper has been published for nearly a year at Sioux Falls city, at which point and contiguous thereto there are several hundred citizens who have to travel, if they go north, 500, if they go east, 160, if they go south, 100, or if they go west, 100 miles, to reach a post office to which mail service extends.

The inhabitants thereof are true, loyal, and obedient citizens ; depredations are frequently made on them by hostile bands of savages ; whole towns have been completely destroyed by them, and they are left without any choice in the mode of protection, so far as local law

is concerned. They have *solely* that first principle of *self* protection, unless the statutes of the Territory of Minnesota are in force.

Aside from this portion, there is not a foot of the "public domain" except what is now represented on the floor of the House; wherefore, and for other reasons which will be more proper to state elsewhere, he is of opinion that he is not only *legally* entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives as such delegate, but as a matter of *sound discretion* it will please your honorable body to confer on him the honor of such a seat, that he may have an opportunity to be of *some* service to the people who sent him, and that he may with greater facility co-operate with others who are not indifferent to the safety and happiness of those who reside upon an exposed frontier, in obtaining for them, during the present session, a perfected territorial government.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

JEFFERSON P. KIDDER.

BRIEF

Submitted to the House Committee of Elections, by Jefferson P. Kidder, April 11, 1860, in the matter of his right to a seat in the House of Representatives from that portion of the Territory of Minnesota not included within the limits of the State of Minnesota.

The said Territory, as originally organized, contained an area of about 166,000 square miles, and was bounded on the west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. The Territory, at the time of the admission of the State into the Union, was divided by the line of the Red River of the North, the Bois des Sioux, the centre of Lake Traverse, and a direct line from the southern extremity of Lake Traverse to the head of Big Stone lake to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the State of Iowa. West of this line to the Missouri and White Earth rivers is that portion of the Territory without the State limits, (known by common consent as DAKOTA,) and contains an area of about 85,000 square miles. The State of Minnesota embraces that portion of the Territory east of said line.

The Territory was organized March 3, 1849, and the State was admitted into the Union in May, 1858.

At the time of the admission of the State into the Union there were not less than 4,000 inhabitants in that portion of the Territory without the State limits who still reside there, and the population has since increased to from 8,000 to 10,000. There were then in this portion of the Territory several counties organized, which formed a part of a judicial circuit; townships were erected, and these counties and townships not only had at that time a full complement of officers, such as sheriffs, judges of probate, justices of the peace, constables, coroners, county commissioners, &c., but since the admission of the State these officers have been continued, as their terms of office have expired, by elections held in pursuance of, and in accordance with, the provisions of the statutes in force in the Territory of Minnesota at the date of the admission of that State. By virtue of those laws marriages have been solemnized, estates have been settled, contracts have

been enforced, and the people there believe that they are yet in full force; consequently, under and by virtue of the *same* laws, and the act organizing said Territory, they have elected a delegate to represent them in the Congress of the United States, and he now seeks to be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives.

The only question in the case is, whether the act of Congress of May, 1858, admitting the State of Minnesota into the Union upon the terms and conditions therein named, operated as a repeal of the act of March 3, 1849, establishing the territorial government of Minnesota within the boundaries therein described.

1. Organic acts: The language of the act of February, 1857, enabling the people of this Territory to form a constitution, &c., shows that *that* Congress did not intend to annul or abrogate the territorial act. This is the phraseology: "That the inhabitants of *that portion* of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits."—(Statutes at Large, volume 11, page 166.) The words "that portion" clearly indicate that Congress supposed that there was *another* portion of the Territory besides *the* portion that was to be included within the State. Again, a census was to be "taken of so *much* of the Territory as is within the limits of the State."—(Page 167.)

The act establishing the territorial government of Minnesota provides that Congress shall have the right to divide it into two or more Territories, and nothing therein should hinder the attaching of any portion thereof to any other State. The admission of the State of Minnesota actually divided the Territory.

Suppose that portion of the Territory *west* of the State line had been admitted as a State instead of what was *east* of it, would there be the least doubt but that the organic act would be in full force over the latter portion, and the people thereof entitled to all the rights and privileges they ever had?

2. Statutory law: The principle is well settled in the construction of statute law, that the repeal of any portion of a former act will not be implied unless it is impossible to reconcile the two acts together.

"Laws are presumed to be passed with deliberation and with a full knowledge of all existing ones on the same subject; and it is therefore but reasonable to conclude that the legislature, in passing a statute, did not intend to interfere with or abrogate any prior law relating to the same matter, unless the repugnancy between the two is irreconcilable, and hence a repeal by implication is not favored; on the contrary, courts are bound to uphold the prior law, if the two acts may well subsist together."—(Sedgwick on Statutory and Constitutional Law, volume 3, page 127.)

"A statute must be repealed by express words or by necessary irresistible implication. The leaning of the courts is so strong against repealing the positive provisions of a former statute by construction, as almost to establish the doctrine of 'no repeal by implication.' The former statute stands, unless it is clearly and indisputably contradictory, and contrary to the former act 'in the very matter.' Consequences are to be considered, for courts will not construe acts so as to admit of any absurd consequences."—(Dwarris' Treatise on Statutes, pp. 530, 531, and 595.)

The doctrine is well settled in Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Massachusetts, Vermont, and in several other States, that there is *no* repeal by implication.

3. Ordinance of 1787: This portion of the Territory, and, indeed, all west of the Rocky mountains, by an act passed January 28, 1834, was attached to the Territory of Michigan, whereby the people thereof were "entitled to the same privileges and immunities," and were "subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations, in all respects, as the other citizens of Michigan Territory." Said Territory was within the ordinance of July 13, 1787, "for the government of the Territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio," which secured to the citizens of that Territory, and to those who should thereafter become citizens, all the forms of civil government, the *perpetual* enjoyment of the "benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings, according to the course of the common law." Under this "compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory," which Congress declared "should forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent," it is submitted whether it is possible that any portion of the inhabitants of this Territory, which has been organized under the several territorial names of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, for twenty-six years, can be deprived of any of these rights after they have been once acquired, without their consent, and even by implication. Nothing could be more unjust. Anarchy and disorder would be substituted for a government of laws. It would not be in accordance with this ordinance and the policy of our government.

4. Judicial decision: The rights of the people under this ordinance can in no way be modified or abridged by the general government or any other power without their consent.—(1 Michigan, Douglass', Rep., *Scott vs. Detroit Young Men's Society's Lessee*, p. 133.)

In the above case, which is analogous, Judge Ransom, in delivering the opinion of the court, (p. 147,) says: "Admitting that the State (Michigan) had been at this period fully organized, and the territorial government thereby abrogated and superseded within its limits, there was still a Territory of Michigan beyond those limits, and extending from the west shore of Lake Michigan to the Rocky mountains, over which John S. Horner was governor, and the same persons who executed the deed in question were judges, with the same powers which they had formerly exercised within this peninsula as well as west of it," &c.

5. International law: The imprescriptible, inalienable birth-right of the subject is laid down as one of the national rights of citizenship, of which *none* can be deprived without their consent.—(Payley's Phil., B. VI, chap. 3; Judge Iredell in *Talcot vs. Janson*, 3 Dall. Rep., 133.)

Vattel, in his Law of Nations, B, I, chap. 2, lays down this rule: "If a nation is obliged to preserve itself, it is no less obliged carefully to preserve all its members." "The body of a nation cannot then abandon a province or town, or even a single individual who is a part of it, unless compelled to do it by necessity, or indispensably

obliged to do it, for the strongest reasons founded on the public safety."

Such is the *law* in the premises. Much more might be cited, but as the committee is composed of lawyers who are familiar with all the principles relative thereto, it would be a work of supererogation to consume more time for that purpose.

6. Precedents: Ohio was admitted into the Union by an act of Congress passed May 1, 1802. On the 6th of December following Paul Fearing took his seat in the House of Representatives as a delegate from the Northwestern Territory, elected before the passage of the act authorizing the admission of Ohio into the Union. On the 24th of January, 1803, a resolution was introduced into the House declaring that he was not entitled to hold his seat as such delegate, which was referred to the Committee on Elections, by whom a report was made in favor of his right to hold his seat. The report was not brought to a final vote, but laid on the table, and he was allowed to retain his seat during the session; the House thereby affirming the principle that the erection of a portion of a Territory into a State does not necessarily vacate the seat of a delegate.

After Michigan had formed a constitution and sent its senators and representatives to Congress to demand admission, George W. Jones (since a senator from Iowa) was elected a delegate from the Territory of Michigan—that portion of the Territory without the State limits—he represented the residuum only—the people within the State boundaries took no part in electing him, and he was permitted to retain his seat.

Wisconsin was admitted into the Union May 29, 1848. The St. Croix river was the northern boundary. After its admission, in October, 1848, Henry H. Sibley was elected a delegate by that portion of the inhabitants of the Territory of Wisconsin residing north of the St. Croix and without the State limits; at the next session of Congress he appeared, and his credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections, by whom a favorable report was made, and, *before the Territory of Minnesota was organized*, he was admitted to his seat as such delegate by a vote of 126 to 62.—(Rep. No. 10, of Committees, vol. 1, 1848-'49.) In this case (Sibley's) the opinion of the (then) State department was obtained, at the head of which was a distinguished statesman and jurist, and he concurred with the committee.—(See same report.)

The Territory of Iowa was formed by an act passed June 12, 1838, out of all that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river. A judge of Wisconsin, who had theretofore resided *west* of the river, in Iowa, removed and fixed his residence *east* of it, in Wisconsin, and continued to act in the latter Territory without further appointment, and was regarded by the President, Mr. Van Buren, as legitimately entitled to do so.

These opinions of the executive department of the government show that the division of a Territory has at no time been regarded as the destruction of it; and that the residuum have a right to elect a delegate, and he has a right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

After the passage of the enabling act for that purpose, and before

Minnesota was admitted into the Union, W. W. Kingsbury was elected a delegate from the Territory of Minnesota, and A. G. Fuller was elected by the people of that portion of said Territory without the State limits. Mr. Kingsbury took his seat in the 35th Congress as the delegate from said Territory, and on the admission of the *State*, during the same session, his credentials, with those of Mr. Fuller—both claiming to represent the Territory without the limits of the State—were referred to the Committee on Elections. The Committee was unanimous in the opinion that the “existence of the *State* of Minnesota does not destroy the existence of the *Territory* of Minnesota, nor deprive the inhabitants of such Territory of any of their rights;” that “no such result can be by implication;” that “the territorial law must be repealed before such consequences could follow,” &c. But the committee were divided in opinion as to which of the two should be admitted to a seat—a majority being in favor of Mr. Kingsbury; whereupon the House, as each was contesting the other’s seat, and that they might again go before their constituents for the purpose of having their people decide between them, declared, in a state of great excitement, by an amendment to the resolution admitting Mr. Kingsbury to a seat, that the said Territory, such portion of it as is without the limits of the present State, “is without any distinct organized government,” &c., by a vote of 102 to 80.—(Volume 4, Rep. of Committees, No. 435, 1857, 1858.) If this is so, what becomes of those organized towns and counties, and private corporations—of which there are many—having their place of business there? This decision cannot be regarded as an authority. It was not made by one branch of Congress, concurred in by the other, and approved by the President. It was a mere *rule*, liable to be altered any day. It did not repeal any law or organic act, and was not even passed by a majority of the *whole* House, but was made against the *unanimous* opinion of the committee who had well and fully considered the subject.

Such is the law and such are the precedents, and in view of the same there is no doubt but that the act organizing the Territory of Minnesota is still in force over that portion of the Territory without the State limits, and that the people thereof have the same right to elect a delegate that they ever had, and that he should be admitted to a seat.

If this is not so, all things which these people have done pursuant to the organic act and the statutes of the Territory of Minnesota are illegal and void, because the act organizing the Territory was repealed by implication. Such are the consequences if it should be held that that portion of the Territory was disorganized by the admission of the other portion as a State.

Recapitulation.

The precedents from the admission of Ohio to the admission of Minnesota, have all been alike. Mr. Fearing, from the Northwestern Territory, was permitted, after the admission of Ohio into the Union, to retain his seat. Mr. Jones, elected by that portion of the people of the Territory of Michigan, who resided without the State limits,

held his seat after Michigan was admitted. Mr. Sibley, elected after Wisconsin was admitted by the people of the Territory of Wisconsin, who resided outside of the limits of the State, was admitted to a seat before the Territory of Minnesota was organized. Mr. Kidder was elected by that portion of the people of the Territory of Minnesota, who reside outside of the State limits, precisely and under the same circumstances as was Mr. Sibley, after the admission of the State into the Union. Why, then, should not he be admitted to a seat? Do this, and there would not seem to be a distinction without a cause; then you will have concluded, so far as this tier of territories is concerned, a long line of *safe* precedents extending from Lake Erie to the Missouri river.

Every foot of our public domain is now represented on the floor of the House, except this portion. And our citizens are now supplicating Congress, and pleading by their representative, that they may not be deprived of all civil government and thrust from its doors by a forced and constructive interpretation of law.

They have been within the bounds of civil government and a legal jurisdiction. They ask that what has been solemnly secured to them, under which they have operated for years, having good reason to believe that the same would be perpetual, should not be without sufficient cause taken from them.

May they have an advocate on the floor of Congress?

RATES OF POSTAGE.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 647.]

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING POSTMASTER GENERAL,

INVITING

Legislative action on the subject of "ship letter mails," and to the establishment of a uniform rate of postage upon letters transported by regular mail packets to and from foreign countries, &c.

APRIL 13, 1860.—Referred, together with the accompanying bill, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 12, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the special attention of your committee to the importance of early legislative action on the subject of "ship letter mails," as well as to establish a *uniform* rate of postage upon letters, &c., transported by regular mail packets to and from foreign countries with which we have no postal arrangements.

The 15th section of the act of 1825, provides, "that every letter or packet brought into the United States or carried from one port therein to another in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with six cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive, and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage." Under this section, the anomaly is presented of a postage charge of six cents upon "ship" letters delivered at the port of arrival, and five cents only, when the letter is forwarded to the interior, one cent less postage being charged when the letter is transported to any point in the United States less than three thousand miles from the port of arrival, than is charged when it is not transported at all. This apparent inconsistency arises from the circumstance that when the act of 1825 was passed, our lowest domestic rate of postage was six cents, and subsequently, when the domestic rate was reduced to three cents, the law of 1825 was not amended so as to conform to that reduction.

I have also to call your attention to the fact that the postal revenues sustain very serious loss from the transmission of mail matter outside of the mails between the Atlantic and Pacific States by way of the Isthmus, inasmuch as all letters conveyed by other ships than those of the mail line, are under the provisions of the 15th section of the act of 1825, subject to a postage of only six cents when delivered at New York or San Francisco, and of five cents only when forwarded to the interior, of which the master, or commander, or other person delivering the same at the post office at the port of arrival, is entitled, by section eighteen of same act, to receive two cents a letter, thus reducing the actual rate accruing to the government in the one case to four, and in the other to three cents a letter. The necessary effect of this has been to divert the correspondence from the regular mail, and greatly diminish the postage receipts in the California mails.

It is also very desirable to simplify the rates of United States postage, chargeable to foreign countries, with which we have no postal arrangements. By the act of March 3, 1851, the postage is levied according to distance, ten cents being the single rate of letter postage for any distance under two thousand five hundred miles, and twenty cents for all distances over two thousand five hundred miles. These varying rates are found in practice, to be very objectionable, not only on account of the unnecessary complication which results from them, but also because of the numerous mistakes in collecting the proper postage by postmasters in the interior, who are uninformed as to the exact distances from their respective offices.

I have the honor to submit for your approval, the draft of a law, which, if adopted and passed, will correct the evils referred to. The first section fixes a uniform rate of five cents for "private ship" letters, whether delivered at the port of arrival, or forwarded by mail, which will net the department three cents each, (the domestic rate,) after paying two cents to the master or commander of the vessel for its sea conveyance. This section also provides for charging the ordinary rates of postage, with two cents added, on all letters conveyed in steamships over any route upon which the mails are regularly transported in other vessels under contract with this department.

The second section fixes a uniform rate of postage, without regard to distance, on all letters conveyed by regular mail packets to foreign countries or places with which we have no postal arrangements.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING,
Acting Postmaster General.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

*Chairman Com. on Post Offices and Post Roads,
House of Representatives.*

EMPLOYÉS UNDER THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER

FROM THE

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMUNICATING,

*In compliance with a resolution of the House, a statement showing the
names and compensation of persons employed under him.*

APRIL 16, 1860.—Ordered to be printed, and, together with the reports of the Clerk and
Postmaster of the House, in response to the same resolution, referred to the Committee
on Accounts, with leave to report at any time.

OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER,
House of Representatives, U. S., April 16, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of Hon. H. C. Burnett, adopted
by the House of Representatives on the 16th day of February, 1860,
I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement containing the
information called for.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE MARSTON,
Doorkeeper.

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S.

Statement showing the name of each person employed by the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the United States, the nature of their employment, amount of salary paid to each, the authority for the same, and their duties.

EMPLOYÉS UNDER DOORKEEPER

Name.	Nature of employment.	Salary.	Authority.	Remarks.
George Marston	Doorkeeper	\$2,160 00	Act March 3, 1815	
James M. Lovering	Superintendent of folding room,	1,800 00	Resolution July 20, 1854, and also of House resolution of July 28, 1854.	
Nathan Darling	Messenger	1,740 00	Resolution September 28, 1850	In charge of the Hall.
A. J. Larner	Superintendent of document room ..	\$4 80 per day..	Resolution July 28, 1854	
H. G. Russ	Assist. supt. of document room	4 80.....do....	Resolution August 16, 1856	
Ira Goodnow	Messenger	1,500 00	Resolution September 28, 1850	Performing duties at the doors, in the galleries, and committee rooms.
W. Coppernoll	do	1,500 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
Charles C. Casey	do	1,500 00	Resolution March 7, 1842.....	do.
H. S. M. Farnum	do	1,500 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
D. P. Brown	do	1,500 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
W. G. Coffin	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
Joshua Howard	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
D. Truesdale	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
William Allen	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
M. C. Gritzner	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
L. A. Lyon	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
Hugh Young	do	1,200 00	Resolution August 8, 1850	do.
John P. Ensfield	do	1,200 00	Resolution March 22, 1844	do.
R. C. Stevens	do	1,200 00	Resolution December 23, 1844	do.
Theo. Blaque	do	1,200 00	Resolution December 23, 1837	do.
Anderson Hill	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
John H. Thompson	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
B. Stainsby	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
J. B. Ezell	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
William A. Moore	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
Nathan Miller	do	1,200 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
J. D. B. Littell	do	1,200 00	Resolution March 7, 1842.....	do.
J. N. Moulder	Page	2 00 per day..	Resolution December 20, 1847	do.
E. S. Schreiner	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
M. E. Hall	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
E. Burk	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
J. E. Pillsbury	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
Joseph L. Coombs	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
Willie Todd	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
William Phipps	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
W. A. Gauley	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
George Capron	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
A. J. Parish	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
A. W. Moise	do	2 00	do.....do.....do.....	do.
Augustus Potts	do	2 00	By authority of the Committee on Accounts, and paid under resolution of March 3, 1859, and also by resolution of March 9, 1860.	Bookkeeper.

[illegible]

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

PRAYING

The cession of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad.

APRIL 17, 1860.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

A MEMORIAL of the legislature of the State of Mississippi to the Congress of the United States, praying the cession of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.

Whereas the building of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad is an enterprise of great importance to the interest and prosperity of the State of Mississippi, and important to the agricultural and commercial development of the western States and northwestern territory—connecting, as it will, with lines of railroad that run through the most fertile and productive lands in the world, and designed to build up at its southern terminus a commercial city on the seaboard which will have the advantage of one of the first harbors in the Gulf or upon the Atlantic coast; and

Whereas the federal government is interested in having the means for a speedy transit, in time of war, to this otherwise almost defenceless coast; and

Whereas the lands in the southern portion of Mississippi, through which this road is designed to run, are valueless without the success of this enterprise, being available for lumber or the production of turpentine alone, which, to be profitable, must have cheap and speedy transportation: Therefore—

Resolved by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be required, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act by the Congress of the United States, donating, in addition to what it has already granted, five hundred thousand acres of land, to be held in trust

by the State of Mississippi, for the completion of said Gulf and Ship Island railroad ; or for so much land, in addition to the present grant, as Congress in its wisdom may be willing to donate.

Resolved, That, should Congress refuse to make an additional grant of lands for said work, our senators be instructed, and our representatives required, to procure for the State of Mississippi, if possible, the privilege of entering, at the minimum price, all the public lands lying within _____ miles on both sides of the air line connecting its southern with its northern terminus.

Resolved further, That the governor be instructed to furnish our senators and representatives, each, with a copy of the foregoing memorial and resolutions.

Approved February 10, 1860.

STATIONERY FOR COMMITTEES.

LETTER

FROM THE

POSTMASTER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FURNISHING,

In compliance with a resolution of the House, a statement of the amount of stationery delivered to each committee of the House of the present Congress.

APRIL 20, 1860.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 19, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon the Postmaster of the House for a statement of the amount of stationery delivered and charged each committee for the present Congress, I herewith submit the following report of the amount delivered to said committees to date.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH M. LUCAS, *Postmaster.*

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Accounts.....	\$27 47
Committee on Agriculture	15 95
Committee on Claims.....	64 67
Committee on Commerce	55 34
Committee on District of Columbia	28 18
Committee on Engraving.....	22 84
Committee on Treasury Department	2 75
Committee on War Department.....	15 29
Committee on Navy Department	10 84
Committee on Post Office Department.....	11 55
Committee on Foreign Affairs.....	18 13

Committee on Indian Affairs	\$22 14
Committee on Invalid Pensions.....	19 83
Committee on Judiciary	34 48
Committee on Private Land Claims.....	12 87
Committee on Militia.....	31 44
Committee on Military Affairs	23 83
Committee on Mileage	25 43
Committee on Naval Affairs.....	28 28
Committee on Patents.....	10 49
Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.....	13 65
Committee on Printing	20 89
Committee on Public Lands.....	14 61
Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.....	49 43
Committee on Public Expenditures	16 17
Committee on Revolutionary Claims.....	39 87
Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.....	51 68
Committee on Roads and Canals.....	11 93
Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business.....	25 56
Committee on Territories	44 01
Committee on Ways and Means.....	22 06
Committee on Elections.....	63 08
Covode's select committee.....	44 72

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 681.]

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING POSTMASTER GENERAL,

EXPLANATORY

Of the bill H. R. 681, "relative to postage on newspapers in packages, on letters to and from the Pacific coast, and for other purposes."

APRIL 25, 1860.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a draft of several sections of a bill, some of which have heretofore been reported to the House of Representatives, and to recommend the same to the favorable consideration of your committee.

The first section is drawn to enable regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive the same in such quantities as they may require, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications, paying the postage on receipt. This is considered right and proper, for the reasons fully set forth in a memorial presented to the Post Office Committee of the 35th Congress, 2d session, and no doubt now upon your files, from the publishers of New York. Where publications are thus sent to regular dealers for sale, the sales being greater some weeks than in others, it appears to be reasonable that they should be allowed to go at the lowest rates, and in such quantities from week to week as the dealers may require, without their being obliged to pay for a certain number of copies by the quarter. Besides, it would seem to be good policy to encourage the sending of such in the mails, instead of by express.

The second section is necessary to enable the department to charge by weight of package, including the roller and wrapper of engravings, &c. Under the existing law it has been held that no charge can be made for the weight of the wrapper on printed matter, when sent as

such, hence the department has been obliged to prohibit the conveyance of engravings on rollers except at letter rates, notwithstanding parties sending have always been willing to pay at the rate of printed matter for the whole weight of the package.

I would respectfully recommend, also, that the distance, not exceeding which the double rate on books and the ten cent rate upon letters is now charged, be so limited as to preserve these higher rates on all such matter to and from the Pacific States.

The expensive character of the service between the Atlantic and Pacific States, upon the lines conveying the mails *via* the isthmus, rendered it advisable to establish these higher rates upon all matter conveyed between the Atlantic and Pacific; but since the overland routes have been in operation the distance by those routes from many of the western States to California being less than three thousand miles, the original purpose of the law is to a great extent defeated. Whether the mails shall be conveyed *via* the isthmus, or overland, or both ways, as at present, the same controlling reason would seem to require this change in the law, since unquestionably much of the mail will continue to be sent overland at great expense. The effect of the law will then be, as originally intended, to secure to the department the higher rates of postage on all matter to and from the Pacific States. It will avoid the present difficulty of determining where the dividing line is beyond which these rates are to be levied, and its operation will be equal upon all concerned, prepayment being compulsory. Moreover, it is evidently for the interest of all who are desirous of having this expensive service continued that the receipts thereof should approximate as nearly as possible to its cost.

The object of the third section is to allow cuttings and seeds, in packages not exceeding eight ounces, and cards, blank or printed, in packages of at least eight ounces in weight, to be conveyed at the same rate of postage proposed for books, viz: one cent an ounce under one thousand five hundred miles, and two cents an ounce for any distance in the United States exceeding one thousand five hundred miles. Complaint has often been made that, whereas playing-cards are allowed to go in the mail at printed rates, as an article of printed matter, instructive cards, such as are distributed to children at schools, and all other kinds of cards, are charged either one cent each, or letter postage. But, as the law now stands, this cannot be avoided. A pack of playing-cards of any kind, like a piece of music covering several sheets, is considered only as one article, and charged accordingly, by weight. The provision herewith submitted will, if sanctioned, remove this objection, besides securing much matter for the mails now almost entirely excluded.

The fourth section provides for limiting the distance as regards postage upon domestic letters, as above explained, and for compulsory prepayment of drop letters, which, like all other domestic letters, should be prepaid by postage stamps.

A fifth section is added, conferring certain powers on the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. The Auditor has really charge of all lands and other property held by the United States for the use of this department, and disposes of the same, but much incon-

venience and unnecessary labor are occasioned to that officer, in being compelled to furnish the Solicitor of the Treasury with descriptions of the lands sold, and in requesting him to execute deeds therefor, &c. This action is regarded as necessary to avoid this inconvenience and consequent delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING,

Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

*Chair'n Com. on the Post Office and Post Roads,
House of Representatives.*

INTEREST ON THE TWO AND THREE PER CENT. FUND.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ALABAMA,

ASKING

The allowance of interest on two and three per cent. funds, the payment of which was withheld by the government.

APRIL 26, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

THE JOINT MEMORIAL of the general assembly of the State of Alabama, "To the Congress of the United States," together with a resolution instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives, in Congress, to urge the passage of a law allowing interest on one hundred and three thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty cents, of the two and three per cent. fund, which accrued between 1820 and 1831, and was improperly withheld from the State.

The joint memorial of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama, in general assembly convened, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, respectfully shows unto your honorable bodies:

1st. That by the third clause of the sixth section of the compact, made with the State of Alabama on her admission into the Union, 2d March, 1819, it is stipulated that five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said territory, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the 1st day of September, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for internal improvements, of which three-fifths shall be applied under the direction of the legislature thereof, (the State,) and two-fifths under the direction of Congress.

2d. That by the third section of the act of May, 1822, it is enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of public moneys of the several land offices in the State of Alabama shall be settled, pay three per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sale of lands of the United States lying within the State of Alabama, &c., "to such person or persons as may or shall be authorized, by the legislature of Alabama, to receive the same."

3d. That a subsequent act of Congress surrendered the two per cent. also to the State.

4th. That under the foregoing stipulation and provision, the United States made several adjustments of the accounts of lands sold in Alabama, and from time to time allotted to the State certain sums alleged to be the full amount due to the State. In 1848 the State had reason to distrust the accuracy of the settlements, and her legislature passed an act for the appointment of an agent to revise them. On the revision at the Treasury Department, it was ascertained and admitted that \$103,991 20 which had accrued to the State between the years 1820 and 1831 had not been paid, though unquestionably due, and the sum was therefore paid January, 1850, as will appear by reference to the records of the government.

5th. The State now claims interest on this deferred payment; freely admitting that, as a general rule, the United States are not liable to pay interest, and ought not to pay it. Yet the State in common with all the officers of the government, and every Congress since '76, is also aware that there are exceptions to the rule. It is undeniable that cases occur in which the principle and usage demand payment of interest by the United States as the due measure of justice. Numerous precedents exist of this practice.

Alabama claims that hers is a case of this peculiarity. She asks but that which is strictly just, although injured by the detention of monyes, which were hers by purchase and payment of consideration, yet she would silently submit to the loss did she not also feel it right that she should appeal to national justice. To it she does appeal, not for a favor, but a right. A right if payment and purchase on the one hand, withholding and injuring on the other, combined with precedent, principle, and the highest usages of the country, can create a right against a power which is liable only through the spontaneous action of her own representatives.

6th. This is a debt of an equal and a sovereign. It is founded upon and arises under a treaty compact; for the act admitting Alabama into the Union is in the nature of a treaty, and is therefore entitled to the usages appurtenant to compacts between sovereignties. The existence of the debt is made known by the treaty. It is secured by law executory of it. The United States is bound to take notice of it, and provide for its payment as for any other national obligation.

And why should not the United States pay, and Alabama receive, interest. Her right to the principal was conceded, and it has been paid. Her right to it thirty years ago has also been conceded. Her demand of it, the injury inflicted upon her by its detention, the error of the United States, and their use of her money are alike unquestioned and unquestionable. Interest is at once the measure of damage, the equivalent to the one party for detention, paid by the other for the use of money.

7th. Your memorialists earnestly urge that the great principles of justice be not powerless when a nation is the subject of their application, and that the government may not protect itself behind the doctrine of the English crown that the "King can do no wrong," and pray your honorable bodies to pass a law providing for the payment to the State of Alabama of the interest on the deferred payment of \$103,991 20, mentioned in the fourth clause of this memorial, from

the time the respective amounts making the said sum of \$103,991 20 became due.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be requested to furnish a copy of this memorial to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and that the former be instructed, and the latter requested, to urge the passage of a law by Congress for the accomplishment of the objects of the memorial.

A. B. MEEK,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN D. RATHER,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED February 27, 1860.

A. B. MOORE.

RESOLUTIONS.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The establishment of a mail route from Carson City, in Utah, to Nevada, in California.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to furnish a copy of this memorial to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and that the former be instructed, and the latter requested, to urge the passage of a law by Congress for the accomplishment of the objects of the memorial.

Be it resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That our representatives in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law, authorizing a mail route connecting with the central western mail from Carson City, in the Territory of Utah, to Nevada City, in the county of Auburn, in the county of Placer, thence to Yuba City, and thence to Sacramento City; passing over the Sierra Nevada, through the Redwood Pass, with mail-coaches diverging thence, one to the westward with route at Jackson's Ranch, near the western end of Redwood Pass, to Doyleville, in the county of Sierra, and the second ending at Lake City, in the county of Nevada, and thence with route, to Marysville, Yuba county.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

PHIL. MOORE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
L. N. QUINN,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 24, A. D. 1860.

JOHN G. DOWNEY, *Governor.*

MAIL-ROUTE FROM CARSON CITY TO NEVADA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

ASKING

The establishment of a mail-route from Carson City, in Utah, to Nevada, in California.

MAY 10, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Be it resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law establishing a mail-route connecting with the central overland mail from Carson City, in the Territory of Utah, to Nevada City; thence to the town of Auburn, in the county of Placer; thence to Folsom, and from there to Sacramento City; passing over the Sierra Nevada, through the Henness Pass, with mail-routes diverging therefrom: first one leaving said route at Jackson's Ranch, near the western end of Henness Pass, to Downieville, in the county of Sierra; and the second leaving at Lake City, in the county of Nevada, via North San Juan, to Marysville, Yuba county.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

PHIL. MOORE,

Speaker of the Assembly.

I. N. QUINN,

President of the Senate.

Approved March 24, A. D. 1860.

JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *Department of State:*

I, Johnson Price, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of the original resolutions, approved March 24, A. D. 1860, now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento,
California, the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1860.

[L. S.]

JOHNSON PRICE,
Secretary of State,
By E. E. EYRE, *Deputy.*

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

MAIL-ROUTE FROM RED BLUFF TO SUSANVILLE.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

ASKING

The establishment of a mail-route from Red Bluff, in Tehama county, to Susanville, in Honey Lake valley, and offices at Lost Camp, Pine Grove, and Susanville.

MAY 10, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS relative to the establishment of a certain mail-route in the northern portion of this State.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of a law establishing a mail-route and weekly service thereon from the town of Red Bluff, in Tehama county, to Susanville, in Honey Lake valley, and the establishment of post offices on said route at Lost Camp and Pine Grove, in Shasta county, and at Susanville, in the State of California, and to procure a sufficient appropriation to render said mail service effective.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress and to the Postmaster General of the United States at as early a day as possible.

PHIL. MOORE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
I. N. QUINN,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 6, A. D. 1860.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *Department of State*:

I, Johnson Price, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of the original resolutions now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1860.

[L. s.]

JOHNSON PRICE,

Secretary of State,

By E. E. EYRE, *Deputy.*

SCHOOL LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

ASKING

The passage of an act providing for floating the 16th and 36th sections of land donated to said State for school purposes.

MAY 10, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our delegation in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to use all proper means to secure the early passage of an act by Congress providing for the floating of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land donated to the State of California for the support of common schools by act of Congress of March 3, 1853, and for the location of the same upon unoccupied agricultural or grazing lands belonging to the general government within this State, whether surveyed or unsurveyed; and providing, further, for the selection of two additional sections of such school lands for each and every congressional township in the State covered by mineral lands.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our delegation in Congress.

PHIL. MOORE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
I. N. QUINN,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 6, A. D. 1860.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 1850
No. 82

RESOLUTIONS
THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 1850
No. 82

RESOLUTIONS
THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 1850
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No. 82

RESOLUTIONS
THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 1850
No. 82

NEW LAND OFFICE AT RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

ASKING

*The establishment of a new land district, with land office, at Red Bluff,
in said State.*

MAY 10, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to procure, if possible, the establishment of a new land district in the northern part of the Sacramento valley, the office for which to be located at the town of Red Bluff.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to send a copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

PHIL MOORE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
I. N. QUINN,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 6, A. D. 1860.

JOHN. G. DOWNEY,
Governor.

RICHARD C. PARSONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.

Passed March 10, 1860.

NEW LAND OFFICE AT RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA.

RESOLUTIONS

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA.

ARTICLE

The establishment of a new land district, with land office, at Red Bluff,
in said State.

May 10, 1869.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate, the assembly concurring, That our senators
in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use
their influence to procure, if possible, the establishment of a new land
district in the northern part of the Sacramento valley, the office for
which to be located at the town of Red Bluff.
Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to send a
copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives in
Congress.

PHIL MOORE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
I. N. QUINN,
President of the Senate.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor.

Approved April 6, A. D. 1869.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

RESOLVES

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

ASKING

For the enlargement and improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

MAY 16, 1860.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, first, That the commercial interests of the Ohio valley imperatively demand an enlargement and improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal ; and that the money already invested in said canal by the United States government is of little public benefit, until the works can be enlarged and extended.

Second. That the senators and representatives from Ohio in Congress of the United States are earnestly requested to procure an appropriation by said Congress adequate to the exigency of the case, and to adopt such measures as will insure a speedy enlargement and completion of said canal.

Third. That the governor of Ohio is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the senators and representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

RICHARD C. PARSONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.

Passed March 10, 1860.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, March 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In conformity to the request of the legislature of this State, I herewith enclose to you a copy of the resolutions which have just passed that body, on the subject of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. DENNISON.

Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON,
Washington, D. C.

NEW MEXICAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 761.]

MEMORIAL

OF THE

NEW MEXICAN RAILWAY COMPANY,

In relation to the Pacific Railroad.

MAY 21, 1860.—Ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
of America:*

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represents that at their late session the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico passed an act, (a copy whereof is hereto annexed,) incorporating them under the name and style of "The New Mexican Railway Company," with authority and privilege "to locate, construct, own, and maintain a railway, commencing at such point on the eastern boundary of said Territory as after exploration they may select, and running thence across the entire Territory in the direction of California, upon such route as after survey they may designate, with such branches as they may from time to time construct for the purpose of connecting their said road with any other railroad made or to be made in Mexico or in Texas, or in any adjoining State or Territory." And the said legislature have also "granted and transferred to the said New Mexican Railway Company all the right, title, and interest which the Territory of New Mexico has now or may have hereafter in any grant of land made by the United States in aid of the construction of a railroad or of a branch railroad in the Territory of New Mexico, which road or branch road may be made by the said company."

The undersigned, therefore, submit that whatever grants of land or public credit may be given by the government of the United States in aid of the construction of a railroad through New Mexico should be given to them, the said New Mexican Railway Company; and they respectfully protest against the proposition now pending before your honorable body to give to an association of individuals, without authority from the Territory of New Mexico, grants of land and of

credit to enable them to construct what is termed a Pacific railway. The report of the Hon. Mr. Curtis, (H. R. No. 428,) and the accompanying bill (No. 646) propose to give to a number of individuals therein named, and to such persons as a majority of those individuals shall admit as their associates, sixty millions of dollars, (\$60,000,000,) equal to \$33,860 per mile, in aid of the construction of a railway upon the route recommended by the committee.

We respectfully submit that Congress has no power to create an act of incorporation for such purposes in a State or Territory, and much less to annul, override, and set aside rights vested under an act of incorporation granted by a State or Territory; that if this bill is intended to operate as an act of incorporation by Congress of the individuals named, it is in derogation of the rights of the local legislatures of the States and Territories through which the proposed road will be constructed; and if it does not so operate, then the proposed grants of land and of credit will be to these parties as individuals, and the statutory first mortgage lien contemplated by the bill, as security for the proposed advances, will be nugatory for want of competent parties to create it. The undersigned deem it sufficient to state, and unnecessary to argue these propositions; for it is clear that those individuals would have no right to locate, construct, own, or maintain a railway in New Mexico without authority from the local legislature, and therefore could not create a lien upon the road or its earnings.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises;" "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes," and "to establish post offices and post roads;" and therefore Congress, without question, appropriates money for the maintenance of the army and navy, and for light-houses and other objects, connected with the promotion and protection of our foreign commerce, and for carrying the mails. The power to appropriate money for these objects is unquestioned.

The report of the select committee, to which we have referred, urges, in support of the large appropriation in aid of what they term "the central route," that it will not only give increased facilities for carrying the mails, but will also aid in the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and in support of their preference for that route tables of distances, marked A and B, are given in the appendix, by which it appears that the distance from New York to San Francisco, by way of St. Paul, is 3,754 miles; from New York to San Francisco, by way of Council Bluff, 3,284 miles; from New York to San Francisco, by way of Fort Smith, 3,643 miles; from New York to San Francisco, by way of Fulton and Texas, 3,393 miles.

The route recommended by the committee, though too far north to be considered a "central route," is so remote from both the northern and southern border, that a railroad built on that line would soon become of but little value for military purposes as compared with the southern line, while the estimates given by the committee show that

the distance from New York to San Francisco by the selected route is but 109 miles less than the distance from New York to San Francisco by Fulton and the Texas route, and it is apparent that, when the grades are considered, the preference, even as to distance, should be given to the southern route.

But the distance from New York, by Council Bluffs,	
to Benicia, (not San Francisco,) as given, is.....	3,284 miles.
Whereas the distance as given from Fulton to	
San Francisco is but.....	2,058
And from New Orleans to Fulton, but.....	402
	2,460 “

Making a difference in favor of New Orleans.....	824 “

If we take into account the fact that the route from New Orleans through Austin and El Paso will be more than 200 miles less than the route by Fulton, it will be seen that the distance from New Orleans to San Francisco is nearly or quite 100 miles less than the distance from New York to San Francisco. If the question of distance from an important Atlantic seaport is to be considered in the selection of the route of the Pacific railroad, then the southern route is greatly to be preferred.

But it is urged by the committee that the distance from Council Bluffs to Benicia is but 2,032 miles, and that a railroad is now made to that point. In reply to this, it may be urged that the State of Texas has granted 10,240 acres of land per mile in aid of the construction of a railroad to El Paso, and that the capitalization of a proper compensation for mail service will enable the companies having this grant to complete their road to that point; and all that is required to insure the completion of a railroad from El Paso to San Francisco is for Congress to make such grants of land in New Mexico and California, and such advances of bonds on contracts for mail service, as may be a just and proper compensation for such services. That the services to be rendered by a railroad on the southern route will be of much greater value to the United States than the services rendered by a road on the route selected by the committee is apparent in this:

1st. The mail service on each may be assumed to be the same.

2d. The northern route will be so far from the southern frontier that few, if any, of the troops, and no munitions of war used on that frontier, would be carried over that route in preference to the present modes of transportation. So far as relates to the military defences of the southern frontier, the selected route would be valueless; and so far, therefore, as either may be required in aid of our military operations, the southern road is greatly to be preferred.

Again: the sum asked for the so-called central route is sixty millions of dollars, with a declaration that the road is to cost one hundred and twenty millions; whereas the Southern Pacific Railroad Company ask but thirty-five millions, and the official estimates show that this difference in the sums asked for is not greater than the difference

in the cost of these roads will be. It is therefore apparent, that by making an appropriation in aid of the southern route the government will receive much greater services for a much less sum.

Again : the distance from New Orleans to El Paso is about 100 miles ; thence to San Francisco about 1,000 miles. As that part which passes through Texas has been provided for by that State, the selection of the southern route will leave but one-half the distance to be provided for by the United States ; being only about one-half the distance of the northern line, and at a cost of very little more than one-half the sum per mile ; thus showing that the charge upon the treasury on the southern route will, in fact, taking into account a proper compensation for carrying the mails, be scarcely one-fourth the sum asked for by the so called central route.

In addition to the bonds, it is proposed that the United States government shall make liberal grants of land. But the official reports show that scarce one-third of these are arable, and the price at which such lands, heretofore granted to individuals, can be purchased in that remote region, shows that the actual value to the government of the lands proposed to be granted is comparatively nothing. It is, however, a well established fact that the construction of the railway will add greatly to the value of these lands, and make the reserved sections worth much more to the government than the whole otherwise would be. It follows, therefore, that instead of losing, the government will gain by granting the lands as proposed.

The committee do not ask a large grant of lands, but it is understood that they favor the House bill granting the lands to settlers without charge, the effect of which will be to give the owners of the railroad large profits in the shape of passage money, local freights, and business created by the migration which the proposed system will create.

There are other considerations recommending the southern route. It is known that the mineral resources of Mexico, and especially of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa, are such as to offer great inducements for their development. The distance from Guaymas to this route is less than 400 miles, and the construction of the southern road will insure, at a very early day, a branch to that port, with a connexion to St. Louis by the Southwestern Pacific Railroad of Missouri.

Again : there is now a communication by railroad and steamboat from New Orleans to Columbus, on the Colorado. From that point to Mazatlan, on the Pacific, is only about 800 miles. The State of Texas has given to the Sabine and Rio Grande Railroad Company a grant of 10,240 acres of land per mile, in aid of the construction of so much of this road as lies within that State, and arrangements have been made with parties having a charter from the government of Mexico for its extension to the Pacific. These several roads constitute parts of a single system which, when completed, will concentrate upon the city of New Orleans a commerce the extent and value of which cannot be estimated ; and whether this system of railways be considered in reference to the defence of our own frontier, to our relations with the Indian tribes and with Mexico, or to the commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and with foreign nations, especially

China and Japan, its claims to the favorable consideration of your honorable body are much greater than those of the route recommended by the select committee.

There is another aspect of this question, connected with the intercourse and commerce between the States, which gives to this system of railways a vital interest. It is now well understood that the great contest between the more civilized nations, who use machinery, is for the markets of the less civilized portions of the world, and that this has brought up for adjustment the question of what is the proper relation between the several races of mankind. It is known that the commerce of India has from time to time been monopolized, and that it has in turn enriched the nations having that monopoly from the days of Solomon until now. It has been the source whence Great Britain obtained her wealth and power, and how to preserve it has therefore been the controlling principle of British policy. For more than 200 years it was held by the East India Company, which became a power controlling the government itself, until, in 1834, the increasing wealth and resources of the manufacturing and commercial interests of that great country and the competition of other European nations, led to a change of system. The West India planters had a monopoly of the supply of the home markets with tropical products. The East India Company had a close monopoly of the trade of the East Indies; so much so that a British subject found in India without their consent was liable to be seized, sent home and imprisoned. According to the *Edinburgh Review*, India was compelled to pay a tribute of \$20,000,000 per annum; that is, India paid to England \$20,000,000 per annum, for which she received nothing in return. It was found that this tribute had exhausted the accumulated wealth of ages, and that such was the effect of the improved machinery of England that the British manufacturer could produce textile fabrics so much cheaper than they could be made in India, that India was no longer able to pay this tribute unless it could be paid in her agricultural products. Therefore, the British Parliament, in 1834, repealed the monopoly of the supply of tropical products held by the West India planters, and the monopoly of the East India trade held by the East India Company, and opened the trade of India to British subjects. At the same time extraordinary efforts were made to penetrate Central Africa, and even Wilberforce placed his opposition to the slave trade on the ground that "England would be greatly benefitted by the opening of a great continent to British industry, an object which," he said, "would be entirely defeated if the slave trade was to be carried on by the Spanish nation." The press and the pulpit were brought in aid of the commercial policy of England, and a powerful sympathy enlisted in behalf of the persecuted African, until the sentiment thus created enters so much into the morals, religion, and politics of this and most other civilized nations, that the most important question connected with the progress of the present age seems to be what is the proper relation between the white and other races of mankind? Is it an equality of condition, and of social, personal, and political rights? This, it is now ascertained, is impossible otherwise than by the degradation of the whites; for it is now admitted that the African cannot be made their equal. The fact that the condition of the African race, social,

moral, and religious, has been greatly improved in the slaveholding States, while the free blacks in the northern States have become more and more degraded, and the lot of the poor Indian has been to perish before the merciless progress of northern philanthropy, demonstrates that there is no alternative between subjection and protection, or war and extermination. The contrast between these alternatives is exhibited in the fact that 600,000 African slaves in the southern States have in less than half a century increased more than 500 per centum, whilst the natural increase of the free blacks of the north has scarcely equalled the deaths, and the Indians, the aborigines of that section, may be said to be extinct. As a forcible illustration of the difference between the practical working of the northern and southern social systems on the condition of the inferior races, your honorable body are requested to contrast the southern treatment of southern slaves with the northern treatment of northern Indians.—(See Ex. Doc. No. 69, 36th Cong. 1st sess. H. R.)

Colonel Fauntleroy, in a letter to General Scott, says: "The greatest embarrassment arises from the facts that many of the claims set up against the Indians for plundering, stealing stock, &c., are either fabricated, or to a considerable degree exaggerated, and if war is to be commenced upon the simple presentation of these claims, the cause for war becomes interminable or *the Indians must be extirpated*," (page 11.) And yet of these Indians Mr. Collins, the superintendent, says, (page 52,) "they are much further advanced in habits of industry and the arts of husbandry than any of the wild tribes under our charge. Indeed, they are at this time entirely capable of being a self-sustaining people." If the free labor system of the north extirpates such a people on such pretences, what would that system do with our slaves?

If any one doubts what would be the result of emancipation, to accomplish which is the avowed purpose of a powerful northern political organization, let such read the account of the massacre of defenceless Indian women and children at Humboldt bay, in California. Let no one suppose that these extracts are given, or that this contrast between the treatment of the southern slaves and the northern Indians is made for the idle purpose of an invidious comparison between the people of the south and of the north. No; we know that human nature is the same in the south and in the north, and that the opinions and actions of men are formed and regulated by the circumstances in which they are placed. Hence we argue that, inasmuch as the commercial, financial, and political relations between Great Britain and the other nations of Europe have, within the last few years, been greatly modified, these modifications must of necessity affect the public opinion and greatly change the measures and policy of the great nations of the earth.

The explorations of Livingston, Barthe, and Bowen, demonstrate that instead of being, as many supposed, a desert waste, central Africa is an extensive tract of fertile lands, drained by large lakes and navigable rivers, with numerous valuable natural products, and nearly or quite 100,000,000 of population, accustomed to coercive labor, inviting European commerce and dominion. Accordingly, we

find that France is marching upon Timbuctoo and the upper Niger, from the north and from the west, from Algiers and from the Senegal. Who can believe that her purpose is war and extermination? Who does not know that it is *subjection*, that she may profit by the commerce of Africa and the labor of African slaves? With our knowledge of the results of emancipation in the West Indies, and of her measures and policy in the East, who can believe that England is sending her enterprise and commerce from Sierra Leone and Logos to Abeokutu and the lower Niger, whilst she proposes to occupy that immense interior tract, drained by the Zambesi and the great lakes, now being further explored by Livingston and his party, for any other purpose than the promotion of her wealth and power, by an exchange of the products of her labor for the products of the soil, and of the labor of the millions who inhabit that country? Who can believe that, with her experience in the East and West Indies, England will attempt to revolutionize the social and political condition of Africa by the emancipation of the slaves of Africa? Who can fail to see that England and France, being competitors for the trade of Africa, will both seek to conciliate those who now govern Africa, and that to do this their measures and policy must, in great measure, conform to the existing social and political organization? If so, then these great powers may continue their efforts to suppress the African slave trade, not because they are opposed to the principle of African slavery, but because they prefer that the African slave shall remain there because his labor will better promote their commerce, wealth, and power, if he remains as a slave in Africa than if he were carried as a slave to Cuba or Brazil.

If these views be correct, then there will be a corresponding change in the public sentiment of England and France in relation to the institution of African slavery itself, and that change will of necessity embrace and give prominence to the relation which should exist between the white and inferior races of men, wherever they may be brought in contact. Who that has studied the laws which regulate our being, as manifested in divine revelation, can fail to realize a regular gradation from the Creator himself to the smallest of created things, and that God in His wisdom and forethought has allotted to each its peculiar sphere and duty in the order of creation? And who will deny that all the ills to which we are subject are the legitimate consequence of our rebellion against the law of subordination imposed by the Almighty?

Does any one ask what pertinence these truths have to the selection of the route of the Pacific railroad? We reply that that route should be selected in reference to—

- 1st. Our relations with Mexico.
- 2d. The defence of our southwestern frontier and of the Pacific States, including the transportation of troops and munitions of war.
- 3d. Our commerce with the Pacific.
- 4th. The cost of construction.
- 5th. The transportation of the mails.

Of our relations with Mexico.

The great truth which we have enunciated is forcibly exemplified by contrasting the condition of the Indians, once the owners of the territory of the United States, with the condition of the Indians of Mexico. Our system was war and extermination. The Spanish system was subjection and protection. Our system has left scarce a vestige of the millions who once roamed through the forests and rejoiced in the possession of our immense prairies. The Spanish system has left at least seven millions within the comparatively small space which we have left them. Who that has witnessed our progress does not realize that the time has come when we, as a people, must determine whether we will carry our system into Mexico, or regulate our measures and policy so as to modify and improve the existing system of Mexico? Shall we annex and absorb Mexico, and by enforcing our system extirpate seven millions of people, or shall we, by a system of railways, give them profitable employment, and by the development of her resources harmonize the conflicts of interests which now characterize Mexican politics? If Mexico is annexed otherwise than by war, we must assume her debts. For our part we would not accept the responsibility of governing Mexico if it were gratuitously tendered to us. A large majority of the people are not sufficiently enlightened, and are therefore unfit to be American citizens. They are by nature and usage a subject race, and therefore, if admitted to the rights of citizens, would become a disturbing if not a controlling influence in our politics. That no such people are competent members of a free government is exemplified by the history of the Jews. For although they were the descendants of Abraham, and a peculiar race, chosen of the Almighty, all those who had been degraded by their bondage in Egypt were condemned to die in the wilderness, and the possession of the promised land was reserved for a new generation, born free and trained in a proper knowledge of government. We therefore would not accept of Mexico upon the condition that we shall govern them, much less would we pay their debts upon the condition that they are to govern us, as in case of annexation they would do. What then is to become of Mexico?

This is not a question, as some seem to think, between the north and the south. It is not properly a question of sectional power and influence. Nor is it a question between the United States and Mexico alone, for it embraces the common interests of the north and south, as parts of this republic, the future of Mexico as an independent republic, and her relations to other governments as well as to the United States. We should therefore not only consider the peculiar characteristics and condition of the people of Mexico, but also take into account her geographical position, and the effects of a proper development of her commerce and resources.

Geographically she is in the route from Europe to Australia, Japan, and China. Her mines, her climate, and her soil, offer such reward to energy and enterprise that it is impossible now to anticipate the number of Asiatics who will migrate to Mexico, and the certainty that

such migration will bring into immediate contact with us so large a body of this inferior race imposes on Congress the necessity of wisely adapting our measures and policy so as best to protect our own interests. This can best be done by maintaining peace and kind feelings with Mexico, and this can best be done by extending into Mexico our system of railways, which, whilst it will leave that people and government to act for themselves, will unite them to us by a community of interests, much better suited and much more advantageous to both than the absorption by annexation would be. For it is to the system of Mexican peonage, to the seven millions of Mexican people, and to immigrants from Asia, and not to the African slave trade, that we must look for the labor requisite to develop the resources, mineral and agricultural, of Mexico. In this view it is proper to consider, in this connexion, the change of circumstances which is to render England and France the beneficiaries of African slavery in Africa; and which will, of necessity, modify the public opinion of the world in relation to the question of human labor, and therefore it has a most important bearing on the selection of the route of the Pacific railroad.

As to the second, the third, and fourth propositions, embracing the defence of the southwestern frontier and the Pacific States, the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and our commerce with the Pacific, and the cost of construction, surely no argument can be required. The selection of the southern route will secure connections with St. Louis and Chicago by the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad of Missouri; with Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Galveston, and Austin, by the southern Pacific, the New Orleans, and Opelousas and the Sabine and Rio Grande railways. It will not only furnish transportation for troops and munitions of war for the defence of the southern and southwestern frontier, which the route selected by the committee would not, but as this and that route have the same Pacific terminus, the southern would give the same protection to our Pacific States; and as the cost to the United States will not be one-half as much as on the so-called central route, and the connections can be completed in much less time and upon terms so much more favorable, the undersigned believe that a proper examination of the facts must satisfy your honorable body that it is the duty of Congress to grant the aid asked for to secure the speedy completion of the railway connection on the southern route.

As to the transportation of the mails, the shorter distance by the southern route; its more favorable connection with all parts of the United States east of the Mississippi, by roads already or soon to be completed; its lessser grades; the cheaper rate of compensation, justified by the lesser cost of construction, and its exemption from obstructions by frosts and snows, which on the route recommended by the committee may be expected to cause frequent and protracted delays, should be conclusive in its favor.

The undersigned respectfully submit herewith the draft of a bill, and pray its passage, providing for an advance of coupon bonds, as a compensation for carrying the mails, troops, and stores, naval and military, and giving a pre-emption right to purchase a certain

quantity of lands on the line of their railroad at a rate which is believed to be much greater than these lands could now be sold for, and which right of pre-emption will derive its chief value from the disbursements to be made by the

NEW MEXICAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A BILL to incorporate the New Mexican Railway Company.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico*, That Henry Connelly, Antonio J. Otero, Ambrosio Armijo, José Felipe Chavez, Francisco Chavez, Spruce M. Baird, Francisco Perea, José Leandro Perea, Charles B. Clark, José Guadalupe Gallegos, Stephen Boice, William H. Moore, Ceran St. Vrain, Tomas C. de Baca, Merrill Ashurst, D. Green, John Titus, David R. Porter, Oliver W. Barrey, and Philip L. Fon, and the persons who may become the owners of the shares herein authorized to be issued, be, and they are hereby, made a body incorporate, under the name and style of "The New Mexican Railway Company," and in which name may have perpetual succession, and may purchase, hold, and acquire, by any lawful means, estate, real and personal, and the same may use, sell, lease, let, mortgage, transfer and convey, and otherwise dispose of, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, and have and use a common seal, and the same may change at pleasure, and may make by-laws and regulations for the government of their affairs, and may have and use all the rights, powers, and privileges which are or may be necessary for them to have as a company incorporated for the purposes herein stated.

SEC. 2. That the purpose of this act is to organize an incorporated company and to authorize them as such to locate, construct, own, and maintain a railway commencing at such point on the eastern boundary of said Territory as, after exploration, they may select, and running thence across the entire Territory in the direction of California, upon such route as, after survey, they may designate, with such branches as they may, from time to time, construct for the purpose of connecting their said road with any other railroad made or to be made in Mexico or in Texas, or in any adjoining State or Territory.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of the said company shall consist of shares of ten dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, and may be transferred in such manner and in such places as the by-laws shall direct; and the persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, may, in person or by proxy, at such times and places as they may deem expedient, open books of subscription; and when fifty thousand shares shall have been subscribed the shareholders may elect five or more directors, and the directors, when chosen, may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in the name and behalf of the company, to have and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges which are intended to be herein

given, and may, from time to time, increase their resources by borrowing money on a pledge of their property, or without such pledge, or by new subscriptions; and any citizen or subject, company or corporation, of any State, government or country, may subscribe for, purchase, and hold shares in the said company with all the rights and privileges of shareholders, and subject to no other or greater liability than other shareholders are subject to, which liability is for the payment to the company of the sums due or to become due for the shares subscribed for and held by them, and none others.

SEC. 4. The by-laws shall prescribe the manner in which the officers and agents of the company shall be chosen, and designate their powers and duties and their terms of service and compensation, and may provide for the forfeiture of shares in case of default in payment therefor.

SEC. 5. That it shall be lawful for the said company to charge and receive such tolls and freights for the transportation of persons, commodities and things, on said road and branches as shall be fixed by them, provided such shall not exceed fifty cents for one hundred pounds for one hundred miles, nor more than five cents per mile for each passenger.

SEC. 6. That all the right, title, and interest, which the Territory of New Mexico has now or may have hereafter in any grant of land made by the United States in aid of the construction of a railroad, or of a branch railroad in the Territory of New Mexico, which road or branch road may be made by the said company, shall be and is hereby granted and transferred to the said company, including as well the grants made in fee simple as the rights of way and of pre-emption, should such grants be hereafter made by the government of the United States in aid of the construction of such road within the Territory of New Mexico.

SEC. 7. That the said company may at any time after the passage of this act locate their said road and branches, and in case they cannot agree with the owner of any land, stone, earth, or materials, wanted for the location or construction of the said road or branches, the said company may apply to the judge of the proper county, and the said judge upon such application shall direct the ——— to summon a jury of five disinterested persons, who shall, under oath, estimate the value of the earth, stone, land, or materials, wanted as aforesaid, and upon the payment of the sum estimated as aforesaid, the proper legal title to the land, earth, stone, or materials, thus estimated, shall vest in said company. But in case either party is dissatisfied with the estimate made, as aforesaid, then they may appeal to the said judge, who shall thereupon order a second estimate to be made by five other persons to be chosen by a person by him selected, and the estimates made by the persons thus chosen shall be final and conclusive on the parties.

SEC. 8. That books of subscription shall be opened in the town of Santa Fe, and such other places in the Territory of New Mexico as may be designated by the governor of the Territory, under the direction of such persons as he may name for that purpose, and the same shall be kept open for at least thirty days, and any person residing in

the Territory, and any town or county therein, may at any time during the term the books are thus open, subscribe for any number of shares of the said company, subject to such payments as the directors may require to be made.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That it is hereby made incumbent upon the said company hereby incorporated to commence actual operations in laying out, locating and grading said road within the limits of the Territory of New Mexico, within five years from and after the passage of this act, and upon their failure to do so, all the rights, privileges, and immunities hereby granted to said company, are hereby revoked, and this charter to said company is hereby forfeited.

SEC. 10. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 2, 1860.

EXPENSES—PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

LETTER

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

ADDRESSED

To the chairman of the Committee on Naval Expenditures, communicating papers in reference to the expenses of the late expedition to Paraguay.

MAY 24, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the Navy Department, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 11, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of March, instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, to inquire into and report on the expenditures on account of the Paraguay expedition, and requesting the department to furnish the committee such information as it may possess on the subject-matter of the resolution, viz: "The total expense of said expedition, cost of each of the vessels chartered or purchased for the same, and the expense of refitting and furnishing each, and the condition of said vessels at the date of their purchase, as well as during the progress of the expedition."

Seven steamers were chartered for the Paraguay expedition—the Memphis, Aalanta, Westernport, Caledonia, Metacomet, Southern Star, and M. W. Chapin. They were chartered for six months, or longer, with the privilege of an election on the part of the department to purchase them at stipulated prices. The rates at which they were chartered were, for the four first named, \$3,000 each per month; for the Metacomet, \$3,500; for the Southern Star, \$3,000; and for the M. W. Chapin, \$800. An additional sum of \$500 was allowed for the delivery of the Metacomet, then at New Orleans, at Pensacola. The prices to be paid in the event of their purchase were: for the four first named, \$45,000 each; for the Metacomet, \$50,000; for the Southern

Star, \$48,000 ; and for the M. W. Chapin, \$16,000 ; all payments that had been made on account of their charter to be applied in part payment of the purchase money.

As \$137,693 had been paid, or was due, for their charter, and the balance, \$151,307, would purchase them, the department made the election to do so.

The sum due for their charter, \$137,693, may be regarded as part of the price paid for the vessels, for by the election to purchase and the payment of the balance, they became the property of the government, and were of the full value paid for them.

I transmit herewith the following papers :

1. Copies of the correspondence and reports concerning the charter of the vessels, their condition when chartered, and their preparation for the purposes of the expedition.

2. Copies of correspondence and reports concerning the conditions of the vessels during the progress of the expedition, from their departure from the United States to their return.

3. Detailed statements of the labor and materials put upon them to fit them properly for the purposes of the expedition, including the repairs on the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, placed at the disposal of the department.

4. Recapitulation of the same, and statement of stores furnished the vessels of the expedition.

5. Invoice of stores shipped for the expedition, most of which were returned.

6. Statement of the cost of provisions, and contingent expended by the pursers.

7. Statement of extra expenses incurred by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, on account of the expedition.

8. Statement of the quantity and cost of the coal shipped to various points for the use of the steamers of the expedition, and used accordingly ; also, of the expenses of transporting, landing, and storing the same.

9. Summary estimate of the expense connected with the expedition.

It is impossible to give an exact statement of the total expense of the expedition. Many of the stores procured and *shipped* to the La Plata were not used, but were reshipped to the storehouse at Rio de Janeiro or brought back to the United States. They were all procured or paid for out of the ordinary appropriations of the naval service.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

HON. ROBERT HATTON,

*Chair'n Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Dep't,
House of Representatives.*

No. 1.

Copies of the correspondence and reports concerning the charter of the vessels, their condition when chartered, and their preparation for the purposes of the expedition.

CROMWELL STEAMERS ATLANTA, WESTERNPORT, MEMPHIS, AND CALEDONIA.

WASHINGTON, *August 2, 1858.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department that in obedience to my orders of the 21st ultimo, I examined most of the steam propellers in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and in addition to the information already forwarded of such as I have seen, herewith enclose descriptions of others, among which are some I was unable to see because of their not being in port.

Judging from the cursory examination made of the different vessels, I am of the opinion that those of the "Cromwell line" are better suited to the wants of the service for which they would be required than those of either of the other lines.

* * * * *

TH. J. PAIGE, *Commander.*

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, *August 4, 1858.*

SIR: In accordance with your request, we beg to inform you that we will charter to the government one or more of the four steamers, the "Caledonia," "Westernport," "Atlanta" and "Memphis," on the following terms: For a period of not less than six months at \$3,000 per month each, payable monthly in advance; the vessels to be returned at the expiration of that time in the same condition they are now in, the usual wear and tear excepted. If the steamers are not returned at the expiration of that time, the charter is to continue in force until returned, but not after the 1st day of August, 1859. We will also agree to sell the above steamers at \$45,000 each, at any time before the 10th of March next, and whatever has been paid on account of the charter shall be considered a payment on account of the purchase of the vessels should the government elect to purchase the steamers on or before the time specified.

These steamers are all in most excellent order, and their machinery as good as, and nearly, new. They were completed in the autumn of 1853, built of the best materials, copper fastened and in every respect *first* class. Their original engines, however, not having sufficient power, were, with the boilers, shafts, and wheels, entirely removed and replaced by new. The "Caledonia" and "Westernport" received their new machinery in the fall of 1856; their engines are 36 by 42; the "Atlanta" and "Memphis" received theirs last fall;

engines 40 by 42. These vessels are all built after the same model, and are of about 460 tons each, 163 feet long over all, and 157 at keel; width, 25 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet, and 7 feet between decks. Speed $10\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour, with a consumption of fuel of 9 or 10 tons per day. Draft of water $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which can be materially lessened without greatly effecting their speed.

The strength and sea-going qualities of these four steamers are not surpassed by any vessels in the mercantile service that we know of. Their engines are of the simple and durable kind, with more power than is required to give the vessels first class speed.

Very respectfully yours,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
September 9, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 31st ultimo, I proceeded to New York and examined the screw steamer "Westernport," one of the line of Messrs. Cromwell & Co., as to her fitness for service in the expedition to Paraguay, and respectfully report. She is a strongly built vessel of about 460 tons, copper-fastened, 163 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 11 feet hold. She draws when loaded about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet water. Her engine is in good order, and her speed 10 miles per hour. I am of opinion by strengthening her deck, cutting ports and making other necessary alterations, she can mount and fight two nine-inch guns, in smooth water. She has a light upper deck, constructed after the vessel was built, with a height between decks of seven feet, within which cargo is carried. I see no occasion to remove this deck, as it will afford very comfortable accommodations for officers and men, and not interfere with the battery.

The other vessels of this line are of the same size and power, and are represented to be in equal or better order than the "Westernport," and ready for any service that may be required of them. I found no other steamers in New York that would answer for the contemplated service.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

D. N. INGRAHAM,
Chief of the Bureau.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY YARD, New York, September 10, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 9th instant, I have to state that I examined the engine, boiler, and dependencies of the steamer "Westernport" with a view to the use of that vessel for the Paraguay expedition, and that I found all the machinery, appurtenances, &c., in a condition fit for the intended service, but the engine

department of the vessel is not prepared with any duplicate pieces of machinery, tools, or stores absolutely necessary to meet emergencies so frequently arising when cruising at sea and on foreign stations. As there is but one small engine of thirty-six inches diameter of cylinder and 42 inches stroke, I estimate that \$2,500 would cover the expense of preparing the engine department for the expedition.

If you desire a list of articles necessary I will visit the vessel again and report accordingly.

Respectfully, &c., &c.,

G. W. KING,
Chief Engineer.

Captain D. N. INGRAHAM,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

NAVY YARD, *New York, September 10, 1858.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 9th instant, I have the honor to forward the following report:

The steamer "Westernport" requires the following repairs and alterations to fit her for the Paraguay expedition, and to carry two nine-inch guns, viz: "Hull."—Two beams and eight hanging knees, and deck to sheathe in wake of guns; two ports to cut and fit with strengthening pieces, and the necessary iron work; several ports to cut for ventilation; berth-deck to put in to accommodate fifty men; four scuppers to cut and fit; two pumps to make and fit with nine-inch chambers; house forward on hurricane deck to remove; coal-bunkers for fifty tons of coal to build, (wood;) one hatch coaming defective, requires repairs; shell-room, magazine, bread and store-rooms to build; ship to dock and paint outside, (probably to calk,) the bottom to be sheathed with copper; two boat's davits to make and two boats required; galley required and fitted; requires one mainsail; the balance of sails require repairs. Estimated cost of the above, seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$7,150.)

Respectfully, &c., &c., &c.,

B. F. DELANO, *N. C.*

Captain D. N. INGRAHAM,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., September 24, 1858.

SIR: The department directs that the steamers "Caledonia," "Memphis," "Westernport," and "Atlanta," to be delivered at the yard under your command, be fitted for the Paraguay expedition.

It will be necessary to strengthen the main deck for the guns, which the Ordnance bureau may direct to be carried, by putting in additional beams secured by hanging knees, and also additional stan-

chions, with such other arrangements as may be found necessary in the parts where it has been determined to carry the guns. As the deck is probably white pine it should be covered where these guns come, so as to protect the softer wood. If there is not sufficient spirketting or bulwarks to secure the breechings and gun tackles, a fender can be placed outside for the purpose.

There must be a clear passage to the shaft and shell-room, and magazine will be made in the hold.

The bottom of each should be examined to see if it is properly covered, and a supply of the mixture which is at present on it should be sent in the vessels.

Ports must be cut to enable the guns to be fired from the same side.

The hull and equipments of the vessels must be carefully examined, and you will please send a statement of what is found necessary to be done in order to fit them for the intended service; but the work will be proceeded with at once.

The instruction from the department is to hasten the preparation of the vessels as much as possible, and you will please report when they may be expected to be ready for sea.

With respect to those that have had sickness on board you will have them thoroughly cleansed out and ventilated, then fumigated for a few days, that they may be well heated and dried.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Com. L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, *New York, September 28, 1858.*

SIR: I enclose Mr. Delano's report on the steam propeller "Westernport," showing what she will require as far as can now be ascertained. She is about going into dock, when defects may be discovered which, like the "Memphis" and "Atlanta," may render it necessary to return her to Mr. Cromwell.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS R. ROOTES,
For the Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, *New York, September 28, 1858.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 25th instant the steamer "Westernport" has been examined in her hull, so far as practicable without docking, and will require the following repairs and altera-

tions, viz: Two additional beams, eight hanging knees, deck to sheathe in wake of where the guns are to be carried; two ports upon each side near amidships, to cut and fit with strengthening pieces, and the necessary iron work; several ports to cut for ventilation through the sides of hurricane deck; four scuppers to cut and fit; two pumps to make and fit; coal bunkers for about fifty tons of coal to build, (of wood;) one hatch coaming defective, requires repairs; shell-room magazine, bread and store rooms to build; ship to dock, calk, and paint; two boat davits to make, and two boats required; galley required, and to be fitted; rudder requires to be fitted with an iron tiller or yoke outside, and other small jobs, to fit her for a cruise. The cabin of this vessel is in one; a bulkhead is required to make an after cabin for the commander, the ward-room to be the forward part of the original cabin.

Time required: Eighteen working days.

The Caledonia has not yet arrived. The Atlanta has been docked, which, with the Memphis, having defects, the owner, Mr. Cromwell, is about taking the vessels to New York for repairs.

It would seem prudent to sheathe the bottoms of these vessels with copper, but, as I understand your order for repairs, their bottoms will be covered with a composition paint as heretofore.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

B. F. DELANO,
Naval Constructor.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., September 29, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th has been received.

With respect to the vessels which Mr. Cromwell has withdrawn from the yard to have repaired, you will please, when they are opened for that purpose, have them examined and a statement of their condition made, so that when the vessels are to be returned to him the government may not be called on to replace any part in which signs of defect now appear.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, *New York, September 29, 1858.*

SIR: The steamer "Westernport" was delivered at this yard on the 24th instant; the "Caledonia" yesterday afternoon.

I enclose Mr. Delano's report on these vessels, as also that of the chief engineer, showing their wants.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. R. ROOTES,
For the Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,

Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, *New York, September 29, 1858.*

SIR: In obedience to your order, I have to state that the "Caledonia" arrived at this yard yesterday afternoon, and will require the same alterations and repairs as the "Westernport," so far as can be seen afloat. The "Westernport" has been docked. The bottom requires calking, which is now being done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. DELANO,
Naval Constructor.

Commodore L. KEARNY,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NOTE.—The above refers to the steamers fitting for the Paraguay expedition.

NAVY YARD, *New York, September 29, 1858.*

SIR: In compliance with your order of the 27th instant I have thoroughly examined the engines and boilers of two of the vessels ("Westernport" and "Caledonia") chartered for the Paraguay expedition, also made a cursory examination of the other two, and have to report of the two former that they require an overhauling of all the working parts, several new brasses and duplicate pieces of machinery, some patches to the boilers, fire hose, tools, &c., all of which can be done for the sum formerly estimated by me.

I request to be informed if I shall proceed with the work, preparing them for sea.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KING,
Chief Engineer.

Commodore L. KEARNY,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., October 1, 1858.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo, with enclosures relating to the "Westernport" and the "Caledonia," you will please proceed with the alterations and repairs named in the report of the

engineer on the two vessels at once, and have the same completed with all practicable despatch, observing the strictest economy, and doing no more than is absolutely necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 4, 1858.*

SIR: Herewith I enclose a communication from the naval constructor in relation to the "Westernport" and other steamers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS R. ROOTES,
For the Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 4, 1858.*

SIR: I stated in my letter to Captain Ingraham of the 10th ultimo that it would be necessary to remove the forward or pilot-house on the hurricane deck of the "Westernport" and on the other steamers about to be fitted at this yard for the Paraguay expedition. I think so yet, but it was omitted in the report to the Bureau of Construction of the 28th ultimo in relation to these vessels. The houses are being removed. There will be a steering wheel forward and one aft.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. DELANO, *Naval Constructor.*

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *October 4, 1858.*

GENTLEMEN: The department learns that you have withdrawn the steamer Memphis from the navy yard for the purpose of repairing her, and desires to be informed of the nature of the repairs required upon her and when she will be returned to the yard in order that, should it appear necessary, arrangements may be made for procuring a vessel to supply her place in the Paraguay expedition.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., *New York.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *October 4, 1858.*

SIR: Be pleased to direct Naval Constructor Delano to make an informal examination of the steamer *Memphis*, and report the nature of the repairs she is undergoing, and when she will probably be in a seaworthy condition.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore L. KEARNY,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 6, 1858.*

SIR: Mr. Delano has made an informal examination of the steamer "*Memphis*," as directed by the department's order of the 4th, and I now have the honor to enclose his report stating that it will take twenty days before she will be in a proper condition to turn over to the yard.

The report on the steamer *Atlanta* will be similar to that on the "*Memphis*."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KEARNY,

Commandant.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 6, 1858.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 5th instant I have made an informal examination of the steamer "*Memphis*," and have to report as follows:

The "*Memphis*" was taken upon the docks in New York yesterday. She is wormed upon her bilge to the extent of about four streaks of plank, and requires to have them replaced with new. The planking aft was also wormed at the height and in wake of the load-line. The plank have been removed at that point, and some of the timbers aft are rotten and were defective amidships between the load line and plank-shear. This vessel probably requires nearly all new top and half-top timbers fore and aft. Mr. Cromwell is proceeding with these repairs, and informs me they will be completed in about twenty working days.

The vessel also requires a new mizen-mast, the one now on her being defective.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. DELANO, N. C.

Commodore L. KEARNY,

Commanding U. S. Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, *New York*, October 6, 1858.

SIR: Mr. Delano has made the examination of the steamers "Memphis" and "Atlanta," as desired by the bureau's letter of the 29th ultimo, and I now enclose his report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KEARNY,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,

*Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.*

NAVY YARD, *New York*, October 6, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 30th ult., I have made an informal examination of the steamers Memphis and Atlanta, and have to report as follows:

The "Memphis" was taken upon the dock in New York yesterday.

The vessel is wormed upon her bilge to the extent of about four streaks of plank, and requires to have them replaced with new. The planking aft was also wormed at the height and in wake of lower line. The plank have been removed at that point, and some of the timbers aft are rotten, and some were defective amidships, between the load-line and plank-shear.

This vessel probably requires nearly all new top and half-top timbers fore and aft.

Mr. Cromwell is proceeding with these repairs, and informs me they will be completed in about twenty working days.

The "Memphis" also requires a new mizen-mast; the one now in her is defective.

The steamer Atlanta has also been taken upon a dock in New York, and the following repairs found to be requisite: Thirteen streaks of wales and plank, from plank-shear down; new top and half-top timbers fore and aft. Five streaks of clamps and ceiling are defective, and require to be replaced with new; requires repairs; also the re-fastening of several plank. Mr. Cromwell is also proceeding with the repairs of this vessel, and informs me they will be completed in about eighteen working days.

I would respectfully inquire if workmen under pay of the government shall be sent to New York to commence such work as has been ordered to fit these vessels for the expedition, whilst Mr. Cromwell is putting them in a proper condition to turn over to the department, in order to expedite their preparation for sea at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. DELANO, *N. C.*

Commodore L. KEARNY,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

WASHINGTON, *October 8, 1858.*

DEAR SIR: We differ in opinion as to the seaworthiness of the "Atlanta" and "Memphis," and I fear are not likely to agree.

The charter-party between us is in effect nothing more than an agreement to sell, and at a price predicated on the age and probable defectiveness of steamers three years old. Now, to renew the defective timbers in the above steamers will increase their value, in our estimation, \$10,000; in Mr. Westervelt's, to \$8,000. You will not, then, wish us to make the whole of the outlay on these steamers in order to make them more valuable to you than was agreed upon or tacitly understood. Will you not rather unite with us in the liberal proposition of paying half of the expense incurred by the repairs? We will proceed with the work and remove all defective timbers, plank, &c., in the time mentioned, at a cost not exceeding \$10,000 for each vessel, or \$5,000 on your account.

Will you reply by telegraph to-morrow morning, and oblige?

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. CROMWELL.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 12, 1858.*

SIR: I forward a report from Mr. Delano, naval constructor, respecting the repairs which are being made to the steamers "Atlanta" and "Memphis," at the ship-yard in New York, as directed by the owner of these vessels. I informed the department of the substance of this report, by telegraph, this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. R. ROOTES,
For the Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Shall the work which is being prepared for these vessels in the yard be continued? Please answer by telegraph.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 12, 1858.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders I went to New York yesterday afternoon, and find that the repairs to the steamers "Atlanta" and "Memphis," named as required in my report of the 6th instant, are not being made.

Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt, who is doing the temporary repairs, informs me that none of the rotten ceiling on the "Atlanta," nor defective timbers amidships and wormed plank upon the bilge of the "Memphis," will be removed.

I do not consider it proper to send these vessels to sea unless about the amount of repairs are made as named in my report of the 6th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. DELANO,
Naval Constructor.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 14, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th, relating to the "Memphis," has been received.

Enclosed you will find an extract from a letter to Mr. Cromwell on the subject of these vessels; also his reply, together with copies of the enclosures referred to by him. The department has a letter from Mr. Westervelt to Mr. Cromwell on the subject, a copy of which I have not yet obtained.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 15, 1858.

SIR: In addition to the statements forwarded to you on the 14th, relating to the condition of the "Memphis" and the "Atlanta," herewith you will receive those of Mr. A. J. Westervelt, Charles H. Haswell, and C. & R. Poillon, on the same subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

[By telegraph.—Dated New York, October 16, 1858. Received at Washington, October 16, 1858, at 11 01 o'clock a. m.]

Mr. Cromwell wishes to send the vessels. Shall I receive them for inspection, according to certificates forwarded, or have another survey by the insurance officers? Please answer immediately.

THOS. R. ROOTES,
For Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.

[By telegraph.—Dated New York, October 18, 1858. Received at Washington, October 18, 1858, at 4 o'clock p. m.]

Both vessels at the yard. "Memphis" in the dock.

THOS. R. ROOTES,
For Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.

[Telegraph despatch.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 16, 1858.

SIR: When Mr. Cromwell presents the vessels, inspect them as you did the other two. If on the dock, you can examine the bottoms there. It is supposed the insurance companies have given the usual certificates, and no further survey is necessary from them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 19, 1858.*

SIR: In the bureau's letter of the 16th reference is made to Mr. Cromwell's contract. Will the bureau please furnish me with a copy of that contract?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KEARNY, *Commandant.*

J. LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, Washington.

NEW YORK, *October 12.*

The steamers Atlanta and Memphis are not being repaired satisfactorily.

THOS. R. ROOTES,
For the Commandant.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 16, 1858.

SIR: Your message by telegraph relating to Mr. Cromwell's vessels has been received.

As far as seaworthiness and fitness for a mercantile voyage to Charlestown or the River La Plata and returning are concerned, it is presumed that the certificates presented by Mr. Cromwell from the insurance offices is all that those officers furnish, and no further inspection seems necessary from them. You will satisfy yourself that the vessels are in the condition that they represent, and there must be no doubt as to their bottoms being sound and tight. When Mr. Cromwell presents them for inspection you will have it made in the same manner as in the case of the two vessels already received. Nothing unreasonable is desired, or that they be perfect as new ones, but if any further work is absolutely necessary to make them conform to Mr. Cromwell's contract it will be done by the government, and an account kept of it to be considered in the final settlement.

It is hoped they will be examined early, so that if received they may at once be prepared to join the other vessels of the expedition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NEW YORK, *October 16, 1858.*

DEAR SIR: We beg to inform you that the repairs on the steamships "Atlanta" and "Memphis" will be completed to-morrow, when they will be delivered to the navy yard. We have sent to Mr. Lenthall the certificates of five of the inspectors of our insurance companies, as asked for.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 18, 1858.

SIR: Say if the "Memphis" and "Atlanta" are on the dock in New York, and if whatever is necessary to their bottoms can be done there, so as not to require the government dock.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 20, 1858.

SIR: A copy of Mr. Cromwell's charter-party has been made from the records of the department, and is herewith enclosed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

[Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, *October 21, 1858.*

Memphis requires about one-half new top and half-top timbers, thirteen streaks of wales and plank; also, new ceiling in part. Time required, four weeks. Atlanta, new ceiling in part, and strengthening in wake of deck where stanchions are defective. Shall the above be done at the yard?

L. KEARNY, *Commandant.*

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 21, 1858.*

SIR: The substance of the enclosed report from Naval Constructor Delano, relative to the steamers Memphis and Atlanta, was communicated to the bureau this day by the telegraph.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KEARNY, *Commandant.*

J. LENTHALL, Esq.,

Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington.

NAVY YARD, *New York, October 21, 1858.*

SIR: The steamer "Memphis" was docked in obedience to your orders. The wales were found to be too defective to calk, and a streak was taken out, except the after hoods, which were recently put in in New York. In places the plank are rotten nearly through, leaving only one-half of an inch calking wood. In the distance opened, about one-half of the top and half-top timbers are rotten, which require to be replaced with new, together with about thirteen streaks of wales and plank; also, several plank below are badly wormed, and require to be removed. The ceiling aft is rotten.

The steamer "Atlanta" is at the wharf, and requires new ceiling

in part, and strengthening at the deck where the stanchions are defective, they not having been removed during her late repairs in New York, but some of them cut short near the plank shear. As the hurricane deck and port sill is dependant principally on these stanchions, it is important to strengthen the vessel at this point by standard knees or otherwise. Both ships require calking throughout. I have to request further instructions in regard to both of these vessels.

Very respectfully,

B. F. DELANO, *Naval Constructor.*

Commodore L. KEARNY, *Commandant.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., October 22, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 21st, with the enclosure relating to the "Memphis" and "Atlanta," has been received.

The condition in which the "Memphis" is represented to be is not, I think, that which might have been inferred from the certificates forwarded to you, and you will please request the persons who gave them, and the proper officers of the insurance company, in their official capacity, to examine her in the points and parts you name as to whether they would consider her to have been in a sea-worthy condition, and would with half her top timbers and stanchions rotten, thirteen strakes of wales, and half an inch of calking wood as represented, she could be rated A 1½. You will in the meantime make, and forward, an estimate of the cost to make her safe, and the time required exclusive of the work which the government would have to put on her, for its purposes, if she was accepted.

With regard to the "Atlanta" you do not state the condition of her outside and bottom, and if, from the examination you have been able to make, you have reason to question her sea-worthiness, she will be examined as the other vessel. You will also state, with respect to her, what will be the cost of the strengthening made necessary by the imperfect repairs of the top side in New York, and the defective ceilings, stating where their defective part is, and if removed would you consider it absolutely necessary to replace it. The estimate of the cost and time of the work to be exclusive of what would be done by the government, if the vessel was accepted.

You will please answer this as quickly as practicable.

You will do no further work to the vessels until further instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore L. KEARNY,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
October 25, 1858.

SIR: I forward herewith Mr. Delano's report and estimate of the cost and time necessary to put the steamers "Memphis" and "Atlanta" in a sea-worthy condition, called for by the bureau's letter of the 22d instant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KEARNY,
Commander.

J. LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c.

U. S. NAVY YARD,
New York, October 25, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I have examined the steamers "Memphis" and "Atlanta," so far as practicable, and respectfully report their wants to place them, in my judgment, in a sea-worthy condition, and the cost.

"MEMPHIS."

To remove and replace the defective top and half-top timbers, including wales and plank, (about thirteen strakes;) not that the plank are *all* defective, but must be removed to replace the timbers; several plank, or portions of plank, on the bottom to remove that are wormed, also a portion of the ceiling aft.

Estimated cost of labor and materials \$6,000. Time required four weeks.

"ATLANTA."

Requires strengthening in wake of deck, where the stanchions are defective. I should propose standard knees on main deck, with hanging knees below, bolted through the side of ship, and through the deck and each other. The ceiling about the engine room that is defective to be removed. When this is done, there will still be a portion of the clamps and ceiling amidships defective, which should have been removed in her late repairs; yet as a large portion of it has been covered with other ceiling at no remote period, making two thicknesses, I think that part will answer for a cruise of twelve months. The outboard and decks of both ships require calking, and the outboard painting.

Estimated cost of labor and materials on the "Atlanta" \$2,000. Time required two weeks.

There were about one hundred timbers and thirteen strakes of wales and plank put upon this vessel in her late repairs in New York.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. DELANO, N. C.

Com. L. KEARNY,
Com. New York Navy Yard, N. Y.

[By Telegraph]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 26, 1858.

SIR: Say if the insurance companies officers have examined the "Memphis" and "Atlanta," and if they intend to, and when. Answer by telegraph.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Com. L. KEARNY,
Comd'r Navy Yard, New York.

[By Telegraph.]

Dated, Near New York October 26, 1858. Received at Washington 26, 1858, 4 o'clock p. m.

Insurance companies were requested to send their inspectors to the examination yesterday, but did not attend. Have heard nothing since from them.

L. KEARNY,
Commandant.

To JOHN LENTHALL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 27, 1858.

SIR: The department has decided to refuse the "Memphis," and you will please reinstate her in the condition she was in on entering the dock, that Messrs. Cromwell may remove her. With regard to the "Atlanta," you will at once commence the work necessary to make her sea-worthy, and Messrs. Cromwell have been requested to nominate a shipbuilder, who, in connexion with an officer to be named by the department, will determine at whose expense, in the terms of the contract, these repairs are to be made.

A very accurate and careful account must be kept of the repairs, separate from the work to be done to fit her for the Paraguay expedition, and you will please proceed with the work with the greatest despatch, that the Atlanta may be quickly ready for service.

Messrs. Cromwell have been written to, but you will also please notify them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Com. L. KEARNY,
Com'r Navy Yard, N. Y.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, *October 28.*

We will leave repairs of Memphis to arbitration, same as those of Atlanta. Will this be satisfactory? Can be completed in a fortnight.
Answer.

H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 5, 1858.

SIR: Messrs. Cromwell & Co. have proposed to the department to execute, at their expense, all the repairs necessary to be done to the "Memphis" to make her in a sea-worthy condition, in accordance with the terms of their contract, and to the satisfaction of the officers of the government.

The department agrees that when this is done the vessel may be presented, and if then found to be in all respects satisfactory she will be received. He further proposes to have the vessel ready in two weeks.

In order to expedite the preparation of the vessels, you will please direct the naval constructor and such other officers as you may think proper to point out what is necessary to be done on the part of Mr. Cromwell, and to see that it is done in a proper manner. When you ascertain that this is being properly executed, you can then prepare and do any of the work which will have to be provided to adapt the vessel for the purposes of the government, and thus same time.

You will please notify Mr. Cromwell of your having instructions on this subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commander Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 5, 1858.

SIR: In a letter of the 27th October it was stated that Mr. Cromwell would name a party who, in connexion with such person as the department might appoint, would determine to what extent under their contract the Messrs. Cromwell were to be liable for the additional work necessary to be done to the "Atlanta." They have nominated Mr. Samuel Sneed, and you will please direct Mr. Pook, on the part of the Navy Department, to examine the question having reference to Mr. Cromwell's agreement.

As soon as the Atlanta is placed in the condition in which the

officers of the yard think she should have been to conform to Mr. Cromwell's agreement, please inform the bureau, as the charter-party party for that vessel will then commence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commander Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *November 6, 1858.*

SIR : The department is extremely desirous that the vessels intended for the Paraguay expedition should be got off at the earliest practicable moment. There has been great delay heretofore, and I may suggest to you that the work that will be required to be done by the yard on those vessels that have not been delivered, (the "Memphis," "America," and "Canada,") should be got ready and placed upon them whilst they are in the hands of the contractor, if practicable.

"The Caledonia" and "Westernport" should have been at sea before this, and the department trusts that the work on the "Atlanta" is being pushed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commander Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 9, 1858.

SIR : The bell for the "Westernport," referred to in your requisition of the 8th instant, you will please have purchased in New York.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commander Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 10, 1858.

SIR : Under the bureau's instructions of the 5th instant, Mr. Pook was directed to examine the steamer "Atlanta," on the part of the government, Mr. Sneed having been selected by the Messrs. Cromwell.

I now enclose their report, and as the work was done by the 1st

instant, I recommend that the charter-party commence from that date, viz: the 1st of November.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1858.

SIR: Agreeably to your order of the 6th instant, we have examined the question in relation to certain additional work done on the steamer "Atlanta," having reference to Mr. Cromwell's agreement, and calling upon Mr. Delano for information we find that she was not delivered to the yard in a satisfactory or sea-worthy condition, and that it was found necessary, after she was brought to the navy yard, in order to put her in a "tight, staunch, and sea-worthy condition," to dock her to calk the bottom, to refasten some of the bilge plank, to stop the worm-holes in the bottom, and to put on a coat of composition paint; to wedge all the trenails in the new work, and to clinch the butt-bolts. The deck also required calking, to make it tight; and as in her repairs the defective ceiling had not been removed, and some of the stanchions were defective and cut short, it was found necessary to put in twelve hanging knees and about the same number of standard knees, to compensate for these defects. All the above work, done at the navy yard, should have been done by Mr. Cromwell, according to his agreement "to put the vessel in a tight, staunch, and sea-worthy condition."

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

S. M. POOK, *Naval Constructor.*
SAMUEL SNEEDEN.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 11, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th, relating to the "Atlanta," has been received.

You will please have an exact account made of the cost of the repairs which, by the report of Mr. Pook and Mr. Sneed, should be at the cost of Messrs. Cromwell, furnishing it to the bureau as early as practicable. As you represent all the work which should have been

done by them was completed by the 1st of November, you can give the necessary certificates of her having been accepted on that day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 11, 1858.

SIR: The department is very anxious that the chartered steamers for the Paraguay expedition be got off at the earliest moment, and you will please inform me, as early as possible, when you think either of them will be ready for sea.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 12, 1858.

SIR: In reply to the bureau's letter of the 10th instant I have to state that the "Westernport" will, in all probability, go to sea by Monday next, and the "Caledonia" soon after.

On the 3d instant Commander Hunter reported to me the condition of the smoke-stacks, boilers, &c., and a survey was ordered. The report of the officers only reached me *yesterday*, a copy of which I enclose for the information of the bureau.

To-day Engineer King reports that "the repairs on the machinery of the 'Westernport,' 'Caledonia,' and 'Atlanta' are completed, with the exception of a few tubes which were found leaky, and are now being replaced by new ones," and that "this will be finished in time to have steam and the engines in operation to-morrow."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 10, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 3d instant, we have examined the boilers and smoke-pipe of the steamer "Westernport," and have to report that the boiler has been repaired where found defective,

and that a new smoke-pipe is being made to replace the old one, which was considered unfit for a long voyage.

The delay in preparing the boiler for service has been occasioned by the difficulty of removing the large amount of incrustation in the tubes caused by the negligence or ignorance of the engineers formerly having charge of the machinery. This incrustation will, however, all be removed by to-morrow, and the smoke-pipe will be finished at the same time, so that if no leaks occur in the tubes the boiler will be finished to-morrow; and if there be leaks, they can be stopped by Saturday.

We are, respectfully,

DANIEL B. MARTIN,
J. W. KING,
A. C. STINER,
Chief Engineers U. S. Navy.

Commodore SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 13, 1858.

SIR: The naval constructor reports to me that the steamer Atlanta will be ready for sea, so far as his department is concerned, by the 18th instant.

I have notified the officers belonging to her that their services are required on the 17th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM'L L. BREESE,
Commandant.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 17, 1858.

SIR: The constructor reports that the work required to be done by the Messrs. Cromwell on the steamer "Memphis" has been satisfactorily performed by them, and she arrived at the yard last evening.

I shall have the work to be done on her by the yard proceeded with, and hope in twelve days she will be ready for sea.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L L. BREESE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
*Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.*

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 17, 1858.

SIR: I enclose a report from the engineers of the Westernport, in relation to the boiler flues of that vessel, from which you will perceive that although the chief engineer, Mr. King, pronounces her in these respects sea-worthy, others, including her commander, who has had considerable experience in steamers, are very doubtful of the fact, and I beg leave to suggest if it were not better, in this view of the case as represented, that all the flues in this bad state be replaced by new ones; this will involve, of course, a further delay, but not more than a week probably. In all other respects she has been ready for sea some days. Your early instruction in this matter is very desirable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L L. BREESE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"
Navy Yard, New York, November 17, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 16th instant we make the following report of the boiler of this steamer. The boiler is of iron and known as Martin's vertical tubular boiler; the tubes are of iron, and after having the old scale removed, were found in many cases broken and leaky; these were replaced by new ones, with the exception of ten which are now stopped up with iron plugs. Having just examined the tubes we find twenty-seven of them in a leaky condition; most of them do not leak with cold water in the boiler, but on having a pressure of steam on the 14th instant, salt was deposited on the outside of the tubes around the leaks. This salt will continue to collect while the fires are in the furnaces and greatly impair the efficiency of the boiler. The tubes which have been removed are in some cases reduced from their original thickness (one-eighth of an inch) to less than one-sixteenth of an inch.

On either side of the tube boxes the old scale remains, of a thickness ranging from one-eighth to seven-eighths of an inch, impairing or reducing the heating surface of the boiler.

The bottom blow-pipe to the boiler has but one cock in its whole length from the boiler to the side of the ship. If this cock should become jammed when open, as sometimes happens, the water would be blown out of the boiler below the level of the tube sheet and thereby endanger the boiler.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. ROBERTS,
2d Assistant Engineer,

WM. H. CUSHMAN,
2d Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

Commander T. T. HUNTER,
Commanding U. S. steamer Westernport.

9 45 P. M.

SIR: In compliance with your order I further state that mechanics are at the present moment employed putting braces in the boiler which were taken out to be altered to their proper lengths, and as soon as the braces are replaced the engine and boiler will be ready for trial. In answer to your question I reply that the old tubes remaining in the boiler are, I think, liable to give out at any moment while under steam at sea.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CUSHMAN,
Senior Engineer.

NOVEMBER 17, 1858, 10 A. M.

Respectfully submitted with a view of accounting for the continued delay of the vessel and any want of promptness which may occur in our arrival at the different places named as coaling depots.

By your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander United States Navy.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1858.

SIR: We beg to call your attention to the enclosed article that appears in the New York Courier and Enquirer of this morning.

If the boiler of the "Westernport" is not tight and in a perfectly sea-worthy condition it has been injured at the Brooklyn navy yard. As we take the sea risk from New York to Buenos Ayres and back, we herewith protest against the Westernport going to sea until every necessary repair is made to her boiler. Will you have the kindness to remit to us by return post a permit for our superintending engineer to examine the boiler and engine of the Westernport, and also to instruct Commander Hunter to deny the slanderous article in the Courier, if untrue.

Very respectfully yours,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

"The chartered steamer 'Westernport' sails on Saturday, with General Paez on board, for Venezuela. She made a final trial trip on Monday, which demonstrated, for the second time, her incapacity and unsea-worthiness. Her boilers still leak badly, but the authorities have decided that, sink or swim, since she has cost them such an immense sum of money, out she must go. Her officers express no confidence in her."

NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 18, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing a slip from the New York Courier and Enquirer in relation to the condition of

the boiler of the "Westernport," and stating that if it is not in a perfectly sea-worthy condition it has been impaired at the Brooklyn navy yard. To correct that assertion I send you a copy of a report of a board of engineers, dated November 10, by which you will perceive that the defects in the tubes of the boiler existed before the delivery of the vessel at the yard, and was caused by the negligence or ignorance of the engineers formerly having charge of the machinery.

I also send for your information the report of the chief engineer of the vessel.

The department has given directions that the boilers may be made sea-worthy, and will reserve the question of by whom the expense shall be borne.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
New York.

[Telegraphic despatch.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 19, 1858.

SIR: Can the "Atlanta" and "Caledonia" be ready for sea by the 25th. The department desires to have them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commander of Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, *November 20, 1858.*

SIR: I this day informed the bureau by telegraph of the result of the survey held on the boiler of the steamer "Westernport."

I now enclose a copy of the report made by the officers who were detailed to make the examination, by which it will be seen that they recommend the boiler be retubed, and that the time to do the work is estimated from ten to fourteen days.

At the request of Commodore Hunter, on the 3d instant I ordered a survey on the boiler, and on the 10th the officers selected for that duty made a report, of which a copy is also enclosed.

Mr. King, the chief engineer, informs me that it will take the full time specified in the report to put in the tubes, working night and day, and that the expense will be from thirteen to fifteen hundred dollars.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE, *Commandant.*

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, *November 10, 1858.*

SIR : In obedience to your order of the 3d instant, we have examined the boiler and smoke-pipe of the steamer "Westernport," and have to report, that the boiler has been repaired where found defective, and that a new smoke-pipe is being made to replace the old one, which was considered unfit for a long voyage.

The delay in preparing the boiler for service has been occasioned by the difficulty of removing the large amount of incrustation in the tubes, caused by the negligence or ignorance of the engineer formerly having charge of the machinery.

This incrustation will, however, all be removed by to-morrow, and the smoke-pipe be finished by the same time ; so that if no leaks occur in the tubes, the boiler will be finished to-morrow, and if there be leaks, they can be stopped by Saturday.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

DANIEL B. MARTIN.

J. W. KING.

ALBION C. STINERS,

Chief Engineers of United States Navy.

Commodore SAM. L. BREESE,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., November 18, 1858.

SIR : Your letter of the 17th, with the enclosure, relating to the "Westernport," has been received.

You will please direct Chief Engineers Isherwood and Stiners, and second assistant engineer Cushman, to examine the defective tubes in the boiler of that vessel and have them replaced as they may recommend, with the greatest despatch, that no further delay may arise. You will send by the vessel fifty spare lutees with the necessary tools for putting them in.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,

New York, November 20, 1858.

SIR : In obedience to your orders, the undersigned have examined the boiler of the steamer "Westernport," the only portion whose condition is doubtful is the tubes, they are of iron, originally one-eighth inch thick, and by the neglect of the engineer formerly in charge had

been allowed to accumulate scale to the thickness of from one-fourth to three-eighths inch. This scale proved excessively hard, and in removing it by chisels many of the tubes had been injured. The tubes are two years old and have been in constant use. It is impossible to state positively their condition without cutting out every one to examine it, but several leak badly over both furnaces, and it is impossible to ascertain which without cutting at a number. Ten tubes have been plugged. In view of the fact that a reasonable doubt exists as to whether the tubes are in a state to steam reliably for a year or eighteen months longer, that the vessel is purely a steamer, has but one boiler, and is unmanageable under sail alone, that she is destined for an important service in which reliability on the performance of the machinery is of the first consequence, and that the tubes can be replaced in from ten to fourteen days, the undersigned respectfully recommend that the boiler be retubed.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

B. F. ISHERWOOD.

A. C. STINERS.

WM. H. RUTHERFORD.

Chief Engineers.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., November 22, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th, with the enclosure relating to the "Westernport," has been received. You will please have the tubing of the boilers hastened as much as practicable, and have a special account kept of the cost of making the steam machinery of that vessel sea-worthy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,

November 24, 1858.

This will certify that the work which was to have been done by Messrs. Cromwell & Co. to the steamer "Memphis," to make her acceptable to the government, having been done by the 1st of November, instant, the vessel is therefore accepted from that day, viz., the first day of November, 1858.

SAML. L. BREESE,

Commandant.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 25, 1858.

This will certify that the steamer "Atlanta," having been in a condition to be received by the government, under the contract with Messrs. Cromwell & Co., on the 1st instant, she is therefore received by the United States on that date, viz., the first day of November, 1858.

SAML. L. BREESE,
Commandant.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 26, 1858.

SIR: I enclose herewith a statement in triplicate of the cost of repairs done to the propeller "Atlanta," to put her in a sea-worthy condition, in accordance with the Bureau's instructions of the 11th instant. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. BREESE,
Commandant.

J. LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, Washington.

Cost of repairs to the steamer "Atlanta," done at the navy yard, New York, which, by the report of Messrs. Pook & Sneed, dated November 10, 1858, should have been done by the Messrs. Cromwell, to put the vessel in a tight, staunch, and sea-worthy condition.

Bureau of Construction.—Appropriation, increase, &c.

Materials—white oak knees, iron bolts, metallic paint, &c.	\$345 18
Labor—524 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.....	1,160 76
Total cost.....	<u>1,505 94</u>

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
November 26, 1858.

I certify the above to be correct.

B. F. DELANO,
Naval Constructor.

Approved:

SAML. L. BREESE,
Commandant.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 2, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing bill for charter of the steamers "Westernport" and "Caledonia," is received.

The department, before approving a bill for the "Westernport," must learn the cost of putting her boiler in the sea-worthy condition required by the contract before delivery.

I return herewith approved bill for the charter of the "Caledonia" for the month ending November 28.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
New York.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, enclosing an order for \$2,000 for one month's charter of the "Caledonia," is at hand.

You say, "The department, before approving a bill for the 'Westernport,' must learn the cost of putting her boilers in the sea-worthy condition required by the contract before delivery."

In reply to this we have to say that the boiler of the Westernport was in a good, sound, sea-worthy condition when the vessel was delivered to the Brooklyn navy yard, and that we decline, *toto coelo*, to pay for any repairs you may have afterwards made upon it. The Westernport was the only one of the four steamers examined before the charter-party was made by the officers appointed by your department. Mr. King made a long and thorough examination of her engine and boiler, going inside of the latter, and pronounced them in a satisfactory condition.

Had your officers not made such a report, we would have chartered the "Westernport" or any of our steamers to the government. We most respectfully ask you, if we were not to understand, after this critical survey on which the charter-party was predicated, that the condition of the steamer, if not steamers, were satisfactory to you?

But, more, the boiler of the Westernport was in a good condition—doing its work the week previous to its delivery without leaking, is the best of proof, if other were wanting, of its good condition. It is in every respect a duplicate of that in the Caledonia, of which we have heard no complaints; of the same age, pattern, and make; in fine, built side by side with that.

We trust that the reasonableness and justice of our claim will induce you to approve the bill for the use of our steamer Westernport.

We are, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 9, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: The department has received your letter of the 4th instant, declining to pay for the repairs that were obliged to be put upon the boiler of the "Westernport" to make it sea-worthy, according to contract. Your letter of the 17th of November, in which you protest against that vessel's "going to sea until every necessary repair is made to her boiler," is an admission on your part of its unseaworthiness.

The reports of the boards of engineers, which were furnished you, show it. That it could not have become so whilst the vessel was in the possession of the government is evident from the fact that the only time steam was used on it the defects were exhibited.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
New York.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, we beg to say that we wrote you on the 17th ultimo, "protesting against the Westernport's going to sea till the necessary repairs were made to her boiler," for the following reasons:

We delivered the boiler to you in a tight, sea-worthy condition, of which we have the most conclusive evidence. The newspaper of the 17th November reported the boiler leaky and unsea-worthy, which was not denied by the officers at the Brooklyn yard. As we take the risk of loss at sea from New York to Buenos Ayes, were we not justified in asking you to put the boiler in as good condition as it was when you received it? We beg to enclose herewith certificates of our superintending engineer, John Baird, and of Mr. Barnes, first engineer of the Westernport, previous to her charter to the government.

We trust that you will consider this sufficient to authorize the payment for her use from October 24 to November 24 last.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In reply to inquiry as to the condition of the boiler of the Westernport at the time of her delivery to the navy yard, I beg to report that it was in a perfectly sea-worthy condition.

The boilers of the Westernport and Caledonia are on the plan of

Martin's tubular boiler. They were made at the same time, viz: 1856, at the Allaire works in this city. They were made of the best materials, the work was done in the best manner, and when completed they were a first rate job, which I have seldom known to be equalled and never excelled. Since they have been in operation they have always been in charge of competent and efficient engineers and care has been taken to preserve them in the best condition. The boilers of the two vessels are alike, the boiler of the Westernport having been in use two months less than the Caledonia at the time of their delivery to the government, both vessels were in the same good condition, both having been in active service up to that time. In scaling the tubes of the boilers on the Martin plan the greatest care and experience is required. I informed Mr. King of this, with the exception of loosing a few tubes in scaling, which is incident to this kind of boiler, I have no doubt would have remained in good servicable condition for a long time. If it has been necessary to remove all the tubes in the Westernport's boiler it has been improperly used. Before the charter of the vessel Mr. King examined the boiler of the Westernport and expressed himself satisfied with its condition, and much pleased that it was a Martin boiler.

I am very truly yours,

JOHN BAIRD,
Superintending Engineer.

H. B. CROMWELL, Esq.

NEW YORK, *December 11, 1858.*

SIRS: For several months prior to the charter of the steamship "Westernport" to the United States government I acted as first engineer. At the time of her delivery at the "Brooklyn navy yard," and during the entire time I was on board of her, I certify that her boiler was tight, and had given me no trouble whatever and in every respect was sea-worthy.

Yours, respectfully,

S. E. BARNES.

Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
December 18, 1858.

SIR: Referring to my reply of yesterday's date to the department's telegraphic despatch I find, after consultation with the naval constructor, that I was misled in making the statement that the "Memphis" was ready and received by the government on the 1st November.

The "Memphis" completed her repairs and arrived at the navy yard on the 16th of November, from which date she should be considered as accepted and received by the government; the error in date

having arisen from a misunderstanding of a verbal report from the constructor, which he now states had reference to the "Atlanta."

I request that the department will be pleased to make the necessary correction, and that the certificate or receipt given to Messrs. Cromwell may take effect from the 16th November, 1858.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 20, 1858.*

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith in duplicate approved bills in your favor, payable by the navy agent at New York for the charter of the steamer "Atlanta" for the month of November, having deducted from the month's pay the cost to the government of putting the vessel in a sea-worthy condition; also for the charter of the "Memphis," for one month from the 16th of November, the day on which she was received at the navy yard in a condition for sea service as per letter of Commodore Breese, commandant of the navy yard, dated 18th instant, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The question of repairs put upon the machinery of the "Westernport" having been referred with your consent to the engineer-in-chief of the navy, that officer gives it as his opinion that you should not be charged with the cost of the boiler tubes, but that of the new smoke-pipe and of the brasses which had to be renewed. So soon as this can be ascertained, a bill will be approved in your favor for the balance due you on account of that vessel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
Corner West and Albany streets, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., December 20, 1858.

SIR: Will you please forward to the bureau as early as practicable the cost of the new smoke-pipe for the Westernport, also the cost of the new brasses that were put on the engines to replace those worn out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., December 27, 1858.

SIR: On receipt of this, you will please have forwarded to the bureau a statement showing the quantity and cost of coal furnished to each of the vessels which were supplied at the yard under your command, for the Paraguay expedition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 29, 1858.*

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith in duplicate an approved bill in your favor for amount due you for the charter of the "Westernport" to December 24th, and of the "Caledonia" to December 28th.

The expenses of the smoke-pipe and new brasses for the "Westernport" will be deducted in a future bill, as the cost has not yet been ascertained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
Corner of West and Albany streets, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January 27, 1859.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th instant has been received. I enclose herewith an approved bill for \$2,277 92, due you on charter of the "Memphis" for the month ending January 16, after deducting from the full price the sum of \$772 08, the cost of repairs of the engines and boilers of that vessel, per report of chief engineer in charge, a copy of which is enclosed. Bills for like repairs upon other vessels are also enclosed, the amount of which will be deducted as the payments for the charter of those vessels respectively become due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
Corner of West and Albany streets, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January 28, 1859.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 27th instant has been received. I enclose herewith approved bills in your favor for balances due you on the charters of the steamers "Westernport" and "Caledonia," after

deducting from the contract price cost of repairs upon the machinery, &c., as heretofore advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,

Corner West and Albany streets, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,

May 28, 1859.

SIR: In reply to the letter from the chief of the Bureau of Construction on the subject of the reduction made from certain bills for work done to the steam machinery of the "Memphis," "Atlanta," "Westernport," and "Caledonia," in order to make them sea-worthy, and in which it is stated Mr. Cromwell's engineer expressed his satisfaction with the charge, I have to state that the bills, as reduced and approved by me, were mutually considered by Mr. Baird and myself such as should be properly charged to the vessels to make them sea-worthy. I clearly understood Mr. Baird to say that the bills were such as should be paid by Mr. Cromwell. Furthermore, about two weeks ago I met Mr. Baird and asked him if Mr. Cromwell was satisfied with the reduction made to the bills. He replied, we are perfectly satisfied, and thank you for your fair action in the case, or words to that effect.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KING,
Chief Engineer.

Commodore SAMUEL L. BREESE,

Commanding United States Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., February 1, 1859.

SIR: You will please forward to the bureau as *early as possible* a statement of all expenses incurred at the yard under your command on account of the Paraguay expedition, showing separately the cost of that done on the vessels fitted therefor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,

Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NOTE.—See statements A and E.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., February 10, 1859.

SIR: I herewith enclose you the bills of repairs and alterations made to engines, boilers, &c., appendages of the chartered steamers "Memphis," "Caledonia," "Atlanta," and "Westernport;" and you will be pleased to direct Chief Engineer King to send for Mr. Baird, the chief engineer of Mr. Cromwell, and upon consultation with him he will make out a new set of bills, omitting in them any charged-for duplicate pieces of machinery or tools, the cost of new tubes for the boilers of the "Westernport," and all charges connected with their removal and fitting, and will only charge for materials and work on the boilers and dependencies of these vessels, such as, in his opinion, were absolutely necessary to make them sea-worthy.

When the bills are properly made out and certified by Mr. King, you will please forward them to the bureau with as little delay as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., February 12, 1859.

SIR: You will please have the cost of work for the Paraguay expedition, referred to in a letter of the 1st instant, forwarded as quickly as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
February 14, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the cost of the Paraguay expedition, I learn from the naval constructor that it will require eight days longer to enable him to make the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
February 21, 1859.

SIR: Transmitted herewith is a new set of bills against the Cromwell steamers, prepared by Chief Engineer King, in accordance with the bureau's letter of the 10th instant.

Mr. King's letter on the subject, stating that Mr. Cromwell's engineer is satisfied with the charge, is also forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
February 21, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with directions from the Bureau of Construction I have had two interviews with the engineer of the Cromwell line of steamers in regard to the charges for the repairs to the machinery of the four chartered steamers fitted out at this yard. Herewith enclosed please find a new set of bills, with no article charged except what was absolutely necessary to place the vessel in a seaworthy condition. The fifty new tubes, charged to the "Westernport," were put in previous to the new set being ordered. Mr. Cromwell's engineer has expressed his satisfaction with the charge

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KING,
Chief Engineer.

Commodore SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

STEAMER CALEDONIA.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Machinists.

Days.

Replacing old bolts, fitting new brass in spring bearing, new brass in main bearing, brass in connecting rod, repairing keys, gibbs in cross-head, new set of springs for piston, new bolts and nuts for cylinder, gibbs and keys for air-pump, altering reversing rod to clear governor shaft, new joint in steam chest bonnet, packing air-pump bonnet and rod delivery pipe, making new air-pump rod, new keys in cross

	Days.	
head and bucket cut out of it, new valves in bucket and delivery, new thimbles and bolts, new key in bilge-pump and brasses for bilge and feed pumps, new brasses for air-pump boxes, new brass for connecting rod of air-pump, new brass and pin in starting box, and new lead pipe	82½	\$149 73

Boiler makers.

Making new smoke-pipe.....	25	47 75
Taking out old and putting in new tubes.....	54	108 00
Repairing boilers.....	210	420 55
Making new braces	22	36 50

Pattern makers.

Making patterns for main brasses, connecting rod brasses, air-pump brasses and grate bars and bearers	36½	79 19
---	-----	-------

Founders.

Making grate bars and bearers.....	17½	20 50
main brasses	8	13 74
small brasses.....	6	9 20
piston rod.....	3	4 62
nuts and bolts	8	12 12

Smiths.

Made new screw bolts and nuts, iron collars, iron knees, copper screw bolts, iron pins, repaired old work.....	24	44 52
--	----	-------

Plumbers.

Made discharge-pipe for bilge pump, suction pipes to hand and force pumps, repaired feed-pipes, discharge pipe to force pump, blow-off pipe, and steam and feed-pipes, made waste-pipes.....	17¾	35 20
--	-----	-------

Amount of labor.....	981 62
----------------------	--------

MATERIALS.

	Pounds.	
Boiler iron	3,383	\$169 15
Round iron.....	837	31 00
Sheet iron for smoke-pipe	1,719	51 98
Flat iron.....	280	11 11
Pig iron	750	10 00
Square iron	121	4 81
Sheet iron rolled for smoke-pipe, (T. Secor).....		7 50

	Pounds.	
Iron rivets for smoke-pipe.....	100	\$12 00
Sheet copper, discharge for bilge pump.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 14
suction-pipe to hand pump.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 02
strainers.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 54
discharge to bilge pump	25	7 00
Bolt copper.....	6	1 50
Old copper	440 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 10
Banca tin.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 37
Zinc	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 80
Spelter solder.....	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 62
Fire bricks, 225.....		5 62
Amount of materials		450 26
Amount of labor.....		\$981 62
Amount of materials		450 26
Total		1,431 88

STEAMER MEMPHIS.

	Days.	
Making air-pump piston rod	6	\$13 00
Replacing and repairing pipes.....	4	17 00
Amount of labor.....		30 00

MATERIALS.

	Pounds.	
Composition.....	170	\$51 00
Amount of labor.....		\$30 00
Amount of materials		51 00
Total		81 00
Amount of labor and materials, "Caledonia".....		\$1,431 88
Amount of labor and materials, "Memphis".....		81 00
Total amount.....		1,512 88

The foregoing is a correct statement of labor and materials (with cost) expended at this yard on the machinery of the chartered steamers Caledonia and Memphis, absolutely necessary to place the vessels in a sea-worthy condition.

J. W. KING,

Chief Engineer, United States Navy.

NAVY YARD, New York, February 21, 1859.

STEAMER WESTERNPORT.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Machinists.

Days.

Fitting new cross-head to piston-rod, new springs for piston, new brasses to connecting-rod, new brasses for slides fitted, new brasses to end of air-pump lever connexion, putting in section of force-pump discharging-pipe, new pair for steam-valve, new brass for main bearing.....	93	\$171	25
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Boiler makers.

Repairing boiler.....	213	456	36
Making smoke-pipe.....	25	47	75
Making new braces.....	22	36	56
Repairing 50 worn-out tubes.....	9	17	20

Pattern makers.

Making pattern for main brasses, connecting rod brasses, air-pump brasses, grate bars, and bearers..	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	170	06
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Founders.

Making grate bars and bearers.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	50
Making main brasses.....	8	13	74
Making small brasses.....	6	9	37
Making bolts and nuts.....	6	9	24

Smiths.

Made screw bolts and nuts, socket wrenches, copper screw bolts, cross-head iron keys, iron pins, iron wedges, braces for boilers.....	22	43	34
---	----	----	----

Plumbers.

Repairing exhaust-pipe to donkey engine and feed-pipes for large engine, making suction pipes, repairing steam bilge-pump pipes, making waste water-pipe and drip-pipes, suction-pipes to engine-pumps, strainers for bilge injection-pipe.....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	13
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Amount of labor..... 914 50

Materials.

	Pounds.	
Boiler iron.....	3713	185 65
Round iron.....	942 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 70
Sheet iron for smoke-pipe.....	719	51 98
Flat iron.....	290	16 60
Square iron.....	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 00
Pig iron.....	750	10 00
Sheet iron rolled for smoke-pipe, (T. Secor,).....		7 50
Iron rivets for smoke-pipe.....	100	12 00
Bolt copper.....	5	1 25
Old copper.....	425	83 00
Banca tin.....	50	17 50
Zinc.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 42
50 new tubes to replace bad ones.....		43 85
225 fire bricks.....		5 62
Amount of materials.....		504 07
Total cost of labor and materials.....		1,418 57

STEAMER ATLANTA.

Labor.

	Days.	
Repairing boiler.....	30	25 50

Materials.

	Pounds.	
Boiler iron.....	330	16 50
Amount of labor and materials.....		42 00

The foregoing is a correct statement of labor and materials (with cost) expended at this yard on the machinery of the chartered steamers Westernport and Atlanta, absolutely necessary to place the vessels in a sea-worthy condition.

J. W. KING,

Chief Engineer United States Navy.

NAVY YARD, *New York, February 21, 1859.*

Amount of labor and materials on "Caledonia".....	\$1,431 88
Amount of labor and materials on "Memphis".....	81 00
Amount of labor and materials on "Westernport".....	1,418 57
Amount of labor and materials on "Atlanta".....	42 10
Aggregate cost of repairs on engines and boilers of the four chartered steamers.....	2,973 45

[Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., February 22, 1859.

SIR: Send the nearest estimate of gross amount of cost of Paraguay expedition. Answer by telegraph.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore S. L. BREEZE,
Commanding Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, *February 22, 1859.*

SIR: I forward herewith the report of cost of repairing the vessels for the Paraguay expedition, called for by the bureau's letters of the 1st and 12th instant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington.

NOTE.—See statements A and E.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, May 7, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of the papers on the files of this bureau relating to the Paraguay expedition; and, in connexion with the accounts of the cost of these vessels, I would respectfully state that those purchased were carefully selected from the merchant marine as the most suitable for conversion into the purposes of the expedition.

The hire of these vessels up to the time the department elected to make the purchase amounted to \$137,693; and by the agreement, on the payment of the additional sum of \$151,307, they became the property of the government, at a cost of \$289,000. The amount expended in fitting them for the expedition is seen to be \$129,722 92

Had the navy been provided with vessels-of-war adapted to the navigation of the waters of Paraguay, the same amount of tonnage (3,017 tons) would have cost from \$620,000 to \$630,000; and, although they would have been better suited to ordinary war purposes, they would not have been more efficient, nor so comfortable to the officers and men as are these purchased vessels, for the duty in which they are now employed, and in which they can be worn out.

As nearly all the stores furnished were returned and applied to the ordinary naval service, it would seem that they could not properly be charged to the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., May 26, 1859.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 21st February, 1859, and the enclosure from Chief Engineer King, on the subject of the reduction made from certain bills for work done to the steam machinery of the "Memphis," "Atlanta," "Westernport," and "Caledonia," in order to make them sea-worthy, and in which it is stated Mr. Cromwell's engineer expressed his satisfaction with the change, will you please request Mr. King to state whether, as reduced and approved by him, they were mutually considered such as should be properly charged to the vessels to make them sea-worthy, in lieu of those first made, and whether he clearly understood Mr. Baird as concurring with him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, *May 30, 1859.*

SIR: Referring to the bureau's letter of the 26th instant in regard to certain reductions made from bills for work done to the machinery of the four steamers, chartered from the Messrs. Cromwell, I have to inform you that the subject was laid before Chief Engineer King. His statement confirmatory of that formerly furnished is herewith transmitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. BREESE, *Commandant.*

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
May 28, 1858.

SIR: In reply to the letter from the chief of the Bureau of Construction, on the subject of the reduction made on certain bills for work done to the steam machinery of the Memphis, Atlanta, Westernport, and Caledonia, in order to make them sea-worthy, and in which it is

stated Mr. Cromwell's engineer expressed satisfaction with the change, I have to state that the bills reduced and approved by me were mutually considered by Mr. Baird and myself such as should be properly charged to the vessels to make them seaworthy. I clearly understood Mr. Baird to say that the bills were such as should be paid by Mr. Cromwell. Furthermore, about two weeks ago I met Mr. Baird and asked him if Mr. Cromwell was satisfied with the reduction made to the bills. He replied: we are perfectly satisfied, and thank you for your fair actions in the case, or words to that effect.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KING,
Chief Engineer.

Commandant S. L. BREESE,
Commanding United States Navy Yard, New York.

M. W. CHAPIN.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 12, 1858.*

Agreeably to your order of the 9th inst., we have examined the steamer "M. W. Chapin" with regard to her fitness "to carry and fight, on a smooth river, a nine-inch gun." The M. W. Chapin is a propeller, one hundred and twenty-four feet long, twenty-two feet eight-inch beam, and eight feet hold. Her draught of water, when deep loaded, will be about seven feet six inches. Her gunnel will then be about two feet six inches above the water.

She was built in 1856, and is sound and strong.

Her hold was nearly filled with cargo, and we could see but very little of it. She can be made strong enough for the service required by additional beams and knees, and having the deck set.

The deck under the gun would require a covering of yellow pine plank.

In her present condition she would not answer.

Her boilers and engines are on deck, and so are all her accommodations. The boilers might be placed below at a cost of about seven hundred dollars.

She has at present a clear hold ninety-two feet in length, and about twenty feet wide. The boilers would require about fourteen feet of this space.

There would be ample room forward of the boilers for magazine and shell room, but not much would remain for provisions, water, and the accommodation of a crew. Her steering wheel is forward on an upper deck.

She would require a number of alterations. On the whole, we are of opinion that, though she may be made to answer when on the river,

she is not the sort of vessel that is desirable, or fully suited for the purposes intended.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

H. A. ADAMS,
Captain.

HENRY HOOVER,
Master Carpenter.

Captain D. N. INGRAHAM,
*Chief Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography,
Washington, D. C.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *October 2, 1858.*

SIR: The department has entered into a charter-party with W. M. Chapin, esq., of Hartford, for his propeller "M. W. Chapin," and has directed the vessel to be delivered at the yard under your command. When delivered you will please receipt to Mr. Chapin or his agent for her.

You will cause a survey to be held upon her for the purpose of ascertaining what will be required to be done to her hull and spars to fit her for the Paraguay expedition, and report the same to the Bureau of Construction, &c. A contract will be made by that bureau with Reaney, Neafie & Co., to place her boilers below deck and to change her engines into condensing ones, and you will give them all facilities to expedite their work. All the wood work to be done in the yard.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography will give direction as to fitting her to carry such an armament as may be adapted to her.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, *October 6, 1858.*

SIR: I am just in receipt of a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, directing me to have a survey held upon the propeller steamer "M. W. Chapin," to ascertain what will be required to be done to her hull and spars to fit her for the Paraguay expedition, and report the same to the Bureau of Construction, &c.

Will you be pleased to inform me what you require of the ship, so that the surveying officers may be guided by the expectations of the department in relation to her.

The steamer has arrived and is delivered over to the yard.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OVERTON CARR,

Commanding Officer for the Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 7, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th, relating to the steamer "M. W. Chapin," has been received. The instruction of the department is to put her in condition to perform the voyage to the river La Plata with safety, and to fit her for the temporary use of a 9-inch gun, to be used on her arrival there. For this purpose an additional beam or two will be required where the gun will come, to be secured with hanging knees, and that part of the deck should be covered with yellow pine; as these will require pieces on the plank shear to secure the breeching, if the Ordnance Bureau decides to use a carriage gun, it may be that the yellow-pine deck can run from side to side and this piece be made to secure the ends and iron plates on the outside, which will at the same time hold down the work and secure the breeching. The vessel will be schooner rigged, and have that part carefully examined as to her being fully provided with sails.

An agreement has been made with Messrs. Reaney & Neafie, for changing her engine into a condensing one, and placing the boilers in the hold. The carpenters' work for which, and the hoisting, will be done by the government.

Please say how long it will take to execute this work, together with that which you find it necessary to do. The bottom of the vessel must be well examined.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
October 11, 1858.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 7th instant, and given the necessary order to the constructor to carry it into effect.

Can the bureau inform me how many officers and men the crew of the M. W. Chapin is to consist of?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OVERTON CARR,
Commanding Officer for the Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 12, 1858.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 11th, relating to the number of officers and men for the "Chapin," the bureau has no information

on the subject; but would suggest that you propose the least number in your opinion will be required to take the vessel out to the river La Plata.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
October 13, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., relative to the number of men and officers necessary to navigate the "M. W. Chapin" to the La Plata, I would suggest the propriety of sending all the commissioned and warrant officers in that vessel who are to use her after she reaches that destination.

It will enable them to take the better care of her, and to become conversant with her qualities, and accustom them to handle her with facility on any service she may be destined for afterwards. The men may not exceed twelve, and they can be reinforced from the larger vessels as may become necessary after her arrival. The object of the inquiry in my letter of the 10th instant was with a view to arrange the accommodations, and to estimate the quantity of provisions, &c., which it would be necessary to put on board.

If it is intended that she shall use her steam on the passage, the necessary number of engineers, firemen, and coal heavers must be added to the number given above.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. STEWART,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
October 9, 1858.

SIR: I have this morning, and by the same mail, received your letter of the 7th instant and its duplicate.

There is a clause in the letter thus: "The vessel will be schooner rigged, and have that part carefully examined as to her being fully provided with sails."

Am I to infer from this that the owners or the United States are to provide her fully with sails?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. STEWART,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 11, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th, relating to the "Chapin," has been received. The owners should have the vessel properly fitted with sails for the ordinary service, and whatever may be considered necessary beyond that will be provided by the government.

If the vessel has now only one mast, the additional mast will be provided at the cost of the government.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
October 13, 1858.

SIR: Herewith I forward a report of survey on and estimates of the probable cost of preparing the M. W. Chapin for the Paraguay Expedition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 15, 1858.

SIR: The subject of your letter of the 13th, relating to the "Chapin," was referred to the department, and it is understood that the officers, as you suggest, will go out in the vessel: That is, the lieutenant commanding and four other lieutenants, a medical officer, a captain's clerk, and a purser's clerk. As the vessel will be expected to use steam on her passage there will be three engineers, the senior to mess with the ward-room officers. There will also be four first class and three second class firemen, and four heavers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART.
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 15, 1858.

SIR: Enclosed you will find two requisitions for spare machinery and stores for the "Chapin," prepared by Mr. Wood, chief engineer, in conformity with instructions from the department.

You will please have the articles which are not on hand, or which have not been furnished with the vessel, purchased in the usual manner. The requisitions are herewith returned, and when you have done with them please return them to the bureau.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, *October 16, 1858.*

Reply to report of survey, we don't know what to do with the Chapin.

CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant.

To JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.

[Telegraph.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 16, 1858.

SIR: You will proceed with the work on the Chapin, according to the survey.

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 16, 1858.

SIR: Your message by telegraph, relating to the Chapin, has been received and answered. The work on the vessel will be proceeded with as expeditiously as practicable, making her safe and suitable for the purpose intended.

If you have water tanks in the yard that will answer they can be

taken, and replaced on your sending the dimensions to the Washington yard.

The estimate for the rigging appears to be high.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., October 20, 1858.

SIR: Chief Engineer Wood represents that the propeller of the "Chapin" was found to be broken, and it is therefore necessary to have a new one, as called for in the requisition, from which it was stricken out. You will please have a new one made, and the old one repaired for a spare one, as Mr. Wood recommends.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commanding Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
October 21, 1858.

SIR: I forward herewith requisitions for boatswain's stores and equipments for the M. W. Chapin, duplicates of which have been forwarded to the Boston navy yard.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
*Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.*

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, October 27, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 26th instant, and have given the necessary directions on the subject. I think I can assure the department that so far as the yard is concerned the "M. W. Chapin" will be ready as early as the contractors for the work on the machinery have finished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

OVERTON CARR,
Commanding Officer, for the Commandant.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, October 30, 1858.

SIR : The receipt of your order of the 26th instant, having already been acknowledged, I have only to add that we shall be ready at this yard before the machinists will be ready for our operations, which I am very glad to communicate to the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
November 2, 1858.

SIR : I enclose herewith a report from the naval constructor, relative to the Chapin, for such further directions as the department may have to give on the subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
OVERTON CARR,
Commanding Officer, for the Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
November 2, 1858.

SIR : The steamer Chapin has proved defective on the starboard side amidships, directly under the work that was prepared to secure the gun.

The timbers are damaged below the plank-shear. Will you please cause a survey to be held, or shall we go on to repair the ship?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS GRICE, Constructor.

Commander CHARLES STEWART,
United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 3, 1858.

SIR : Referring to your letter of the 2d, relating to the "Chapin," it is much regretted that the survey made at the yard did not discover

the defect named. You will please have it repaired as expeditiously as possible, only doing what will make her safe.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
November 13, 1858.

SIR: In arranging the state-rooms for the officers on board of the "M. W. Chapin," there seems to be a doubt as to whether the senior engineer or the master of the vessel shall occupy the forward post state-rooms, as shown on the diagram herewith enclosed. Will the bureau be pleased to decide the question?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OVERTON CARR,
Commanding Officer, for the Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, November 15, 1858.

SIR: The subject of your letter of the 13th, relating to the engineer's room on board the "Chapin," was submitted to the department by the engineer-in-chief, and the state-room in question has been allowed to the master.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
November 23, 1858.

I forward herewith requisition No. "341, for furniture for the M. W. Chapin," and will thank you to say whether it shall be procured through the navy agent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OVERTON CARR,
Commanding Officer, for Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 24, 1858.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 23d, enclosing a requisition for articles for the "Chapin," the articles of furniture that were not on board the vessel, and which you consider absolutely necessary, will be purchased through the navy agent at not exceeding the rates allowed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, November 25, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic despatch in relation to the sailing of the "M. W. Chapin," and in reply to say, that so far as the yard is concerned in her preparation for departure, every exertion has been made; but, in the opinion of Chief Engineer Wood, a trial trip is necessary, which, on account of her machinery, she will not be able to make before Saturday; and so soon as her accommodations can be made habitable, which will probably be by Tuesday next, at which time I hope to have the honor to report her departure.

I have the honor, &c.,

OVERTON CARR,
Commanding Officer, for the Commandant.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, November 27, 1858—5 p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the "M. W. Chapin" has just returned to this yard from a trip for the trial of her machinery. This trial has proved satisfactory, and the vessel will proceed to sea on Wednesday next at 10 a. m., unless there should be orders from the department to the contrary.

I have the honor, &c.,

OVERTON CARR,
Commanding Officer, for Commandant.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, December 1, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that the steamer "M. W. Chapin" left this station at 3.30 p. m. to-day, to proceed upon her destination.

I have the honor, &c.,

OVERTON CARR,
Commanding Officer, for Commandant.

Hon. I. TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, *December 2, 1858.*

SIR: When the propeller of the "M. W. Chapin" was taken off the vessel was on the dock sections, her stern projecting over them, and by accident the propeller slipped overboard into a depth of forty feet water. After using all our own resources, without success, to recover it, we were obliged to hire a person who has the proper apparatus for such operations, and after two and one-half days' work with his boat and crew the propeller was recovered. For this service the enclosed bill has been rendered, and I will thank you for authority to have it paid.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. STEWART,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—See bill included in consolidated account of the "M. W. Chapin."

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., December 4, 1858.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 2d, enclosing a bill of \$50 for fishing up the propeller of the "Chapin," you will please have a proper bill approved for the amount, charging it to the repairs of that vessel. The original bill is herewith returned.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Commodore CHAS. STEWART,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, *December 6, 1858.*

SIR: I do not find anything on the records of this office (having no copy of the contract) to show me that the charges made in the enclosed bill from Reaney, Neafie & Co., for work done on the "M. W. Chapin," are correct, although I presume them to be so, inasmuch as Chief Engineer Wood has certified to it; but before approving it I respectfully submit it for the examination of the bureau.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. ENGLE, *Commandant.*

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,

Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—See bills included in consolidated account of the "M. W. Chapin."

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., December 14, 1858.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 6th December, enclosing Messrs. Reaney & Neafie's bill of \$2,827 78 for steam machinery of the "Chapin," you will please approve the bill, that it may be passed, and the portions due from Mr. Chapin for making the vessel sea-worthy will be deducted from his bills by the department.

The bills are herewith returned.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of the Bureau.

Captain F. ENGLE,

Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., January 14, 1859.

SIR: You will please inform this bureau whether the screw propeller of the steamer "M. W. Chapin" was broken when the vessel was delivered at the Philadelphia yard or afterwards, and as Messrs. Reaney & Neafie's bill for new propeller fitted to this vessel includes the expense of cutting off the two blades on old propeller for a spare was \$300 77, you will please find out from them how much of this sum ought to be charged to such alterations, and inform the bureau.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of the Bureau.

Captain F. ENGLE,

Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 15, 1858.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th instant, in relation to the charter of your steamer for the month of November, and beg leave to state that, to make her sea-worthy, as was agreed by the terms of the charter-party she should be delivered to the United States, the steam boilers had to be repaired, including entire new legs, calking, and partially restaying, including smoke-pipe, amounting to \$799 84; one new propeller wheel to replace the broken one, \$300 77, amounting to \$1,100 61.

There will be a charge against the charter-party that will more than absorb the month's bill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

M. W. CHAPIN, Esq.,
Hartford, Connecticut.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
January 21, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, relative to the M. W. Chapin, I have to state that the naval constructor informs me "that the propeller was broken when the vessel was delivered at this yard;" and Messrs. Reaney, Neafie & Co., inform me that the cutting off the broken blades, as charged in our bill, was twenty-six dollars and twenty cents (\$26 $\frac{20}{100}$.)

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

F. ENGLE, *Commandant.*

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., February 1, 1859.

SIR: You will please forward to the bureau as early as possible a statement of all expenses incurred at the yard under your command on account of the Paraguay expedition; showing separately the cost of the work done on the vessels fitted therefor.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Captain F. ENGLE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NOTE.—See statements B and E.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February 3, 1859.*

SIR: Referring to previous correspondence and conversation relative to a reserved question as to the repairs put upon the steamer "M. W. Chapin" by the government, I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia to the chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., under date of 21st January last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

M. W. CHAPIN, Esq.,
Hartford, Connecticut.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., February 12, 1859.

SIR: You will please have the cost of work for the Paraguay expedition, referred to in a letter of the 1st instant, forwarded as quickly as possible.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Capt. F. ENGLE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

NOTE.—See statements B and E.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
February 15, 1859.

SIR: In response to your letters of the 1st and 12th instants, I herewith transmit a report of the cost of fitting out the "M. W. Chapin," for the Paraguay expedition at this yard.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. ENGLE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—See statements B and E.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., March 28, 1859.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 13th of October, enclosing surveys on the "Chapin," you will please request the naval constructor to compare the estimates then forwarded with the actual cost, which,

as he supervised the execution of the work, it is presumed he can do. The ratio of the smith's, joiner's, plumber's, and blockmaker's bills, to that of the carpenter's, on the hull, together with the proportion between the materials and labor, requires explanation; and in the masts and rigging the smith's labor appears to be equal to that of mast-makers and riggers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Capt. F. ENGLE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, April 6, 1859.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 28th of March last, I enclose herewith a report made to me by the naval constructor, covering papers from some of the master workmen in relation to the repairing of the "M. W. Chapin."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. ENGLE,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

CONSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE,
Navy Yard, Philadelphia, April 6, 1859.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th March, relating to the steamer Chapin, fitted for the Paraguay expedition, and directing me to compare the estimates then forwarded with the actual cost. As I was not on duty at the time, on account of sickness, I cannot speak from my own knowledge, and must rely on the order for and report of survey.

The surveying officers do not say what is to be done to fit the Chapin for the Paraguay expedition, but refer to the estimates of the master workmen. The departments of the masters carpenter, joiner, spar-maker, sail-maker, and boatswain give estimates, amounting altogether to \$3,843 98.

From the masters smith, calker, plumber, boat-builder, and painter there was no estimate furnished. The estimates furnished seem to be based on what was understood by the surveying officers, but not expressed in their report, viz: that she should be strengthened (in the way the order of survey contemplated) to carry with safety "a nine-inch gun, the taking down the joiner work on deck forward of the engine-room after the boilers should have been put below decks, and the fitting up of rooms for magazine and shell-rooms and berth-deck

for seamen. The mast-maker's estimate was to make an additional mast and all the spars requisite for a three-masted schooner."

The boatswain and sail-maker estimated for the rigging and sails (one set) for a "three-masted schooner;" and so far as these persons go, there is no doubt but the estimates would not far exceed the actual cost; but it will be seen at a glance that the estimates furnished the Navy Department by the surveying officers must fall short of transforming a canal-boat into a vessel-of-war, and to traverse the danger of the sea, that the ship's company might reach their destination in safety and comfort. To do this, it became necessary to make very material changes for the accommodation of the officers and men. The cabin was on deck, at a height of seven feet seven and a half inches, for the accommodation of boilers and freight-room, which extended forward to the cabin. It was considered that it would not be prudent to let this deck stand, for the reason it would be dangerous at sea in a gale, and retard the speed of the vessel. This work was removed. (See master joiner's report, paper marked A.) The vessel was not coppered or copper-fastened, and for the protection from worms it was necessary to make a preparation to keep them from destroying the plank before she reached her destination. Three coats of paint and one of gum shellac was put on, previous to which her bottom was calked. Near the completion of that work about the bends, the seams midship on the starboard side, under the work that had been prepared for the nine-inch gun, proved defective, which, on further investigation, proved quite extensive, which I reported on 2d November last, and received orders to have her repaired, which was not before contemplated, as she was comparatively a new vessel. But it would fail me to tell all that was necessary to be done; cabin, ward-rooms, steerage, store-rooms, water-closets, head and force-pumps, galley lead-pipes, deck awning, and curtains to make a deck tent, spare sails, anchors, cables, cable-bitts, steering-wheel, chain and hide ropes for same and fixtures, new boats and davits, hoods for hatches, new catheads, and, in fact, all the outfits and requisites for a vessel going on such an expedition, from which it will be seen the report of survey did not convey any adequate estimate of the cost of fitting the "Chapin" for the duty she was assigned to perform.

My attention is also called to the great discrepancy between the smith's bill and the work on the hull, spars, rigging, and sails, and the difference between the labor and the material used. I must confess I am at a loss to account satisfactorily for this great difference, when it is considered the great cost per pound for labor of the article used, and have directed the master smith to report to me the cause of his discrepancy, and beg leave to lay his report before you, in a paper marked B. The plumber work consisted of pumps, scuppers, water-closets, and tanks, tinning, leading under galley, &c., the labor of which might seem too much for the material used, but that may be owing to the nature of the work. I have already endeavored to show how it was that the joiner's work exceeded his estimates, and the defect that had to be repaired, and the additional work will account for the increased expense over the master carpenter's report. The master spar-maker's estimate and cost differ but little. The master sail-

maker's excess over estimate was owing to additional articles furnished, as shown in his report, paper marked C.

I have thus, sir, endeavored to show how it was that the cost in fitting the "Chapin" so far exceeded the estimated cost furnished the department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS GRICE, *Constructor.*

Captain F. ENGLE,

Commandant U. S. Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

MACHINE SHOP, NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, April 2, 1859.

SIR: The following work was done by the men under my charge on the steamer Chapin: fitting up pump gear for main and head pumps; casing bulkhead with sheet iron; making rigging-screws; drilling braces and knee-plates, &c.; cutting bolts and nuts and wood screw-bolts; making hasps and staples, &c., for magazine; making lightning conductors, &c.; making copper rivets, burs, pintles, and braces for boats; setting up galley and making cooking utensils; fitting up block straps; turning block-pins and sheaves; making iron blocks for tiller; making brass boxes, brass rollers, and sheaves for steering-wheel; snatch-blocks for stores; making lamps; fitting up iron work for spars; iron clews and brass thimbles for sails; brass tank-plates; work for water-closets; making boring-bits, priming-wires, battle-axes, &c., for ordnance; turning belaying-pins; making hinges, &c.

JOHN GRAVES, *Machine shop.*

FRANCIS GRICE, *Constructor.*

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA,
April 5, 1859.

SIR: In conformity to the request in your letter of 31st ultimo, I beg leave to submit the following. As it was impossible for me to foresee the amount of work to be done, and my duty simply being to perform the work as ordered, I am consequently possessed of no knowledge in what manner the discrepancy occurred between report and estimate and actual cost of fitting out the steamer Chapin.

The impropotion between the materials and labor may be explained from the fact that I used a larger amount of old iron taken from the frigate Congress, that has not been charged.

I beg leave to state that I have made it a general rule in my department to appropriate all the old iron for use that can be applicable, and a large amount was used on the steamer Chapin.

Enclosed I furnish an account list of articles made in the smith's shop for the above mentioned vessel, for hull, &c.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. McDONOUGH,
Master Smith.

FRANCIS GRICE, Esq., *Naval Constructor.*

List of work done in the smith's shop for M. W. Chapin.

On the hull: 2 iron braces, per stern-post; 14 iron braces, per boiler hatches; 6 iron bands, per rudder; 2 iron straps, per cathead; 18 iron chain-plates; 36 iron bolts; 8 iron knees, per battery; 4 iron plates, per rail; 100 five-eighth iron screw-bolts, per deck; 8 iron straps, per gun-deck breachings; 10 iron bolts, per gun-deck breachings; 1 iron tiller; 1 iron tiller, per spare; 6 iron stanchions, per awning; 4 iron ring-bolts, per bitts-knees; 6 iron chain-plates, per back-stays; sett iron belaying pins; 4 iron triggers, per cathead; 12 iron eye-bolts, per sheet ropes; 1 iron traveller, per spanker-boom; 7 iron stanchions, per underbeams; 2 iron pintles and braces, per new rudder; 2 iron pintles and braces, per new rudder spare; 6 iron eye-bolts, per top-mast stays; 6 iron eye-bolts, per boats' davits; 1 iron crotch, per spanker-boom; 3 iron eye-bolts, per fore-stays; 3 iron eye-bolts, per bowsprit shrouds; 2 iron goose-necks, per chains; 1 iron bowsprit band; 4 iron davits, per boats; 6 iron braces, per boiler; 1 long iron brace, per boiler, very heavy; 28 one-inch iron screw-bolts, per fastening braces; 1 sett iron gearing, per pump complete; 1 old iron galley, extensively repaired; 1 smith's forge and tools complete; 1 sett iron bands, per pump; iron bolts and shackles, per bob-stays; 24 iron stanchions, round, per upper deck; 1 iron bell frame complete; 4 iron chain-stoppers.

Work done for spars and rigging.

3 iron cross-jacks; 3 setts iron withs; 2 iron belaying pin bands, the mizen one with a goose-neck for a boom, another small bands; 8 jack-irons, and all the iron work belonging to new vessels of that class; 2 cat-block straps; 6 snatch-block straps; 10 peak and throat halliard blocks; 2 iron rigger's screws, for setting up rigging, and ship stores complete for master carpenter, gunner, boatswain, and engineer, and all the iron work belonging to a man-of-war ship of that class.

Machinist report ending October 31, 1858.

	Days.	Wages.	Amounts.
John Black.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2 25	\$19 12
Mathias Benner.....	13	2 25	29 25
Andrew Foy.....	13	2 00	26 00
Thos. Pugh.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	25 00
Chas. Creasey.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	25 00
Thos. McNichol.....	13	2 00	26 00
James Hammell.....	12	1 75	21 00
Thomas Thompson.....	11	1 75	19 25
Patrick Nugent.....	12	1 00	12 00
	107 $\frac{1}{2}$		211 62

Report ending November 15, 1858.

	Days.	Wages.	Amounts.
John Graves.....	13	\$3 12	\$40 50
William Read.....	13	2 50	32 50
William Young.....	13	2 25	29 25
Joseph Holmes.....	13	2 25	29 25
David Hennesey.....	11½	2 25	25 87
John Black.....	13	2 25	29 25
John Owens.....	11	2 25	24 75
Robt. Graves.....	13	2 25	29 25
Conrad Snyder.....	12½	2 00	25 00
Alex. Dillon.....	13	2 00	26 00
Andrew Fox.....	13	2 00	26 00
Thomas Pugh.....	12½	2 00	25 00
Henry Miller.....	12	1 75	21 00
Thomas Thompson.....	11	1 75	19 25
Patrick Nugent.....	13	1 75	22 75
James Simpson.....	11½	1 75	20 12
	199		425 74

Report ending November 30, 1858.

	Days.	Wages.	Amounts.
William Young.....	12	\$2 25	\$27 00
John Owens.....	11½	2 25	25 87
Robert Graves.....	12	2 25	27 00
William McMahan.....	12	2 25	27 00
William Barker.....	12	2 00	24 00
Conrad Snyder.....	12	2 00	24 00
Alex. Dillon.....	12	2 00	24 00
Andrew Foy.....	12	2 00	24 00
John Haley.....	10	2 00	20 00
Thomas Pugh.....	12	2 00	24 00
Thomas McNichol.....	12	2 00	24 00
Henry Miller.....	12	1 75	21 00
James McManus.....	12	1 75	21 00
Thomas Thompson.....	10½	1 75	18 37
	164		331 24

Report ending December 15, 1858.

	Days.	Wages.	Amounts
John Black.....	12	\$2 25	\$27 00
Wm. McMahan.....	12½	2 25	28 12
John Myers.....	12½	1 75	21 87
	37		\$76 99

Total number of days, 507½; amount of money, \$1,045 59.

PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
April 4, 1859.

SIR: The above named machinists were employed on the blacksmith's roll and charged as such to the steamer M. W. Chapin, and I respectfully refer you to the enclosed report of Mr. Graves, the foreman of the machine shop, to show how they were employed.

Yours, &c.,

THOS. McDONOUGH,
Master Smith.

FRANCIS GRICE, Esq.,
Naval Constructor.

SAIL MAKER'S DEPARTMENT, NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1859.

SIR: The following is the cost of articles made in this department per steamer M. W. Chapin's outfit, for which an estimate was rendered:

One suit of sails and deck awning, materials.....	\$335 12
One suit of sails and deck awning, 156½ days' labor.....	323 86
	658 98

There were made for her for stores not embraced in the estimate, 1 spare main sail, 1 square sail, a set of housing curtains to tent the decks in stormy weather, 1 deck cover, 4 covers for fore-and-aft sails, 2 boat's sails, 2 boat's awning and awning bags, 2 boat's covers, 9 cots, 2 main pump hose, 5 tarpaulins, 1 binnacle cover, 1 wheel cover, 3 mast coats, 380 coal bags, 1 steam drum cover, 2 fire-room wind sails, wind sail bag, 40 hammocks, 40 clothes bags, and numbering the hammocks.

The cost of materials for which was.....	\$651 40
Labor, 171½ days.....	354 66
	996 06

NOTE.—The coal bag stuff alone cost \$440, and the extra fitting of the deck awning to house the decks in cost as much for materials and more for labor than the awning. The estimates were intended only for the articles named in it as outfits.

Very respectfully,

T. C. HERBERT,
Sail Maker.

F. GRIER, Esq.,
Naval Constructor.

JOINERS' DEPARTMENT, U. S. NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, March 31, 1859.

SIR: The order of October 10, 1858, was for an estimate of the probable cost of taking down the house on the deck from the fore end of the engine room, building the magazine, and making the hood over the boiler of steamer M. W. Chapin.

Agreeably to that order I made an estimate of three hundred dollars, which I was satisfied would be ample to cover the above and some other alterations that I thought would be required when the officers were ordered to her.

After I had commenced I received orders to build state-rooms, store-rooms, and coal bunkers on berth deck, to lower the deck, and make alterations so as to allow a gangway twenty inches wide between the rail and house, and to have a cabin, ward-room, steerage and mess-room for forward officers. To do all this I had to take all the house down and commence anew, build sky-lights, companion-way to main hatch, make mess chests and tables, bureaus, tables, camp stools and cot frames for cabin, ward-room, steerage and mess-room, and to fit up the boats for carrying stores.

The materials taken down were so much broken that but very little could be used again, consequently I had to work other, and had I known of all this work I should have estimated the cost at about twenty-five hundred dollars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE T. VOGDES,
Master Joiner.

F. GRICE, Esq.,
Naval Constructor.

METACOMET.

WASHINGTON CITY, *September 8, 1858.*

DEAR SIR: In regard to the steamship I spoke to you of on yesterday as suitable for the Paraguay expedition, I submit her dimensions as near as my memory serves me:

She is about one hundred and eighty feet in length, twenty-seven feet beam, and nine and a half feet depth of hold; is built in the best manner with iron strapped hull; is comparatively new, having been in service only about ten months; she was built in 1854; has a low pressure engine of great power; is a remarkable fine sea-boat and fast sailer; can be got ready for sea in forty-eight hours. I will either sell her as she now lies in New Orleans, or charter her to your department on reasonable terms. Will be pleased to confer with you on the matter at your pleasure.

Yours, respectfully,

W. C. TEMPLETON.

It is proper that I should give you a description of the steamship *Metacomet*, that you may be in possession of facts to represent to the Secretary of the Navy.

She is about one hundred and seventy feet long, twenty-six or twenty-seven feet beam, and nine and a half feet depth of hold; is built of the very best material; iron strapped hull and extra strong for a ship of her tonnage; a low pressure engine thirty-six or thirty-eight inch diameter of cylinder, ten-foot stroke, of the best finish and workmanship. The engine is a vertical one, and is just such as the steamship *Fashion* has—lately belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, having run in that service for the last ten years. I regard the engine as a superior one, and with boiler put on board new, and has been in use but about ten months. The ship was built in 1854, and is now in her fourth year, and is comparatively new, having been well taken care of, and, as before said, has run but about ten months.

In fact, I feel assured there is no ship of her size now built of anything like her strength, and as well-formed; a fire engine of great power, together with a blow engine, all in complete order, with a full supply of hose to convey water over the entire ship in case of fire, is invaluable.

Yours, truly,

W. C. TEMPLETON.

J. KNOX WALKER.

WASHINGTON CITY, *October 23, 1858.*

SIR: Your note of yesterday has been received, and contents noted. In reply, I have to state in regard to the statements made in the enclosed slip:

1. As to the steamship *Metacomet* breaking down on her return from Tehuantepec. She had an accident to some part of her machinery, which caused her to go into Vera Cruz for repairs, the nature of which I am not informed, but it was of such a nature as all steamers are liable to, and one that was repaired, and she returned to New Orleans without the least injury to her hull, and her machinery in perfect condition.

2. As regards her being crank, I refer you to Captain Pitfield's certificate as to her sea qualities, and I will add, that when I fit her for the service you design her for there will be no cause for complaint, notwithstanding malicious or ignorant expressed opinions of newspaper reports. I deem it my duty, as it is certainly a pleasure, to place this matter in a just position before you, as the result will doubtless prove I have done.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. C. TEMPLETON.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I leave for New Orleans this evening, and will advise you of the time when the steamer will be ready on my arrival there.

Yours,

W. C. T.

SIR: I am personally well acquainted with Colonel Templeton, the writer of the within, have known him from boyhood, and take pleasure in saying that I have full confidence in his honor and integrity, and feel certain that you may rely upon his statements, for he is in all respects worthy of your confidence.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

I have known Captain Templeton for many years, especially as a contractor for steam transportation, and have confidence in the accuracy of his statements.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

NEW YORK, *October 14, 1858.*

I, O. A. Pitfield, do certify that I have known the steamship Metacomet for the last eighteen months, and during that time have made one passage with her from New York to New Orleans, and during the passage I encountered very heavy weather, which proved to me that she was a superior sea-boat. She is heavy built and well fastened throughout, and in my opinion capable to perform any service which vessels of her tonnage are required. She has five keelsons, thoroughly fastened through and through; she is iron strapped from stem to stern with four-inch bars, five-eighths of an inch in thickness; frame and plank extra heavy; beams kneed in and out, well fastened; deck plank three and a half inches thick. Her cylinder is thirty-six inches bore, with ten feet stroke. Her engine is of superior workmanship, built by Messrs. Pease & Murphy, and superintended by Charles W. Copeland, esq., superintending inspector of the second district. She is well equipped with all the requirements of the law. She is about three years old, and has been in use but five months.

O. A. PITFIELD,

Superintending Inspector of Fourth District.

MOBILE, *October 12, 1858.*

SIR: I had the honor to telegraph you yesterday from New Orleans as follows, viz: "The steamer Metacomet would answer for a transportation and despatch-vessel on the Paraguay river, but I should regard her as unsafe at sea."

In explanation of this despatch I would state that I judged of the unseaworthiness of the Metacomet more from her build and the arrangement of her machinery than because of any defect as to soundness. Her draught of water is but four feet light, and when loaded about five feet and a half or six feet. Twenty days' supply of fuel, with water, provisions, &c., would bring her guards pretty near the surface of the water, in which condition she would probably move heavily; and being of so light a draught, she would be liable to trip

in a heavy sea. The stroke of her piston is perpendicular of ten feet, and the cylinder is entirely above deck. The fire-room is very small, and with all the ventilation that could be given it would be scarcely tolerable for the firemen. If Mr. Templeton would contract to deliver this steamer to Commander Shubrick on the waters of Paraguay, it might be a safe purchase, as probably she could be sold in that country, at the termination of the expedition, for at least her cost.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SEMMES,

Commander United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
Pensacola, Warrington, November 2, 1858.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th ultimo, and one of the same date from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a copy of the charter-party for the "Metacomet."

Upon the arrival of the "Metacomet" here I shall have her prepared with all practicable despatch. From the charter-party, I should judge there will be little to do to her. If she is fitted as passenger steamers usually are, there will be considerable alterations in bulkheads, &c., to accommodate the men, and prepare separate apartments for the officers. To what extent are we to go in these internal arrangements? Please answer by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. STRIBLING,

Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,

Chief Bureau Construction, &c.,

Navy Department, Washington City, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
Pensacola, Warrington, November 5, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to the order in your telegraphic despatch of the 3d instant, received this day, I have directed Commander J. K. Mitchell and Constructor J. L. Porter to proceed immediately to New Orleans and examine the steamer "Metacomet," and to report to the department, by telegraph, whether that vessel is a suitable one to make a voyage safely to Buencs Ayres. The officers will leave the yard for New Orleans this afternoon.

I have the honor, &c., &c., &c.,

C. K. STRIBLING,

Commandant.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to an order of Captain C. K. Stribling, commandant of the Pensacola station, we came to this city and have examined the Metacomet, and yesterday reported the result to the Navy Department by the New Orleans and Ohio telegraph, the direct line not being in operation. A copy of our telegraphic report is annexed.

The steamer we found sound, and when the sponsons, now being placed on her, are finished, although from her model rather crank for a regular sea-steamer, she will be rendered more safe for a voyage to Buenos Ayres. Her owner, Mr. W. C. Templeton, represents that she can carry from ten to fifteen days' coal, which will enable her to reach with ease intermediate coaling stations.

Having performed the duty assigned us here, we returned immediately to Pensacola.

We have the honor, &c., &c., &c.,

JNO. K. MITCHELL,

Commandant United States Navy.

JNO. L. PORTER,

Naval Constructor.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., October 29, 1858,

SIR: The department having chartered the steamer "Metacomet" for service in the Paraguay expedition you will please have her prepared as quickly as practicable for that duty. The condition in which the vessel is to be delivered you will find in the copy of the charter-party that will be forwarded to you by the department, and the other work to fit her for naval purposes will be at the expense of the government, an accurate account of which you will please have kept. If the Bureau of Ordnance have determined any armament for this vessel you will prepare her for it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of the Bureau.

Captain C. K. STRIBLING,

Commandant Navy Yard, Warrington, Fla.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, &c., November 11, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th was received this day. I have no information of the condition of the "Metacomet," but if she has been used as a passenger vessel, and if her internal arrangements do not

answer for the purposes of the government they must be altered, making as few changes as the circumstances will permit. A cabin for the commander can probably be made by an athwartship bulk-head, without taking down more of the work now fitted than is absolutely necessary. If the vessel is to be armed with a gun when she arrives out it will be well to put on board some pieces of timber and plank to enable them to do it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Captain C. K. STRIBLING,
Commandant Navy Yard, Warrington, Fla.

[Telegraphic despatch.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 11, 1858.

SIR: Arrange the accommodations of the "Metacomet," making as few changes as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

Captain C. K. STRIBLING,
Commandant Navy Yard, Warrington, Fla.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
Pensacola, Warrington, November 30, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamer "Metacomet," chartered by the department for service in the Paraguay expedition, arrived here on the evening of the 28th instant. The examination of the vessel, as stipulated in the "charter-party," was held yesterday by my order by Lieutenant R. C. Duvall on the part of the United States, and Captain Y. M. Broadwell on the part of the owners. The duplicate of the report of the result of this examination is herewith enclosed. The list of articles on board is on file in this office. I also enclose a copy of the receipt given by me to the owner of the steamer, Mr. W. C. Templeton, and I have approved a bill in his favor for five hundred dollars, allowed by the terms of the charter-party for the expenses of delivering the steamer at this navy yard.

The "Metacomet" will be prepared immediately for the service contemplated, and will be ready to receive her officers and crew on board by the end of the present week.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. K. STRIBLING, *Commandant.*

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary, &c., &c., Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
Warrington, Florida, November 30, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 29th instant, relative to the charter-party between Mr. Templeton, the owner of the steamer "Metacomet," and the Secretary of the Navy, and appointing me, in connexion with the person appointed by Mr. Templeton, to examine into the condition of the said steamer, and to make an inventory of everything on board, and to report to you as soon as practicable the result, I have to say that Captain Templeton having appointed Captain G. M. Broadwell, on his part, we respectfully report as follows, viz:

As regards the condition of the steamer "Metacomet," named in the "charter-party," we do not consider it necessary for us, under the circumstances, to make any statement, as said steamer has been examined and passed upon by Commander John K. Mitchell, United States navy, and Naval Constructor Jno. L. Porter, appointed for that special purpose.

The appurtenances of said steamer are, in our opinion, as complete and efficient as was contemplated in the conditions of the contract of the "charter-party," a correct inventory of which we herewith enclose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DUVALL,

Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

G. M. BROADWELL.

Captain C. K. STRIBLING,

Commanding, &c., &c., &c., Navy Yard, Warrington, Florida.

Approved:

C. K. STRIBLING,

Commandant.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,

Navy Yard, Warrington, November 27, 1858.

The steamer "Metacomet" having been chartered by the United States from Mr. Templeton, upon certain terms and conditions, as appear more fully by said charter-party, and the said terms and conditions having been complied with by Mr. Templeton, of the first part, I do hereby, on the part of the party of the second part, give the party of the first part this receipt on behalf of United States, the party of the second part, and receive the said steamer Metacomet into the service of the navy of the United States, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the contract between the said parties, to wit: Mr. Templeton, of the first part, and the honorable I. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, of the second part.

C. K. STRIBLING,

Commandant.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA,
Warrington, December 22, 1858.

SIR: I enclose herewith a report, dated the 17th instant, from Lieutenant Commander W. H. Macomb, (enclosing one from the acting engineer of the vessel,) respecting the condition of the boilers of the steamer "Metacomet." I also enclose the certificate of the United States inspector as to the condition of the vessel before she left New Orleans.

The boilers of the Metacomet are four years old, and when first used were no doubt considerably strained in attempting to get a certain speed, which was required for the service she was then engaged in. For a year past the steamer has been very little used. Our opinion here is that the boilers of the "Metacomet" will stand one or two years longer, if used judiciously.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. STRIBLING,

Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,

Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c.,

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER METACOMET,
Navy Yard, Warrington, Florida, December 17, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your notice the condition of the boiler of this steamer.

On personal examination I find that several of the plates are much corroded and thin, and that there are many patches on the lower and forward parts, and am of the opinion that the boiler will not bear as high a pressure of steam as might be required under certain necessities.

Accompanying this I enclose a report made to me by Acting Assistant Engineer Samuel Montgomery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MACOMB,

Lieutenant Commanding.

Captain C. K. STRIBLING, *U. S. Navy,*

Commandant of Navy Yard, Warrington, Florida.

UNITED STATES STEAMER METACOMET,
Navy Yard, Warrington, Fla., December 16, 1858.

SIR: I have examined the boiler of this vessel and beg leave to report that I have found the steam chimney strained in several places, the back connexion patched, and in one place a leak; also a leak in the starboard furnace at the connexion with flue. Upon outward ex-

amination I also find that the bottom of the boiler is patched on every seam, and in general very thin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY,
2d Assistant Engineer.

WM. H. MACOMB,
Lieutenant Commanding.

[See cost of fitting "Metacomet," in statements D and E.]

SOUTHERN STAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 2, 1858.*

SIR: Be pleased to send the ordnance officer and naval constructor of the yard to examine the steamer "Southern Star," supposed to be at Petersburg, Virginia, as to her being adapted for service in the Paraguay expedition and as to her capacity for carrying one or more nine-inch or larger shell-guns. The ordnance officer will ascertain what amount of space can be obtained in a safe part of the vessel, below the water line, if possible, for the storage of powder and shell in boxes, or of shell bagged in canvass with the sabot on. They will also learn from the owners of the steamer upon what conditions they will charter her to the government for a term of not less than six months; and should Congress authorize the purchase, at what price they will sell her during or at the termination of the charter, the charter money to be considered as a part of the price to be paid for her. A report is desired at the earliest moment practicable.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Captain THOMAS A. DORNIN,
Commandant Navy Yard, Norfolk.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy Yard, Gosport, *September 4, 1858.*

SIR: Soon after the receipt of your order for the examination of the steamer "Southern Star," she reached this port from Petersburg, bound for New York in a few hours.

As she was loaded and could not be detained here for examination, the owners agreed to grant the examining officers six hours, with her deck and hold clear, for examination on her arrival at New York. I therefore directed Commander Henderson and Constructor Hartt to repair to New York and hold the examination there. They will take passage in her which will give them an opportunity of observing her behavior at sea. Much time will be gained by this arrangement.

I have the honor, sir, to be, &c., &c., &c.,

THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy Yard, Gosport, September 10, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the reports of Commander Henderson and Constructor Hartt, relative to the steamer "Southern Star;" also a letter from them, expressing their opinion with regard to her being chartered and purchased.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

CITY OF NEW YORK, September 8, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with your order of the 4th instant, we have examined the steam propeller "Southern Star," as to her being adapted for service in the Paraguay expedition, and would state that she was built in North Carolina, in 1857, is 175 feet on deck, 28 feet 9 inches beam, 10 feet hold to main deck, and 5 feet 8 inches between decks; rigged as a three masted schooner; draught of water, *light*, 6 feet 6 inches aft; 4 feet 6 inches forward; *loaded*, 8 feet 6 inches aft; 6 feet 6 inches forward; is 549 tons register; has two condensing engines, 23 inches diameter and 26 inches stroke; direct action 54 feet shaft; iron boilers 8 feet in diameter, 16 feet long, with return flues. This vessel is copper fastened but not coppered; we are of the opinion that she is capable of carrying two nine-inch pivot guns between the fore and main masts, with sufficient space in the hold to carry coal for fifteen days, provisions, stores, and water for ninety men for sixty days.

This vessel will require extensive alterations to fit her for service, but we recommend that the light upper deck should not be taken off, as there will be a sufficient elevation for guns with it, and it affords good accommodations for officers and men.

In reply to a letter addressed to Captain Thomas W. Badger he informs us that he "is the owner of the 'Southern Star;' that he will charter her for three thousand dollars per month, sell her during the charter for fifty thousand dollars, or will sell her at this time for forty-five thousand dollars."

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAS. L. HENDERSON,
Commander.

S. T. HARTT,
Naval Constructor.

Captain T. A. DORNIN,
Commanding U. S. Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia.

CITY OF NEW YORK, *September 8, 1858.*

SIR: In compliance with your order of the 4th instant I have examined the steam propeller "Southern Star," and in my opinion there is ample room under water for one hundred rounds of powder and shell for two nine-inch guns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. HENDERSON,
Commander.

Captain THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant Naval Station, Norfolk.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
Norfolk, Virginia, September 10, 1858.

SIR: Having been detained in New York in examining the steam propeller "Southern Star" longer than was anticipated, we deemed it our duty to submit a report in person to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, that he might have the earliest information with regard to her.

The Secretary of the Navy desired that we should express our opinion with regard to her being chartered and purchased. We have therefore reported that we consider this vessel will suit the purpose intended as well as any merchant propeller that we know of, and, if purchased, would be a suitable vessel for coast transportation hereafter.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAS. S. HENDERSON,
Commander.

S. T. HARTT,
Naval Constructor.

Captain THOS. A. DORNIN,
*Commanding United States Navy Yard,
Norfolk, Virginia.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., September 20, 1858.

SIR: By direction of the department you will please have the "Southern Star" received at the yard under your command for the Paraguay expedition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL.

Captain THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commanding Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy Yard, Gosport, September 21, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on yesterday afternoon Captain Thomas W. Badger brought to this yard and turned over to me the steamer "Southern Star," for which I have given him a receipt.

An inventory of the articles belonging to her is now being taken, and as soon as completed a copy will be furnished Captain Badger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE.
Navy Yard, Gosport, September 21, 1858.

SIR: The steamer "Southern Star" was on yesterday brought up to this yard, and turned over to me for the use of the government, by Captain T. W. Badger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, September 22, 1858.

SIR: The department directs that the steamer "Southern Star," now at the yard under your command, be fitted for the Paraguay expedition. It will be necessary to strengthen the main deck for the guns, which the Ordnance Bureau may direct to be carried, by putting in additional beams, secured by hanging knees and also additional stanchions. As the deck is probably white pine it should be covered when the guns come, so as to protect the softer wood. If there is not sufficient spuketting to secure the breachings and gun tackle bolts, a fender can be placed outside for the purpose. There must be a clear passage to the shaft and the shell-room, and magazine will be fitted in the hold. Two boats will be fitted for boat guns, if the Ordnance Bureau has the guns. The hull and equipments of the vessel must be carefully examined and such a statement of what is found necessary to do in order to fit her for the intended service, but the work will be proceeded with at once.

The bottom should be examined to see if it is properly covered, and a supply of the mixture which is at present on it should be sent in the vessel.

The direction of the department is to hasten the preparation of the vessel as much as possible, and you will please say when she may be expected to be ready for sea.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL.

Captain THOMAS A. DORNIN,

Commandant Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,

Navy Yard, Gosport, September 22, 1858.

SIR: The steamer "Water Witch" and sloop "Preble" arrived here this morning.

It is thought that considerable repairs will be necessary before the latter can be gotten ready for sea, it will also be necessary to dock her, as she leaks badly.

I am getting ready to have such repairs done to the "Southern Star" as may be ordered, and would be pleased to receive instructions relative to her repairs as early as practicable.

She will carry two nine-inch guns, which will involve the necessity of cutting four ports, two on each side, to enable her to fire them both from the same side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. DORNIN,

Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,

Chief of Bureau Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *September 23, 1859.*

SIR: Be pleased to direct Chief Engineer Williamson to examine thoroughly the engines, boilers, and appendages of the steamer "Southern Star," and report immediately if any defects exist, their extent, the time it will require to fit them for sea, and the estimated cost.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Captain T. A. DORNIN,

Commandant Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,

Navy Yard, Gosport, September 24, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 23d instant, I directed Chief Engineer Williamson to examine thoroughly the engines,

boilers, and appendages of the steamer "Southern Star," and have the honor to enclose herewith his report.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

GOSPORT NAVY YARD,
September 24, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your order of this date I have examined the engines, boilers, and appurtenances of the "Southern Star," and respectfully report that the engines in their present state are, in my opinion, unseaworthy, being unfinished in many parts, incomplete, broken, badly secured and arranged, and without duplicates or tools of any kind.

To fit them for sea service will require the following additions, repairs, &c., viz: The engine frames (which are light and of cast iron) to be firmly braced with wrought iron; the condenser and air pump, being very insecure, to be braced to keelsons; broken slide for air pump renewed; air pump shaft (being bent) to be straightened or renewed; gum delivery valves to be substituted for the heavy cast iron dome; eccentrics firmly secured to shaft; a 4-inch sea-cock for supply of Worthington pump; additional pillow block on the after section of propeller shaft to secure shaft when disconnected in case of failure of engines, &c., and ship under sail; reverse gear to be altered and renewed, being now useless.

Duplicate piston, various extra brasses, spare valves for air pumps, wrenches, tools, and outfits will be required for engines. The boiler seems to be good, but requires calking in the connexions, &c.; hand holes to be cut for cleaning, &c.; steam and water gauges; extra grate bars; man hole; hand hole plates; felt to be secured by covering of lead or canvass, &c. I think these repairs, alterations, and additions may be made in three or four weeks, at a cost of about \$2,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. WILLIAMSON,
Chief Engineer United States Navy.

THOMAS A. DORNIN, Esq.,
Commandant Gosport Navy Yard.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD,
Gosport, Virginia, September 24, 1858.

SIR: I herewith submit the report of Naval Constructor Hartt in regard to the "Southern Star." I have this day forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy a report from Chief Engineer William-

son, relative to the boilers and machinery of that vessel, in accordance with his orders.

I think we can have her ready in three weeks by working occasionally at night when hard pressed.

The "Arctic" arrived here yesterday, and performs so well that I have urged Captain Ingraham that he should get authority to send her to New York with some of the heavy ordnance matters that cannot be taken safely by the steamers here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE,
September 24, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter enclosing a copy of the letter from the Bureau of Construction, of the 22d, relating to the steamer "Southern Star," I would state that the following alterations are the most extensive, viz:

Putting extra beams, knees, and stanchions to the gun-deck, enlarging coal-bunkers, altering cabin and ward-room, and building a steerage; cutting ports, building magazine, shell, and storerooms, chain-lockers, shift-passage, new boats, davits, putting up hammock-hooks, making hammock-boxes, &c.; the vessel to be docked and coated with composition as high as the load line; extra air-ports to be put in, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate the jobs required to alter a merchant vessel to suit naval purposes, as none of the fixtures of the first are suitable for naval purposes.

I am of the opinion that this vessel can be completed in three weeks.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. T. HARTT,
Naval Constructor.

Captain THOMAS A. DORNIN,
Commandant Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

P. S.—Since the above was written I find it will be unnecessary to recalk her outside.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1858.

SIR: The department duly received your letter of the 24th enclosing the report of Chief Engineer Williamson upon the condition of the engines, boiler, and appurtenances of the steamer "Southern Star."

You will proceed at once to put the engines, &c., in an efficient, sea-worthy condition, furnishing such duplicate pieces of machinery, tools, etc., as may be required, and keeping a correct account of the cost of the same.

The department desires every exertion may be used to get the "Southern Star" ready for service in the Paraguay expedition at the earliest day possible; and that should it be necessary the work upon her may be carried on at night as well as in the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Captain T. A. DORNIN,

Commandant Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD, GOSPORT,

October 14, 1858.

SIR: We are steadily progressing with the repairs to the "Southern Star," and I hope to have her ready for sea on the 25th instant.

The "Preble" is in dock, from which I expect to take her on the 19th instant; her copper is so much worn that it will have to be replaced with new, which shall be a few ounces lighter than that to be taken off. With the exception of a few leaks in her bottom she is sound.

In reply to a despatch from the Hon. Secretary, I informed him that the "Preble" would be ready for her officers on the 18th instant, as I will by that time have need of their services. I expect her to be ready for sea by the 28th instant, or the 1st proximo at the furthest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DORNIN,

Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,

Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., Washington, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,

Navy Yard, Gosport, October 29, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamer "Southern Star" made a trial trip on yesterday, and proceeded as far as Willoughby's Spit light-boat, a distance of seventeen miles, during which she performed well, and gives promise of being a reliable and useful vessel for the special service to which she has been assigned.

I went down in her, and the inspection (a report which accompanies this) was held whilst she was under way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. DORNIN,

Commandant.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, *October 28, 1858.*

SIR: We have examined the hull, engines, spars, boats, armament, &c., of the United States steamer "Southern Star," and have the honor to report that we find them in good condition, and that she is in all respects fitted for the cruise for which she is destined.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMAS A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

JAMES L. HENDERSON,
Commander and Assistant Inspector of Ordnance.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Commander.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMSON,
Chief Engineer.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
First Assistant Engineer.

S. T. HARTT,
Naval Constructor.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., January 5, 1850.

SIR: Please inform the bureau as early as practicable of the amount expended on the steam machinery of the "Southern Star," to put her machinery and appendages in safe and sea-worthy condition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL.

Captain THOMAS A. DORNIN,
Commanding Navy Yard, Gosport, Va.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD, GOSPORT,
January 7, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to your request of the 5th instant, I have to report "the amount expended on the steam machinery of the 'Southern Star,' to put her machinery and appendages in safe and sea-worthy condition," to have been (\$968) nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

The amount expended for materials and labor on engines, boilers, coal-bunkers, extra pieces, &c., during her late equipment at this yard, from 16th September to 15th November, 1858, was as follows:

	Days' work.	Amount labor.	Amount materials.
Machinists.....	573	\$1,191 12	Nothing.
Machinist laborers.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 75	"
Boiler makers.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	282 98	"
Moulders.....	74	144 41	\$365 65
Plumbers.....	304	677 36	100 48
Blacksmiths.....	10	19 80	89 28
Painters.....	5	10 05	8 90
Common laborers.....	63	81 27	Nothing.
	<u>1,196</u>	<u>2,430 74</u>	<u>564 31</u>

Recapitulation.

Materials	\$564 31
Labor.....	2,430 74
	<u>2,995 05</u>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c.,
February 1, 1859.

SIR: You will please forward to the bureau, as early as possible, a statement of all expenses incurred at the yard under your command on account of the Paraguay expedition, showing separately the cost of the work done on the vessels fitted therefor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL.

Captain THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commanding Navy Yard, Gosport, Va.

NOTE.—See statements C and E.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD, GOSPORT,
February 9, 1858.

SIR: By this day's mail I send you the consolidated account of the steamer "Southern Star," repaired and equipped at this yard, and sailed for Paraguay in November, 1858.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c.
Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—See statements C and E.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY YARD, GOSPORT,
February 9, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to your request of the 18th instant, I enclose herewith a statement of all the expenses incurred at this yard (coming under the cognizance of your bureau) on account of the Paraguay expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DORNIN,
Commandant.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,
*Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c.,
Washington, D. C.*

NOTE.—See statements C and E.

No. 2.

Copies of correspondence and reports concerning the condition of the vessels during the progress of the expedition, from their departure from the United States to their return.

CROMWELL STEAMERS.

ATLANTA, WESTERNPORT, MEMPHIS, AND CALEDONIA.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ATLANTA,
Harbor of Saint Thomas, December 13, 1858.

SIR: I write to inform you that I have been compelled to stop here for a supply of coal. I arrived last night with thirty tons of coal only, not sufficient to take the Atlanta to Cumana; coal was consumed on board with the utmost economy, and the quantity falls short by the measurement some three days' steaming. I found here the American brig War Eagle, (in distress,) bound to Pernambuco with coal for the Paraguay expedition. It will be a great relief to the brig to let the Atlanta have a supply of coal, and I am engaged at this moment in taking it from her with despatch, and will sail for Cumana as soon as I have taken in a sufficient quantity. The master of the War Eagle gladly permits me to take the coal, by giving him a receipt for the quantity I get from him. The brig War Eagle will not be ready to pursue her voyage to Pernambuco for ten days, and from her being deeply laden will have a long passage. The ship Messenger, also with coal on board for the Paraguay expedition, is in this harbor undergoing repairs, and will not sail for two months or more.

The Atlanta has proven herself to be a very good sea-boat; I am very much pleased with her performance at sea in rough weather; her speed with a fair wind, under sail, and ten pounds of steam is eight knots; with a head-wind and sea, carrying the same amount of steam, from five and a half to six knots. I am induced to believe,

from the experience of this passage, that the minimum quantity of coal consumed for one day will be ten tons, to work the engine effectively. I regret exceedingly that I have been compelled to put in here for an additional supply of coal, and thereby depart from my instructions.

I have this moment been informed by the American consul that the Westernport arrived yesterday at the island of St. Croix, and would sail after a few hours' detention, caused by some repairs to her engine. I shall leave for Cumana to-morrow. General Paez and suite consists of twenty persons, and I have endeavored to make them as comfortable as our limited accommodations would permit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL B. RIDGELY, *Commander.*

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, *January 13, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the "Atlanta" off this port on the evening of the 16th instant, having left Barbados on the 27th ultimo.

I am happy to inform the department that the officers and crew are enjoying good health. I will leave this port for Rio de Janeiro at 10 o'clock, p. m. The steamer "Chapin," that left Barbadoes on the 25th ultimo, has not arrived.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL B. RIDGELY, *Commander.*

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ATLANTA,
Rio de Janeiro, January 22, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint the department of the arrival at this port of the Atlanta on the 19th instant, in five and a half days from Pernambuco. I will leave this afternoon for Buenos Ayres.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL B. RIDGELY, *Commander.*

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ATLANTA,
Rosario, February 22, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to your orders I herewith submit a report of the sailing and other qualities of this steamer. Under steam and sail, with a smooth sea, she has logged ten knots; with steam alone, under the

most favorable circumstances, she has logged nine knots; with a fresh head wind and sea she has logged six knots; under sail alone, she cannot be kept nearer than ten points to the wind and drifts nearly dead to leeward, at the rate of two miles an hour with a fresh breeze. She can make no headway on her course without the propeller is in motion.

I consider her a very good sea-boat, buoyant, dry, and easy, attributable, perhaps, to her model and the lightness of her construction. Her frame is so light that she cannot tow a vessel of three hundred tons in smooth water without deranging her engine.

I consider the Atlanta unfitted for a vessel-of-war, in consequence of the slightness of her construction, the exposed situation of her engine, and the helpless condition she would be in at sea, if any accident happened to her machinery.

I enclose a report from the second assistant engineer in charge of the engine of the Atlanta.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

DANIEL B. RIDGELY, *Commander.*

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Forwarded—

W. B. SHUBRICK, *Flag-Officer.*

UNITED STATES STEAMER ATLANTA,
Rosario, February 21, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to your order I herewith transmit to you a report of the condition and structure of the engine and boiler in this ship.

I consider the engine to be in as good order for the return voyage as when we left New York, save the wear necessarily attending the constant usage it has undergone.

Since we arrived at Montevideo the ship has been subjected to the severest usage, towing and running aground, the effect of which has been to bring an indirect strain on the shafting, proving that the ship's hull is too weak for such purposes.

The propeller has several times been in contact with the river bottom, and twice stopped the engine, the effect of which I am unable to perceive, with the exception of the inboard journals, which require re-adjustment before we return.

The boiler shows no defects, and I entertain the belief that our homeward passage will be attended with the success that favored us in coming out.

From the very exposed position of both engine and boiler, I consider them ill adapted for the naval service. The cylinder, which is situated vertically in the ship, is altogether above the water line, while a portion of the boiler and steam chamber are equally exposed.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

THOS. J. JONES,
Second Assistant Engineer.

Commander DANIEL B. RIDGELY,

Commanding United States Steamer Atlanta.

UNITED STATES STAEMER ATLANTA,
New York, May 20, 1859.

SIR: In obedience to the enclosed order, I sailed from Montevideo on the 25th of March, in company with the Memphis and Chapin. We arrived at St. Catharine's on the 29th. We left on the 1st of April for Pernambuco, on the second day out we encountered a gale, and parted company. I went back to St. Catharine's to look for my consorts and remained there one day.

I started the second time for Pernambuco, and on the 5th day out overtook them and accompanied the Chapin off the capes of the Delaware, and the Memphis to New York, stopping at Pernambuco and Barbadoes.

The Chapin, with the exception of a very short distance, had been towed by the Memphis and Atlanta to the United States.

We arrived here this day, all hands in good health.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL B. RIDGELY,
Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"

At sea, December 1, 1858, at 8 a. m.

SIR: I respectfully inform you that the United States steamer "Westernport" left the navy yard *this morning*, at 5 o'clock, and is now at sea, with a strong northwest breeze, having completed the repairs of the boilers in seven days, removing all the old tubes and replacing 904 *new* ones. I regard this as extraordinary despatch. Everything works well; ship moving finely under steam and *all sail*.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"

At sea, (lat. 28° 50' N., long. 70° 26' W.,)

December 6, 1858, at 3 p. m.

SIR: I respectfully inform you that I to-day spoke the American bark "Sea Flowers," of Providence, Rhode Island, bound home, and take advantage of the convenient opportunity to advise the department of the progress of this ship to Barbadoes.

We have completed about 800 miles of the distance, and hope to arrive there in 11 days from New York.

Everything is in good working order, and all hands well on board.
I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"
Friderichstadt, Santa Croix, December 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the leaky condition of this vessel I felt compelled to put into this port, to renew, as far as possible without docking, the packing of the main shaft stuffing-box. From this leak alone the water made so fast as to require the constant use of all our available pumps to keep it below the furnaces. For several days prior to our arrival we encountered very heavy weather, the wind blowing occasionally with great violence, and, I think, strained the vessel, causing other leaks than those in the bearings above spoken of. On either side abreast the boilers they could be heard and seen, the water often being above the floor plates of the fire room. There is too much dead weight in the hold, not properly distributed, which causes her to roll quick and heavily. One Worthington pump broke down. The bilge pumps getting constantly out of order, and the bilge injections becoming choaked frequently, rendered it necessary to use the deck pumps to free the ship. We have now been five hours, with a full head of steam and one watch at our pumps, and have not yet succeeded in reducing the water sufficiently to reach the desired spot.

Whilst at Barbadoes I shall convert one additional "Worthington" into a bilge pump, which will enable us to keep afloat under all circumstances. We anchored here to-day at 3 p. m., and I hope to be under way again before daylight.

I shall not unnecessarily lose an hour in our progress to Buenos Ayres.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"
Frederichstadt, Santa Croix, December 13, 1858.

SIR: In my letter of day before yesterday I gave in detail a statement of the causes inducing me to make this port. I now am sorry to inform you that we have encountered greater difficulties in *partially*

stopping the leak in the *shaft* stuffing-box than I anticipated. I have kept the men and officers *night* and day at work, and have only succeeded in *lessening*, not *stopping* it. We have, however, put all our pumps in good working order, and so long as they (the pumps) do their duty we can keep the water clear of the furnaces.

I have, without doubt, ascertained the extent of the leaks from other sources, and shall now put to sea again; but before leaving this place I consider it but just to bear testimony officially to the untiring efforts and marked skill of the engineers of the vessel. Although young men, they have proved themselves equal to any emergency, which fortunately rarely occurs in our naval service. They have frequently, for the past five days, been thirteen hours uninterruptedly at work, without sleep, repairing the different pumps, which alone enabled us to keep afloat. The column of water at one point alone, rushing into the ship, equalled at least three inches in diameter.

The reason which has rendered it impossible to repack the stuffing-box thoroughly seems to originate in the fact that the propeller shaft in the wake of this bearing is no longer cylindrical, having been for a long time, doubtless, out of line, and much worn. We find that a few revolutions wears out or displaces the packing, and the leak commences anew. It is to be regretted that this matter should have been overlooked whilst the vessel was in dock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

N. B.—We have put nine grommets of hemp packing, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, and one of rubber, of equal size, into the stuffing-box.

Very respectfully,

THOS. T. TURNER.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"
Off Bridgetown, Barbadoes, December 18, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of the United States steamer "Westernport" at this place this morning, four days from Frederichstadt, Santa Croix.

So soon as I shall have coaled ship, repacked the shaft stuffing-box, calked the ship's sides, and made certain necessary repairs to the machinery, I shall continue on my voyage to Pernambuco. I hope to complete everything so as to leave here on Wednesday night.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"
Off Bridgetown, Barbadoes, December 27, 1858.

SIR: I respectfully inform you that the United States steamer "Westernport" will sail for Pernambuco this day at noon. By that time the machinery will have been put in as good order as circumstances admit of, the shaft stuffing-box repacked, &c., &c. We have been delayed thus long in consequence of finding the machinery in worse condition and requiring greater repairs than at first supposed. Here we were unable to get any aid from the shore, the whole work having to be done by our own men, working at night as well as on Christmas day and the Sabbath, in order to hasten the repairs. On the entire passage out the engine was *nursed* with great care to enable us to reach this place. Our delay has worried and mortified me much. I have, however, *now* more confidence in the vessel than hitherto; she has proved herself a good sea-boat. The engine is in better and more reliable condition than when we left New York. I anticipate no further difficulty in controlling the leaks, having converted the *additional* Worthington into a bilge pump.

All hands are well on board, and I take pleasure in stating I have never known a more subordinate set of men than those composing this ship's crew.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington City, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"
Pernambuco, Brazil, January 10, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of the United States steamer "Westernport" at this place, fourteen days from Barbadoes.

On anchoring it was discovered that the boiler had two leaks on the side of one of the furnaces, (beside several others of minor importance,) requiring a patch of twelve inches by six. This repair will be effected simultaneously with coaling.

The United States steamer "Chapin," which sailed more than two days before us, has not yet arrived. The "Atlanta," having sailed the same day we did, anchored here an hour or two after us.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT."

Pernambuco, Brazil, January 13, 1859.

SIR: I respectfully inform you that I shall sail from this port to-day, at 10 p. m., having taken in sufficient coal to last to Rio de Janerio, and made such repairs as necessity suggested.

Learning that two vessels, with 1,100 tons of coal, bound to St. Catharine's, had put into St. Thomas in distress, and fearing that the steamers which have preceded me have taken all the coal at St. Catharine's, I think the emergency alluded to in my sailing orders requires that I should not pass Rio, as I might have to return to that place for coal to take us to the Rio de la Plata. I shall, however, be most guarded in respect to the health of the ship's company, and remain at Rio only long enough to take on board fifty tons of coal, which, with facilities at command there, can be done in a few hours. I have just been informed by the captain of a French man-of-war in this harbor that there was no fever in Rio two weeks since. I trust this course will meet the approbation of the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,

Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"

St. Catharine's, Saturday, January 22, 1859.

SIR: I respectfully inform you of the arrival at this place of the United States steamer "Westernport," at daylight to-day, eight days from Pernambuco, having stopped ten hours at one time for repairs on air pump. Further necessary repairs to the engine caused me to put into this port, otherwise I should have endeavored to reach Buenos Ayres with the coal we had on board. Finding here the American coal ship "Mary Glover" I have taken on board fifty-nine tons of coal, and shall sail again at daylight to-morrow, (Monday.)

I am happy to say all hands are well on board.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,

Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WESTERNPORT,

Off Rosario, Parana River, February 22, 1859.

SIR: In obedience to order from the commander-in-chief, I respectfully report to the department the *sailing and other* qualities of this steamer.

I have, on a variety of occasions, tried her under sail alone; and, under the most favorable circumstances, I do not think she would make more than two and a half knots per hour, with a strong wind aft or on the quarter. When by the wind with a good breeze, she makes about a knot and drifts bodily to leeward. She is a good *sea-boat*, and takes on board but little water in a sea way. When in good order she is a fair merchant vessel, but is totally unsuited for a man-of-war. Her speed under steam in good weather is about seven knots. When steaming against a head sea, about three and a half knots.

Her machinery is imperfect and constantly getting out of order, and requiring repairs. Her boiler has been much burned, and during our cruise so far has had three patches put on it, (one three feet long.) She has shown many weaknesses, leaks badly, and should her boiler get in such condition (which is probable) as to forbid keeping up steam at sea, her ordinary pumps would not keep her afloat. For further particulars respecting her engine, I respectfully refer to the reports of the senior engineer, forwarded to the department from Barbadoes and other places.

I have had no opportunity to try her scudding. It is impossible to heave her to under sail alone in heavy weather. Should the engine become disabled in a gale, no after sail she carries would keep her to the wind. She could only be "hove to" under a suitable drag.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,

Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Forwarded.

W. B. SHUBRICK, *Flag-Officer.*

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"

At sea, December 14, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I respectfully state that the main-shaft stuffing-box of this vessel commenced leaking badly on the 3d instant, continued to increase leaking until our having put into Santa Cruz on the 12th instant, notwithstanding our endeavors to prevent it.

During the five days previous to our arrival at Santa Cruz, the after bilge-pump, worked by the engine, was continually being choked up with chips and waste, rendering the pump totally inefficient to free the ship of water, being three-fourths of the time out of order, and being cleared. This pump would be sometimes taken apart, examined, strained, and valves cleared, and put together again four or five times during a watch of four hours.

The Worthington pump was kept at work pumping the bilge nearly the whole time, in order to free the crank-pit of water. The vessel being several feet by the stern caused the forward bilge pump, worked by the engine, to be entirely inefficient, as the suction-pipe comes down

only to within 16 inches of the skin of the ship, requiring the water in the bilge to be over 16 inches in depth, about 60 feet from the stern of the vessel, her regular trim being four feet by the stern.

On the 16th instant the valve stem of the Worthington pump broke, rendering it useless for five hours, during which time put in a new valve stem, and had to use the bilge injection three times to free the crank-pit of water during that time.

After repairing bilge-pump, kept it constantly at work pumping out bilge, without any perceptible decrease of water in bilge.

On Saturday, the 11th December, used the bilge injection, three and four times during every watch to free the crank-pit of water.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, was obliged to use the injection as on the day previous.

On our arrival at Santa Cruz, kept up steam and kept Worthington pump constantly at work pumping out bilge.

In order to reduce the water in bilge so as to work at the stuffing-box in order to repack it, the deck bilge-pump and the ship's suction fire-pump were also constantly kept at work to get water out of the bilge to get to work packing the stuffing-box.

After four hours' pumping with all available pumps succeeded in getting the bilge free enough to work on stuffing-box, the leaking having stopped partially, when the engine was not working.

The leak around the shaft, could it have been accumulated in one stream, would have equalled in quantity a column at least four inches in diameter, flowing through a circular orifice and situated at the same depth, (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.)

It also is my firm belief that the ship leaked through her seams above the water line abreast of the coal bunkers during three days of heavy weather we experienced before arriving at Santa Cruz.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CUSHMAN,
Senior Engineer.

Commander THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commanding U. S. Steamer "Westernport."

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WESTERNPORT,"
Harbor of New York, May 27, 1859.

SIR: I respectfully inform you of the arrival at this place of the United States steamer "Westernport," under my command, to-day at 10 a. m., having left Montevideo March 31, stopping for coal and repairs at St. Catharine's, leaving there 18th April and Barbadoes May 14, at 3 p. m.

By order of Flag-Officer Shubrick, I transmit a copy of the order under which I return.

Our voyage home has been much prolonged by frequent accidents to the engine, requiring much delay both at sea and in port for repairs.

I am happy to state that both discipline and harmony have prevailed on board throughout the cruise.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. T. HUNTER,
Commander, United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
Bridgetown, Barbadoes, December 27, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this steamer arrived this morning, after a passage of twelve days from New York. The weather throughout was favorable, and the machinery worked well.

Day after to-morrow I expect to complete coaling, and will immediately leave for Pernambuco, on the way to Buenos Ayres.

I am happy to report that the officers and crew are well. We found the United States steamers Atlanta and Westernport at anchor here, but both vessels left this afternoon for Buenos Ayres.

Commander Ridgely, of the Atlanta, reported that he had not seen the Caledonia since those two vessels separated in a fog off Sandy Hook on the 2d instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MARCHAND,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
Pernambuco, January 15, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to advise the department of the arrival of this vessel, after a passage of sixteen days and a half from Barbadoes.

All are well on board.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MARCHAND,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
Rio Janeiro, January 24, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this steamer reached here to-day, after a passage of five and a half days from Pernambuco.

All on board are in good health, and the engine works well.

On arrival I learned that a few cases of yellow fever had occurred among the shipping, which will hurry our departure, and I hope that we will be enabled to complete coaling to leave to-morrow evening for Buenos Ayres.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MARCHAND,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy

UNITED STATES STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
Rosario, February 22, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions from Flag-Officer Shubrick, commander-in-chief of the Brazil squadron and Paraguay expedition, directing me to report to the department the sailing and other qualities of this vessel, I respectfully submit the following:

The "Memphis" is not sufficiently strong to carry her present armament and necessary munitions of war in a sea way, as she writhes fore and aft with every revolution of the propeller.

Her stability is so slight that but a little excess of weight on either side gives her a considerable list.

Her breadth in board, being $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet, will not admit the use of opposite guns at the same time.

Her engine and its dependencies are not calculated for heavy sudden strains, as is evidenced by the instability of the engine and the fracture of the thrust plate, and consequently she is liable to break down, as her propeller is submerged deeply when pitching in a heavy sea, and inefficient for towing in cases of necessity.

Without the aid of steam her sails are only useful with a free wind. Should accident occur to the machinery she could not be hove to in a gale of wind.

Under the most favorable circumstances with steam and sail, her speed has reached nine and a half miles an hour. Ordinarily she makes about seven miles an hour in smooth water, but with a common head sea her rate is between three and four.

For a man-of-war cruiser I deem her totally unfit and unsafe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MARCHAND,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Forwarded.

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Flag-Officer.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MEMPHIS,
New York, May 20, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the United States steamers Memphis and Atlanta, of the Paraguay expedition.

These two steamers and the United States steamer Chapin left Montevideo together on the 25th March last, and remained in company, with the exception of one week, when the Atlanta was separated by a gale of wind, until the 19th instant, when we were thirty miles southeast of the entrance of the Delaware bay, when the Chapin separated and proceeded on her way to Philadelphia.

The steaming, sailing, and weatherly qualities of the Chapin proved so bad that, in order to reach the United States within a reasonable time, I deemed it proper that she should be helped along by a hawser from one of the other two steamers; consequently she was assisted by the Memphis and Atlanta most of the way.

The three steamers touched at St. Catharine's, Pernambuco, and Barbadoes, and obtained coal.

Herewith is a copy of the sailing orders issued by Flag-Officer Shubrick.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. MARCHAND,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CALEDONIA,"
Navy Yard, New York, November 16, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a report of the senior engineer of this vessel in relation to the condition of the boiler, and to call your attention to the concluding paragraph in it, which will account for any delay which may arise after we leave here in our reaching the rendezvous of the Paraguay expedition.

Both the engineer of the yard and vessel think the boiler safe to proceed to sea with; and should the medical officer, who is now absent, and an assistant engineer to fill the place of the one who lately resigned, join soon, I know of nothing at this time which would prevent her sailing on Saturday, the 20th instant.

As the purser of this vessel will be on board the "Westernport," and contingencies may arise that would make it necessary to expend more money than he will place here, I have to request that I may be given authority to draw for it, if required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. LUDLOW CASE,
Commander U. S. N.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CALEDONIA,
Brooklyn Navy Yard, November 15, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your order for a statement of the condition of the boiler of this vessel, I respectfully submit the following:

The shell, furnace, and connexions of the boiler are in good condition, and, in case of those parts giving out, can easily be repaired on the vessel. The tubes have had a thick coating of scale on them, and a number of them are defective. Fifty tubes have already been replaced. The defective tubes will be giving out at different times after the vessel is under steam.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN J. ALBERT,
2d Assistant Engineer.

AUGUSTUS L. CASE, *U. S. Navy.*

UNITED STATES STEAMER CALEDONIA,
New York, December 2, 1858.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions in relation to the sailing of this vessel, dated 16th inst., and to report that all the changes and fittings which were deemed necessary to render her efficient for service in the Paraguay expedition have been made.

In obedience to subsequent instructions from Commodore S. L. Breese, I shall this day receive on board a portion of the suite of General Paez and sail for Cumana, &c.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CALEDONIA,
St. Thomas, December 15, 1858.

Sir: I have to report our arrival here this afternoon, thirteen days from New York. Passengers, officers, and crew all well.

The first ten days the weather was very mild and fine for steaming, and our passage would have been a good one had the machinery not given out on the evening of the ninth day, when we were ninety miles N.N.W. of this place. It took forty-four hours to repair it, and in the meantime the trade-wind had freshened to a moderate gale, which drifted to the westward of Porto Rico, and continued until this morning.

The steamer behaves very well, and so long as the machinery holds I am satisfied will "make good weather." We shall leave here as soon as some necessary repairs can be made to the engine and we have

taken in water and coal enough (about forty tons) to insure our having sufficient fuel to make Barbadoes after leaving Cumana.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Commander U. S. Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CALEDONIA,"
Cumana, December 24, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report our arrival at this place last evening, with a portion of the suite of General Paez, six days from St. Thomas; three and a half of which the engine was broken down and unavailable.

On the evening of the 21st we were fortunate in making the island of Tortugas, where we found an anchorage for the night, and left the next morning, after our repairs were completed. The vessel is very unmanageable under canvass in every way, except with the wind abaft the beam, and our progress with it is consequently very slow. I do not like to think what our fate would be if caught on a lee shore with the engine stopped, a thing very likely to occur if our experience with it (the engine) since leaving the United States is a criterion to judge by. We are now from New York twenty-two days, and it has given out five times, involving a delay of from three to eighty-four hours each time (six days in all) for repairs. I can only account for these frequent breaks in two ways, viz: First, (and which I think is the true one,) that it was not *thoroughly* overhauled before leaving; there was too great a disposition shown to economize in its repairs.

Second, to the inexperience of the three younger engineers.

In this I may be decidedly wrong, for they appear to be clever young men in their profession, but I must believe that the work of repairs would have been pushed more energetically and rapidly if they were older, and had had more practice.

The chief engineer reports the engine unsafe to proceed to sea without a thorough overhaul, which we require a stay at this place of a week or more to make, and much as I regret the delay I am compelled, for the safety of both vessel and crew, to authorize it.

When the repairs are completed I shall proceed to Barbadoes to coal, and from there towards Paraguay as rapidly as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Commander U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Steamer Caledonia.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CALEDONIA,"
Bridgetown, Island of Barbadoes, January 8, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report our arrival at this place last evening, three days from Cumana; officers and crew all well.

We gave the engine a thorough overhaul at Cumana; it has worked much better since, and I trust will continue to do so.

We shall leave here for Pernambuco on the evening of the 10th instant, or before if our coaling is completed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Commander U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Steamer Caledonia.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CALEDONIA,"
Pernambuco, Brazil, January 28, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report our arrival at this place yesterday afternoon, sixteen days from Barbadoes; all well.

Since the repairs were made at Cumana, the engine has worked tolerably well, but we are obliged to run it with the utmost care, and never to force it.

We shall take in sufficient coal to carry us to Buenos Ayres, without stopping either at Rio or St. Catharine's, and leave on Tuesday next, (February 1,) if some necessary repairs to the machinery are completed.

The "Chapin" arrived this morning from Ciara; she will coal and leave about the same time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE, *Commander.*

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CALEDONIA,"
Rosario, Parana river, February 21, 1859.

SIR: In obedience to an order from Flag-Officer William B. Shubrick, directing me to report to the department the sailing and other qualities of this vessel, I have to state that her sailing qualities, under canvass only, are very bad; with the wind abeam or forward of it she will not make within from six to eight points of her course; with the wind on the quarter or aft she makes her course good, and from three to four knots per hour in a fresh wind.

Under steam and sails she does very well, and will make from six to eight knots per hour. Under steam only her average speed is six knots, in smooth water; with the wind ahead, and a moderate sea, from four to five knots.

Both engine and boiler are in such a condition that we have not been able to press either, the average number of revolutions carried being forty-four, and pounds of steam eighteen. Whenever a larger number of revolutions have been made the engine has broken down.

The hull is weak; above water she works considerably, and her wales and waterways already require calking, though we had no weather on our passage out which should have strained them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE,

Commander United States Navy.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Forwarded.

W. B. SHUBRICK,

Flag-Officer.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CALEDONIA,
New York, May 27, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here of the United States steamers "Westernport" and "Caledonia," this morning, thirteen days from Barbadoes, officers and crews all well. Also, to enclose you a copy of my sailing instructions from Flag-Officer Wm. B. Shubrick.

We left Montevideo on the 31st of March, and were seven days to St. Catharine's. The engines of the "Westernport" broke down on the second day out, and in towing her we started our crank, which caused a delay at the latter port of ten days, for repairs.

On the 18th of April we left St. Catharine's and arrived at Barbadoes on the night of the 11th instant.

At St. Catharine's we found abundance of coal, 13,000 tons belonging to the United States, but at Barbadoes none, and were consequently obliged to purchase English coal, which was delivered alongside at eleven dollars and thirty cents per ton.

Our passage has been very much lengthened by the repeated breaking of the machinery, and difficulty on board the "Westernport" in making steam with the English coal, which was found to be of bad quality.

Both vessels are leaking badly, and will require a thorough overhauling of hulls and engines, before they are suitable for any service.

We have been *blessed* with good weather, not having had a light gale of wind ever since leaving here in December last.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE,

Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN STAR.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTHERN STAR,
Off Bridgetown, Barbadoes, November 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report our arrival at this place yesterday, sixteen days from Norfolk.

On the 11th instant we encountered a strong gale, with a heavy sea, since when the ship has leaked badly. We are now breaking out, with a view of discovering and stopping the leak, if possible. I shall inform you by the first opportunity of the result. Every effort will be made to enable us to leave for our destination as soon as possible. We are all well.

I have the honor, &c., &c., &c.,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTHERN STAR,
Bridgetown, Barbadoes, November 27, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report that having overhauled the machinery and taken on board the necessary quantity of coal and water, I shall sail to-day for Pernambuco.

The leak in the ship, reported to you in my letter of the 23d instant, I am happy to say, has been effectually stopped. It was caused by the bursting of the pipe between the sea-cock of the boiler blow-pipe and the outside of the ship. I am pleased to inform you that we are all well.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTHERN STAR,
Pernambuco, December 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that we arrived at this place on the 22d instant, twenty-three days from Barbadoes.

By the first opportunity I shall forward to the department the steam log for the quarter ending December 31st, which will give in detail the performance of the engines, and also the speed of the ship, which, I regret to say, is not satisfactory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Commander, U. S. N.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTHERN STAR,
Pernambuco, December 29, 1858.

SIR: On our arrival here the machinery was thoroughly overhauled by the engineer, and it was found necessary to have some repairs made at the foundry.

The amount of money placed on board by Purser Kelly, on our leaving Norfolk, (after deducting our expenses at Barbadoes,) is not sufficient to pay the bills of the ship at this place. I am therefore under the necessity of drawing on the Navy Department (not having the authority to draw upon an agent) for the required amount. I trust the exigency of the case will justify the course I have pursued.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTHERN STAR,
Pernambuco, December 30, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that I shall this day sail for Montevideo. I am anxious to join the flag-officer of the Paraguay expedition, and will avoid going into St. Catharine's for coal, if possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "SOUTHERN STAR,"
Rosario, Parana river, February 23, 1859.

SIR: I have been directed by Flag-Officer Wm. B. Shubrick to report to the department the sailing and other qualities of this steamer.

I have already informed you in a report dated Pernambuco, December 23, 1858, that her performance in sailing and steaming was unsatisfactory, and for further particulars referred to the steam log accompanying that report. My opinion there expressed is unchanged, and is sustained by First Assistant Engineer Henderson's report, (enclosed herewith;) our sails, indeed, intended to be auxiliary, have been chiefly depended upon, the vessel never having logged more than six knots at sea without them. I conceive the question of her adaptability to purposes of war to be the most important, and proceed to state facts bearing upon it. 1st. Her inability to carry a proper battery, pierced for four guns in broadside; if those of large calibre were mounted, the propeller would be raised partly out of the water; the

crew requisite to work the battery could not be berthed, nor do I believe that her sides (strengthened as they have been by string pieces) could bear the weight of metal, the guns, moreover, could not be worked except when the vessel is in steaming trim, is barely four feet from the surface of the water.

These ports are on the lower deck, where the crew are berthed; the upper deck is of light pine and unable to withstand the shock from the discharge of a 12-pound howitzer. 2d, her vulnerability. There is but one boiler, the whole of it exposed to the action of shot; the cylinders are also above the water line, and she is defenceless against an attack from any point except when her broadside guns can be brought to bear, that is to say, from twenty-four points of the compass.

Possessing therefore neither speed, strength, nor capacity, I beg to express a decided opinion that she is entirely unfit for purposes of war.

I have only to add that she is a good sea-boat, rolling easily, though deeply, and pitching but little.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK, *Commander.*

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

Forwarded.

W. B. SHUBRICK, *Flag-Officer.*

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTHERN STAR,
Rosario, February 23, 1859.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 20th instant to report upon the present condition of the engines and boiler of this ship, and of the practicability of converting her into a naval steamer, as far as her machinery is concerned, I have the honor to report that the engines consist of two inclined direct-acting condensing engines, working upon a single crank-pin, with cylinders 23" diameter and 26" stroke, fitted with short slide-valves and slide cut-off. The frames are of cast-iron, the additional braces fitted in Norfolk, Virginia, holding them securely in their places.

The condensing apparatus consists of one air-pump having a diameter of 20" and 16" stroke, worked by a pinion upon the main shaft, and geared to make two revolutions to three of the engines'. This pump was originally secured to its blocking by six $\frac{7}{8}$ " bolts, but additional braces were found necessary and have been fitted. The air-pump piston has no follower, and on that account requires the whole air-pump to be taken down, in order that it may be repacked, involving much unnecessary time and labor. The caps of the air-pump shaft journals are held up in their places by two 1" bolts in each, and on the night of the 8th of November the engines were disabled by the breaking of these bolts, and had to be worked high pressure until the broken parts could be drilled out and new bolts fitted. To render the air-pump additionally secure, the caps have been firmly secured in their places by blocks, from the bottom of the

ship. The gum delivery-valves fitted in the Norfolk navy yard have answered most satisfactorily.

The starting-gear of the engines, last broken on the 11th of February, has been temporarily repaired, but new parts will be required on the arrival of the vessel in the United States, to render it secure. I cannot recommend that one similar to the original be refitted, as the design is faulty. Both the one belonging to the vessel, and the duplicate furnished in the navy yard, has been carried away.

Since leaving the United States it has been found necessary to put new brasses on the crank-pin ends of both connecting-rods. The engines were also relined, and new brasses fitted to the main journal. Both this journal and the connecting-rods will require new brasses upon the return of this ship. The main bearing has a diameter of 8" with 8" length of brass. The shaft has a length of about 48' in four sections, and carries a propeller 8' in diameter.

There is one iron single return flue boiler, with two furnaces. The boiler is of 5-16" iron, 16 feet in length, with a shell 8' in diameter, and fitted with a steam drum and steam chimney each 6' diameter and 7 feet high. With tolerable coal and a good draft, it will make steam enough in salt water for an average of 50 revolutions per minute, cutting off at 13", but in calm weather and with anthracite coal it is short of steam. The boiler is perfectly tight, and of first-rate workmanship.

On account of the bursting of the pipe between the outboard sea-cock and planking of the ship, it was found necessary to careen the ship and plug that hole up, but a temporary surface blow-pipe was fitted, which answers the purpose. It will be necessary to dock the ship upon her return to the United States, to replace this pipe. There are no water bottoms beneath the furnaces of the boiler.

As regards the protection of the machinery from shot, the cylinders are placed 4' 9" above the water line; the air-pump, cross-head slides, &c., are above that level. The distance from the side of the ship to the air-pump is 8'. A Worthington steam-pump is fitted in the engine-room, which is upon the gun-deck, and occupies the whole beam of the ship. The water line of the vessel is only 2' 4" above the grate bars, and the distance of the top of the steam chimney, above the water line, is 12 feet, leaving the greater part of the boiler exposed.

I am of the opinion that the speed of the vessel would be materially increased could she be trimmed deeper aft, as she has never drawn over 9' 4"; a draft of 10' would also tend much towards the safety of the engines, for in a pitching head sea the propeller is thrown so much out of the water as to cause them to race badly, and it is absolutely necessary to decrease the revolutions so much that it lessens the speed of the ship.

I have merely here stated the facts connected with the engines and their dependencies alone, they are ready for sea, and in much better working order than at any time previous to this. I would respectfully call to your notice that the average number of revolutions per minute have much exceeded that stated by the owner of the vessel, as in his opinion sufficient to seven knots at sea, a speed which has

not been averaged on any of the voyages, although the last one from Pernambuco to Montevideo was under the most favorable circumstances of wind and weather. Although the number of revolutions per minute, while steaming in fresh water from Montevideo to Corientes and returning to this place, have averaged nearly 60 per minute, with a pressure of 22 pounds, still the performance, as far as speed is concerned, has been most unsatisfactory. The maximum speed of the ship, at sea, under steam alone, has been six knots, making 58 revolutions. The greatest speed, under steam and sail, 10 knots, with 58 revolutions; all sail set that a strong favorable breeze would allow.

The bunkers contain 90 tons of coal, the daily consumption not averaging above five tons.

From the above I would respectfully report that from want of speed, and the fact that so much of her engines, and the greater part of the boiler, some of it extending over the light upper deck, being exposed to shot, that as far as her machinery is concerned, she is not at all adapted to the purposes of war.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
First Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

Commander ALEXANDER M. PENNOCK,
Commanding U. S. Steamer "Southern Star."

Forwarded by your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. BELL,
Commandant.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "SOUTHERN STAR,"
Norfolk, Virginia, May 10, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of this ship, twelve days from "Barbadoes," and to enclose a copy of my sailing orders from Flag-Officer William B. Shubrick.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Commander.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

METACOMET.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "METACOMET,"
Barbadoes, January 10, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel here, after a passage of eleven days from Key West.

I stated in my letter of the 26th instant from that place, that I intended passing to the southward of San Domingo, in view of that island affording a lee and the advantage of a smooth sea, which conditions are of vast importance in the navigation of a river steamer such as this.

While steaming to the northward of Cuba and abreast of the windward passage, being enticed by the fine weather and smooth water we had experienced there, induced me to take the more direct course and shorter distance to the northward of San Domingo and Porto Rico, thence through Virgin Passage to this port. In taking this course we have experienced pleasant weather and smooth sea.

I take this occasion to state that this vessel has failed to show that she merited the reputation for speed which her former owners awarded her, as we have not been able, under the most favorable circumstances, to force her more than eight knots through the water.

After making a few repairs I shall proceed on the voyage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MACOMB,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "METACOMET,"
Bridgetown, Barbadoes, January 15, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that I have drawn on the government in bills of exchange, at ten days' sight, to the amount of one thousand three hundred dollars and nine cents, (\$1,300 09,) in favor of Noble Towner, United States consul, Barbadoes.

This expense has been incurred on account of calking the vessel at this place, and for contingent funds, pay, and provisions, which will be required on the passage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MACOMB,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "METACOMET,"
Maranham, Brazil, February 1, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel here, after a passage of twelve days from Barbadoes.

I take occasion to state that through the exertion, energy, and business-like qualifications of the United States consul, W. H.

McGrath, we have been enabled to depart at this early moment for Pernambuco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MACOMB,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington City, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "METACOMET,"
St. Catharine's, February 19, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel here, after a passage of seven days from Pernambuco, touching in at Rio de Janeiro for twenty-four hours on the way.

I was induced to go into the bay of Rio de Janeiro in consequence of the flattering accounts I had heard of the health of that port while at Maranhão and Pernambuco, and with the view of the great convenience the place afforded for making repairs and replenishing the stock of provisions, stores, coals, &c., from the United States naval store-house there; but learning upon our arrival that the yellow fever prevailed to a dangerous extent in the port, and that there were no provisions in the store-house, (having a sufficient supply of coals on board,) I determined to leave as soon as possible for this port.

After making the necessary repairs on the boiler and taking on board the coals, which work may be accomplished in two or three days, I shall leave for Buenos Ayres.

I am happy to be able to state that the vessel is entirely exempt from sickness of any kind.

I deem it my duty to inform the department that we are indebted in a great measure to the energy and management of our efficient consul for the short time we have been employed in coaling ship at this port.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MACOMB,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

FLAG-SHIP SABINE,
Montevideo, March 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of sundry papers marked from A to F, inclusive, in relation to the condition of the chartered steamer Metacomet.

It will be seen that this vessel is unsea-worthy and cannot be put in a position to be navigated to the United States; and not feeling authorized to make any other disposition of her, it is my intention to leave Lieutenant Commander Macomb, with officers and men enough

to take care of her, to await at this place the instructions of the department.

I have no knowledge of the terms on which the Metacomet was chartered, but it is probable that such a vessel would sell well at this place for use on the rivers tributary to the La Plata.

I have detained the Harriet Lane a few hours that I might give the earliest information of the state of this vessel to the department.

I hope to get all the vessels of the expedition that are under your instructions to return to the United States off before the 1st of April.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. SHUBRICK,
Flag-Officer.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A.

UNITED STATES STEAMER METACOMET,
Harbor of Montevideo, March 5, 1859.

SIR: I deem it my duty to report that the condition of the boiler of this vessel is such as to render her unsafe to make a voyage of any great distance on the ocean.

I have, therefore, the honor to request that a survey may be held on the boiler.

For your information I take the occasion to enclose a report made on the subject by the acting assistant engineer of this vessel.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. H. MACOMB,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Flag-Officer WM. B. SHUBRICK,
*Comd'g U. S. Naval Forces, coast of Brazil,
and Paraguay Expedition.*

B.

UNITED STATES SHIP SABINE, *March 6, 1859.*

GENTLEMEN: You will carefully examine the boiler of the steamer Metacomet and report to me its state and condition.

You will report whether, in your opinion, it is in such condition that the vessel could with safety be navigated to a southern port of the United States—say Pensacola, Florida. If the boiler is not in such condition now, you will report what repairs are necessary to put it in such condition, and if they can be made at this place and in what probable length of time, and at what cost.

The report of the engineers of the *Metacomet* is enclosed for your information, which you will return with your report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SHUBRICK,
Flag-Officer.

First Assistant Engineers H. NEWELL and A. HENDERSON, Second Assistant Engineer JOHN A. GRIER.

C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON,
Montevideo, March 8, 1859.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 6th inst., we have visited the steamer *Metacomet*, and have given the boiler a thorough and careful examination, and respectfully report:

That, in our opinion, the boiler is in a perfectly unsea-worthy condition, and, as far as it is concerned, it would be unsafe to attempt to navigate the ship to any port in the United States. The metal of the internal parts of the boiler has become so thin and weak, by corrosion and strain, that it is liable to give way at any moment, and in such places and to such an extent that at sea it would be impossible even temporarily to repair it without great delay and rendering the machinery, for the time being, entirely unsafe.

To put the boiler in a sea-worthy condition, a majority of the flues would require renewing; also the front and back connexion and bilge valves.

We have visited the machine shops on shore, and can find no facilities for doing this work. We think it would be a saving, both of time and expense, to have a new boiler made and sent out from the United States, than to replace these parts in any port in South America.

Enclosed, we return the report of the acting engineer of the "*Metacomet*."

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

H. NEWELL,
1st Assistant Engineer U. S. N.
ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
1st Assistant Engineer U. S. N.
JOHN A. GRIER,
2d Assistant Engineer U. S. N.

Flag-Officer WM. B. SHUBRICK,
United States Frigate Sabine.

C. D.

FLAG-SHIP SABINE,
Montevideo, March 10, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: You will repair on board the chartered steamer Metacomet, and examine her carefully in all respects, and report to me your opinion as to her sea-worthiness, taking into consideration the condition of her hull, boiler, and machinery, and her construction.

I enclose for your information, and to aid you in your examination, sundry papers, numbered from 1 to 4, (inclusive,) which you will please return with your report.

In deciding on the sea-worthiness of the Metacomet, you will take into consideration that it is desired to send her to a southern port, say Pensacola.

You will call upon any of the engineers or mechanics of the squadron to aid you in your examination.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SHUBRICK,
Flag-Officer.

Captain H. A. ADAMS, U. S. S. Sabine; Commander E. FARRANT, U. S. S. Falmouth; Commander F. A. JENKINS, U. S. S. Preble; Commander J. B. MARCHAND, U. S. S. Memphis; Carpenter WM. F. JENKINS, U. S. S. Sabine.

D.

UNITED STATES STEAMER METACOMET,
Harbor of Montevideo, March 11, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to your order of the 10th instant, we have examined carefully, in all respects, the hull, boiler, and machinery of the chartered steamer Metacomet, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The hull appears to be sound, but weak and strained in different parts.

The rudder, being intended for river service, is unsafe and unsuitable for a sea-going vessel.

The weight of the sponsons contribute to weaken the vessel, and would, probably, jeopardize her safety in heavy weather.

In case of accident to her machinery her sails would be of little or no use, especially in bad weather, for lying to.

The guard and transom are both strained.

The cabins and work above deck are large, heavy, and tend very much to endanger the safety of the vessel at sea; and her construction is neither safe nor suitable for a sea-steamer.

Her engine is in good order. Her boiler is much worn and patched, and its condition appears to be correctly represented in the report of

survey on it made by engineers under your orders, a copy of which we have before us. With a new boiler, or the present one thoroughly repaired, she might, under favorable circumstances of wind and weather, reach a southern port in the United States. But even if put in the best order we do not consider her a sea-worthy vessel, as, in our opinion, a heavy gale of wind would be fatal to her.

Under all circumstances we pronounce her unsea-worthy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

H. A. ADAMS,

Captain.

EBEN. FARRAND,

Commander.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,

Commander.

J. B. MARCHAND,

Commander.

W. L. JENKINS,

Carpenter.

Flag-Officer WM. B. SHUBRICK,

Commanding Brazil Squadron and Paraguay Expedition.

E.

UNITED STATES STEAMER METACOMET,

Harbor of Montevideo, March 8, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit to the department the following report of the sailing and other qualities of this vessel:

Under sail without steam, on a wind, none; drifts bodily to windward; lays in about eight points of the wind.

Under sail without steam, wind aft or on the quarter, under favorable circumstances, can make three knots per hour.

Under sail without steam, will not lay-to; fall broad off, so as to be exposed to the sea's boarding her.

Under steam alone, under the most favorable circumstances, has gone ten knots.

Under steam and sails together, wind aft or on the quarter, with fresh breezes and smooth water, has gone eleven knots.

Under steam, steers well, requires little helm, turns quickly, and in a short space.

Under steam alone, lays-to well for a river boat; and, so long as the seas are not so heavy as to prevent the wheels from being caught on the centre, behaves as well as can be expected of a boat of her description.

But if, under any circumstances, she should from accident to engine, or wheels hanging on the centre, fall off and be boarded by a heavy sea, she will founder.

Labors much in a gale, the sea striking with great violence under

the guards, so as to rip up the guard deck, and to cause the upper works to shake very violently.

The boiler being weak and in such bad condition, have not considered it prudent to carry more than an average of eighteen pounds of steam.

Were the boilers in sound condition, I think, under full pressure of steam, she would go as much as fourteen knots in a river under favorable circumstances.

Under circumstances, I consider a vessel of this description as entirely unfit for navigating the *ocean*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MACOMB,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

F.

UNITED STATES STEAMER METACOMET,
Harbor of Montevideo, March 5, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following repairs that have been made on this vessel since she has been in commission, and the present condition of the boiler.

I have made five different patches for the furnaces to stop leaks, and plugged one leak in the doorway with pine wedges; also, one leak in the water bottom, plugged in same manner.

Both of the large flues inside patched and very thin, being about one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

The bridge wall and connexion with flues is patched. One patch on the small flue, (starboard side.) Had to cut a hole in shell of boiler to get it on. The flue is very thin. In the back connexion, four patches and one hole plugged with pine wedges. One patch on the bottom of the *up-take* and the connexion with the return flues. One patch on the steam chimney. The boiler is so thin in the steam chimney that the iron is bulged out between the stay bolts.

The steam pipe is also very thin, has a patch on it, and is almost corroded away.

Before the vessel was placed in commission at Pensacola the boiler had been much strained, was very thin, much corroded, and had about one hundred patches on it.

The boiler, in my opinion, is unsea-worthy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. MONTGOMERY,
Acting Chief Engineer.

W. H. MACOMB,

Lieutenant Commanding.

M. W. CHAPIN.

UNITED STATES STEAMER M. W. CHAPIN,
Barbadoes, December 18, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report the M. W. Chapin's arrival here this morning at 3 o'clock. My detention will be but short. The machinery, Mr. Baker informs me, will require some arrangement and repair; the hold of the vessel will have to be broken out and cleared; all of which shall be promptly attended to, and when we have finished coaling I shall proceed on my way to Pernambuco.

I regret to say that Third Assistant Engineer Dick has been and is quite sick. I take care that he has the best attendance. Being without a medical officer, I shall act in the matter in accordance with my own judgment.

I herewith enclose you the two logs of the vessel for the passage.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. RONCKENDORFF,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 23, 1858.

SIR: I enclose herewith bill approved in duplicate in your favor for two months' pay for the charter of the steamer "M. W. Chapin," agreeably to the charter-party of the 5th October.

In approving this bill for the full amount stipulated in the charter-party, the department reserves the right of deducting from future payment the cost to itself of repairs put upon the boiler and propeller, to put the vessel in the sea-worthy condition called for by the agreement referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

M. W. CHAPIN, Esq.,
Now at Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER M. W. CHAPIN,
Ciara, Coast of Brazil, January 15, 1859.

SIR: I regret to report being obliged to put back to this port, my supply of coal being nearly exhausted.

The Chapin can do nothing without steam, as the sequel will show, and with it alone can make little or no progress against a moderate wind and sea, but in a calm, with little swell, she logs four knots per hour. I have been for the last four days steaming under all sail against a strong southeast trade-wind sea and current, and in that

time I have only been enabled to make one hundred miles on my course, taking advantage of the slants of the sea and land breezes, keeping close in shore to avoid as much as possible the current. I did succeed in getting within one hundred and twenty-five miles of Cape St. Roach, when, finding it impossible to reach Pernambuco at this rate with the quantity of coal in the bunker, I kept away and run back, arriving here this morning, where I learn coal can be obtained. I shall (after the engine and boiler are put in complete repair) take in sufficient to insure my passage to the port of Pernambuco, and then proceed on my way. I was quite confident of making a fair passage up to the evening of the 8th instant, when Mr. Baker, the engineer, reported the boiler leaking, and required the water blown out to make an examination, which was done at four o'clock a. m. on the 9th, and every exertion made to place us under steam again at the earliest moment. During this interval the propeller was uncoupled, which I had hoped would have allowed me to go on my course; but, to my disappointment, the Chapin only moved a knot and a half with an eight knot breeze, and all canvas set, heading up south and making a southwest course. This, in the interval of twenty-five hours, made me lose considerable of my easting. From that time forward I have had to struggle against a strong southeast trade. I have enclosed you the ship's log for the passage, which will inform you of my course from Barbadoes.

I shall have to draw on the Navy Department for the amount of my coal bill, not having sufficient finances to meet it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. ROUCKENDORFF,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER M. W. CHAPIN,
Pernambuco, January 28, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the M. W. Chapin at this place, after a passage of five days from Cara.

Having procured a pilot from a Brazilian steamer, I came over the shoals of Cape St. Roach, which shortened my passage by about five days, avoiding a strong current and heavy sea.

I shall fill up with coal without delay, and proceed on my voyage to St. Catherine's and Buenos Ayres.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

ROUCKENDORFF.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

No. 3.

Detailed statements of the labor and materials put upon the vessels chartered to fit them for the purposes of the Paraguay expedition, including repairs on the revenue steamer Harriet Lane, placed at the disposal of the Navy Department.

A.

Cost of the work done on the steamer "Harriet Lane" at the New York navy yard from the 1st of August to the 6th of October, 1858.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Hull.</i>			
Materials		\$1,377 57	
Labor	1,835 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,960 60	
			\$5,338 17
<i>Masts and yards.</i>			
Materials		5 13	
Labor	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 75	
			47 88
<i>Boats.</i>			
Materials		38 22	
Labor	85	176 35	
			214 57
<i>Rigging and blocks.</i>			
Materials		7 50	
Labor	42	79 15	
			86 65
<i>Sails.</i>			
Materials		355 66	
Labor	150 $\frac{1}{4}$	330 82	
			686 48
<i>Tanks and ballast.</i>			
Labor	25 $\frac{1}{2}$		28 56
<i>Casks, &c.</i>			
Materials		18 96	
Labor	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 00	
			69 96
<i>Furniture.</i>			
Materials		106 50	
Labor	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 12	
			143 62
<i>Equipments.</i>			
Materials		70 40	
Labor	143	286 19	
			356 59

A—Continued.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Appendages.</i>			
Materials.....	220½	\$244 83	\$730 52
Labor.....		485 69	
<i>Engines and boilers.</i>			
Materials.....	1,377¾	885 34	3,600 94
Labor.....		2,715 60	
Cost to Bureau of Construction, &c.....				11,303 94

NOTE.—This vessel was loaned to the naval service by the Treasury Department.

Cost of work done on the steamer "Westernport" at the New York navy yard from the 25th September to the 2d December, 1858.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Hull.</i>			
Materials -----	3,291 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$3,070 61	\$9,981 45
Labor -----		6,910 84	
<i>Masts and yards.</i>			
Materials -----	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 52	178 64
Labor -----		166 12	
<i>Boats.</i>			
Materials -----	287 $\frac{3}{4}$	247 48	824 21
Labor -----		576 73	
<i>Rigging and blocks.</i>			
Materials -----	278	211 29	753 11
Labor -----		541 82	
<i>Sails.</i>			
Materials -----	270 $\frac{1}{4}$	820 52	1,422 42
Labor -----		601 90	
<i>Tanks, &c.</i>			
Materials -----	77	683 90	774 84
Labor -----		90 94	
<i>Casks, &c.</i>			
Materials -----	103	138 48	354 88
Labor -----		216 40	

A—Continued.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Anchors and cables.</i>			
Materials -----		\$781 55	
Labor -----	162½	216 18	73
<i>Furniture.</i>			
Materials -----		449 59	
Labor -----	85¾	185 83	648 72
<i>Equipments.</i>			
Materials -----		449 59	
Labor -----	322¼	684 64	1,134 23
<i>Appendages.</i>			
Labor -----	18¾		42 19
<i>Engines and boilers.</i>			
Materials -----		1,861 80	
Labor -----	1,736½	3,115 89	4,977 69
Cost to Bureau of Construction, &c -----			22,090 11

Cost of work done on the steamer "Caledonia," at the navy yard New York, from the 25th September to the 2d December, 1858.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Hull.</i>			
Materials -----		\$2,908 59	
Labor -----	3,683	7,597 40	\$10,505 99
<i>Masts and yards.</i>			
Materials -----		11 60	
Labor -----	59¼	119 43	131 03
<i>Boats.</i>			
Materials -----		250 30	
Labor -----	299¼	601 72	852 02
<i>Rigging and blocks.</i>			
Materials -----		236 25	
Labor -----	268½	523 01	759 26

A—Continued.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Sails.</i>			
Materials		\$855 04	
Labor	345½	766 73	
			\$1,611 77
<i>Tanks, &c.</i>			
Materials		673 16	
Labor	78½	89 49	
			762 65
<i>Casks, &c.</i>			
Materials		138 12	
Labor	136¾	290 00	
			428 12
<i>Anchors and cables.</i>			
Materials		984 28	
Labor	309¾	393 13	
			1,377 41
<i>Furniture.</i>			
Materials		959 96	
Labor	125	269 77	
			1,229 73
<i>Equipments.</i>			
Materials		455 81	
Labor	310¾	633 42	
			1,089 23
<i>Appendages.</i>			
Labor	17¾		37 75
<i>Engine and boilers.</i>			
Materials		893 81	
Labor	1,015¾	1,865 35	
			2,759 16
Cost to Bureau of Construction, &c.			21,544 12

Cost of work done on the steamer "Atlanta," at the New York navy yard, from the 25th September to the 2d December, 1858.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Hull.</i>			
Materials		\$2,724 06	
Labor	3,217¾	6,515 64	
			\$9,239 70

A—Continued.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Masts and yards.</i>			
Materials		\$12 54	
Labor	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 44	
			\$99 98
<i>Boats.</i>			
Materials		241 10	
Labor	307 $\frac{3}{4}$	576 48	
			817 58
<i>Rigging and blocks.</i>			
Materials		237 09	
Labor	258 $\frac{3}{4}$	501 59	
			738 68
<i>Sails.</i>			
Materials		844 26	
Labor	288 $\frac{1}{4}$	646 39	
			1,490 65
<i>Tanks, &c.</i>			
Materials		137 28	
Labor	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 25	
			448 53
<i>Anchors and cables.</i>			
Materials		898 94	
Labor	251 $\frac{3}{4}$	506 74	
			1,405 68
<i>Furniture.</i>			
Materials		391 81	
Labor	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	337 80	
			729 61
<i>Equipments.</i>			
Materials		505 33	
Labor	248 $\frac{1}{4}$	534 02	
			1,039 35
<i>Appendages.</i>			
Labor	15 $\frac{3}{4}$		32 03
<i>Engines and boilers.</i>			
Materials		449 56	
Labor	703 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,192 06	
			1,641 62
Cost to Bureau of Construction			18,371 67

A—Continued.

Cost of work done on the steamer "Memphis," at the navy yard New York, from the 25th September to the 15th December, 1858.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Hull.</i>			
Materials		\$2,549 11	
Labor	3,499 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,302 49	\$9,851 60
<i>Masts and yards.</i>			
Materials		13 02	
Labor	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 00	142 02
<i>Boats.</i>			
Materials		227 76	
Labor	311	612 86	840 62
<i>Rigging and blocks.</i>			
Materials		420 93	
Labor	338 $\frac{3}{4}$	672 14	1,093 13
<i>Sails.</i>			
Materials		845 08	
Labor	306 $\frac{1}{4}$	685 24	1,530 32
<i>Tanks, &c.</i>			
Materials		641 76	
Labor	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 10	734 86
<i>Casks, &c.</i>			
Materials		178 70	
Labor	132 $\frac{3}{4}$	280 50	459 20
<i>Anchors and cables.</i>			
Materials		1,779 12	
Labor	223 $\frac{3}{4}$	301 24	2,080 36
<i>Furniture.</i>			
Materials		360 80	
Labor	84	178 13	538 93
<i>Equipments.</i>			
Materials		416 86	
Labor	209 $\frac{3}{4}$	436 63	853 49
<i>Appendages.</i>			
Labor	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		48 35
<i>Engine and boilers.</i>			
Materials		394 23	
Labor	486 $\frac{1}{2}$	911 92	1,306 15
Cost to Bureau of Construction			19,479 03

B.

Cost of the alterations, &c., of the United States steamer "M. W. Chapin," commenced at the navy yard, Philadelphia, the 1st of October, and completed the 15th of December, 1858.

HULL.

Knees, live-oak, sided 181 inches, 25 pieces.....	\$217 94
White oak, promiscuous, 108 cubic feet.....	41 04
White oak plank, 6,328 b. feet.....	316 40
Yellow pine plank stocks. 381 cubic feet.....	106 68
White pine plank, 6,520 b. feet.....	260 80
White pine boards, 5,036 b. feet.....	201 44
White ash plank and boards, 70 b. feet.....	3 50
Materials of timber.....	1,147 80
Copper, round, 50 pounds.....	\$12 50
Nails, cut, 50 pounds.....	15 00
Materials of copper.....	27 50
Brass, main pump chambers, 5 and 7 inches, 3.....	\$42 50
boxes, 5 and 7 inches, 8.....	27 50
cocks, 2 inches, 2.....	13 00
sheet, 10 pounds.....	4 00
water-closet cocks, 1 inch, 2.....	4 00
Materials of brass composition.....	91 00
Iron—Round, 7,162 pounds.....	\$254 18
Flat, 3,865 pounds.....	136 27
Square, 811 pounds.....	25 30
Hoop, 12 pounds.....	60
Spikes, wrought, 212 pounds.....	10 60
Wrought nails, 100 pounds.....	7 00
Cut nails, 407 pounds.....	16 28
Rings, 98 pounds.....	11 76
Materials of iron and steel.....	461 99
Tin, block, 143 pounds.....	\$50 02
sheet, 5 boxes.....	70 00
Materials of lead, tin, &c.....	120 02
Oakum, 400 pounds.....	26 00
Pitch, 4 barrels.....	9 00
Materials of oakum, pitch, &c.....	35 00

Hardware—Brass padlocks, 8.....	\$3 20
butt hinges, 86.....	12 90
cabin door hooks, 15.....	2 20
coat and hat hooks, 6.....	1 00
pantry hooks, 42.....	87
lamp hooks, 2.....	18
bulkhead bolts, 2.....	25
knobs, 4.....	10
buttons, 46.....	2 37
escutcheons, 24.....	34
hasps and staples, 12.....	6 00
screws, 1,152.....	12 00
Materials of hardware of brass.....	41 41
Hardware—Iron rim locks, 13.....	\$7 80
drawer locks, &c., 31.....	7 58
padlocks, 24.....	8 00
coat hooks, 30.....	90
lamp hooks, 4.....	16
screws, 864.....	3 60
tacks, 18,000.....	1 44
Glass knobs, 36.....	60
Materials of hardware of iron, &c.....	30 08
Paints—White lead in oil, 368 pounds.....	\$30 25
Zinc, in oil, 100 pounds.....	8 50
Red lead, 92 pounds.....	7 36
Litharge, 16½ pounds.....	1 19
Whiting, 135 pounds.....	1 35
Lampblack, 16 pounds.....	32
Venetian red, 13 pounds.....	39
Linseed oil, 20½ gallons.....	16 40
Spirits turpentine, 3½ gallons.....	1 75
Japan varnish, 1¼ gallons.....	1 09
Spirits of wine, 10 gallons.....	10 00
Gum shellac, 16 pounds.....	2 24
Glass, lights, 54.....	4 44
Materials of paint, oil, and glass.....	85 28
Deck lights, 10 inches, 2.....	\$2 00
Thumbs, 2 pounds.....	70
Miscellaneous materials.....	2 70

RECAPITULATION OF MATERIALS FOR HULL.

Materials of timber.....	\$1,147 80
copper.....	27 50
brass and composition.....	91 00
iron and steel.....	461 99
lead, tin, &c.....	120 02
oakum, pitch, &c.....	35 00
hardware of brass.....	41 41
hardware of iron, &c.....	30 08
paints, oils, and glass.....	85 28
miscellaneous materials.....	2 70
Materials for hull.....	2,042 78

LABOR FOR HULL.

Carpenters, 408 days.....	\$1,027 44
Carpenters' laborers and borers, 124½ days.....	219 37
Calkers, 138 days.....	353 06
Calkers' laborers, 14½ days.....	21 75
Joiners, 779 days.....	1,599 76
Smiths, 1,060½ days.....	2,392 23
Sawyers, 42 days.....	81 48
Painters, 99 days.....	207 00
Plumbers, 201½ days.....	410 38
Blockmakers, 58 days.....	116 00
Common laborers, 1,066½ days.....	1,345 63
Oakum pickers and spinners, 41 days.....	51 25
Labor.....	7,825 35

BILLS FOR LABOR.

Mr. C. H. Barker.

December 6, 1858. For raising propeller.....	\$50 00
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RECAPITULATION FOR HULL.

Materials.....	\$2,042 78
Labor.....	7,825 35
Bills for labor.....	50 00
Total cost for hull.....	9,918 13

MASTS AND YARDS.

Yellow pine mast timber, 111 cubic feet.....	\$81 03
Spruce spars, 57 inches.....	17 10
4 spruce poles.....	80
Iron, round, 112 pounds.....	4 48
Iron, flat, 340 pounds.....	12 58
4 platina points.....	16 00
Paints—White lead, 20 pounds.....	1 65
Red lead, 3 pounds.....	24
Litharge, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.....	4
Whiting, 40 pounds.....	40
Linseed oil, 4 gallons.....	3 20
Spirits of turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	25
Materials for masts and yards.....	<u>137 77</u>

LABOR FOR MASTS AND YARDS.

Mast makers, 88 days... ..	\$223 00
Smiths, 120 days.....	238 50
Painters, 5 days.....	10 00
Blockmakers, 27 days.....	48 00
Labor.....	<u>519 50</u>

RECAPITULATION FOR MASTS AND YARDS.

Materials	\$137 77
Labor.....	519 50
Total for masts, yards, &c.....	<u>656 26</u>

BOATS, (in number 2.)

White oak boards, boat, 300 b. feet.....	\$15 00
4 white oak knees, 32 inches.....	47 36
White pine plank and boards, 30 b. feet.....	1 20
Cypress plank and boards, 366 feet.....	12 81
Copper nails, cut, 20 pounds.....	6 00
1,000 copper tacks.....	45
1 copper sheet, 14 ounces	1 25
Iron, cut nails, 5 pounds	20
Paints—White lead, 90 pounds.....	7 42
Litharge, 1 pound.....	7
Whiting, 25 pounds.....	25
Lampblack, 3 pounds.....	6

Paints—Linseed oil, 4 gallons.....	\$3 20
Spirits of turpentine, 1 gallon.....	50
Japan varnish, $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon.....	22
Materials for boats.....	95 99

LABOR FOR BOATS.

Boat builders, 84 days.....	\$196 66
Sawyers, 4 days.....	7 76
Smiths, 38 days.....	67 25
Painters, 12 days.....	24 00
Amount of labor.....	295 67

RECAPITULATION FOR BOATS.

Materials	\$95 99
Labor.....	295 67
Total amount for boats.....	391 66

RIGGING AND BLOCKS.

Standing rigging, 3,324 pounds.....	\$465 36
Running rigging, 3,324 pounds.....	465 36
Hide rope, wheel, 35 pounds.....	17 50
Manilla rope, 202 pounds.....	28 28
White line, 32 pounds.....	4 48
Round line, 55 pounds.....	7 70
Hinse line, 51 pounds.....	7 14
Marline, 50 pounds.....	7 00
Ratline, 860 pounds.....	120 40
Seizing stuff, 635 pounds.....	88 90
Worming, 194 pounds.....	27 16
Spun yarn, 1,095 pounds.....	153 30
Sewing twine, 10 pounds.....	4 00
Canvas, flax, 1 bolt, No. 6.....	9 65
Duck, raven's, 1 bolt.....	9 00
Iron—Round, 50 pounds.....	1 50
Flat, 231 pounds.....	6 93
Square, 124 pounds.....	3 72
Thimble, 20 pounds.....	1 00
Chain, 428 pounds, 180 feet.....	69 60
Patent rolling bushes, No. 6.....	5 10
Composition bushes, 114 pounds.....	38 76
200 copper tacks.....	90
Leather rigging, 12 sides.....	63 00

EXPENSES OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

125

Tallow, 75 pounds.....	\$9 00
Tar, 1 barrel.....	3 00
Tar oil, 30 gallons.....	18 00
Walnut, 51 b. feet.....	3 31
Ash, 245 b. feet.....	12 25
Lignum vitæ, 683 pounds.....	15 36
44 hoops, mast.....	22 88
40 sail needles.....	40
Materials for rigging and blocks.....	1,689 94

LABOR FOR RIGGING AND BLOCKS.

Riggers, 258½ days.....	\$499 62
Smiths, 292½ days.....	484 12
Blockmakers, 102 days.....	230 87
Amount of labor.....	1,214 61

RECAPITULATION FOR RIGGING AND BLOCKS.

Materials	\$1,689 94
Labor	1,214 61
Total cost for rigging and blocks.....	2,904 55

SAILS, ETC.

Cotton canvas, No. 1, 5 bolts.....	\$63 00
No. 2, 5 bolts.....	58 00
No. 3, 5 bolts.....	56 00
No. 4, 15 bolts.....	159 00
No. 5, 8 bolts.....	80 64
No. 7, 10 bolts.....	89 60
No. 9, 5 bolts.....	39 20
No. 10, 6 bolts.....	43 68
Raven's duck, 1 bolt.....	9 00
Cotton stuffs, 1 bolt.....	14 00
Bolt rope, 314 pounds.....	43 94
Manilla rope, 40 pounds.....	6 00
Hambro line, 30 pounds;.....	7 50
Flax coal bagging, 5 bolts.....	180 00
Cotton sewing twine, 36 pounds.....	10 24
Beeswax, 10 pounds.....	3 40
Iron tacks, 2,000.....	16
Paints—White lead, 12 pounds.....	99
Litharge, 1 pound.....	7½

Paints—Lampblack, 6 pounds.....	\$0 12
Venetian red, 2 pounds.....	6
Linseed oil, 9 gallons.....	7 20
Spirits turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	25
Japan varnish, $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon.....	22
Vermilion, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.....	1 00
Prussian blue, 1 pound.....	60
Materials for sails, &c.....	875 27 $\frac{1}{2}$

LABOR FOR SAILS.

Sailmakers, 333 days.....	\$690 89
Smiths, 25 days.....	56 25
Painters, 28 days.....	56 00
Amount of labor.....	803 14

November 8, 1858.—Adeline Herbert, for making flags...	\$160 65

RECAPITULATION FOR SAILS, ETC.

Materials.....	\$875 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labor.....	803 14
Bills for labor.....	160 65
Total cost for sails, &c.,.....	1,839 06 $\frac{1}{2}$

TANKS AND BALLAST.

Six iron tanks, containing 2,880 gallons.....	\$736 24

LABOR FOR TANKS AND BALLAST.

Common laborers, 30 days.....	\$37 50

RECAPITULATION FOR TANKS AND BALLAST.

Materials.....	\$736 24
Labor.....	37 50
Total cost for tanks and ballast.....	773 74

WATER CASKS, ETC.

Number of casks of all kinds 10, containing 280 gallons....	\$28 00
Twelve boat breakers.....	24 00
Four mess breakers.....	6 00
One scuttle bitt.....	6 00
One steep tub.....	4 50
One grog tub.....	2 50
Paints—White lead, 50 pounds.....	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Litharge, 1 pound.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lampblack, 2 pounds.....	4
Venetian red, 10 pounds.....	30
Linseed oil, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.....	2 00
Spirits turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	25
Materials for casks, &c.....	<u>77 79</u>

LABOR FOR CASKS.

Painters, 4 days.....	\$8 00
Common laborers, 10 days.....	12 50
Amount of labor.....	<u>20 50</u>

RECAPITULATION FOR CASKS, ETC.

Materials.....	\$77 79
Labor.....	20 50
Total cost of casks, &c.....	<u>98 29</u>

ANCHORS AND CABLES.

Anchor, 800 pounds, key plates, shackles, &c.....	\$96 00
One-inch chain cable, 120 fathoms.....	645 86
Manilla hauser, 4 and 5 inches, 952 pounds.....	104 72
Amount of materials.....	<u>846 58</u>

LABOR FOR ANCHORS AND CABLES.

Common laborers, 20 days.....	<u>\$25 00</u>
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RECAPITULATION FOR ANCHORS AND CABLES.

Materials.....	\$846 58
Labor.....	25 00
Total cost for anchors, &c.....	<u>871 58</u>

FURNITURE.

Walnut, 100 b. feet.....	\$6 50
Cherry, 100 b. feet.....	7 50
Poplar, 40 b. feet.....	1 20
Ash, 84 b. feet.....	4 20
White Pine, 194 b. feet.....	7 76
Hardware—One pair brass secretary hinges.....	75
Six pairs brass table hinges.....	3 60
Four brass drawer and book-case locks.....	1 00
288 brass screws.....	3 00
24 wood knobs.....	40
	<u>35 00</u>
One set of shades for cabin.....	\$6 00
Two sets of shades for ward room.....	6 00
Oil cloth for cabin, 14 yards.....	21 00
Oil cloth for ward room, 10 yards.....	15 00
One hanging lamp for cabin.....	8 00
One hanging lamp for ward room.....	8 00
Table cover for cabin.....	9 00
Table cover for ward room.....	9 00
Amount of articles purchased.....	<u>82 00</u>

LABOR.

Joiners, 25½ days.....	\$57 37
Common laborers, 12 days.....	15 00
Amount of labor.....	<u>72 37</u>

RECAPITULATION FOR FURNITURE.

Materials.....	\$35 91
Articles purchased.....	82 00
Labor.....	72 37
Total cost of furniture.....	<u>190 28</u>

VARIOUS ARTICLES OF EQUIPMENT.

Hose, 118 feet.....	\$97 00
Two fire and main hold lanterns.....	14 00
One storeroom lantern.....	7 00
Two lower main and middle deck lanterns.....	14 00
Three wheelhouse lanterns.....	21 00
One bowsprit lantern.....	7 00
One galley.....	407 50
Two candlesticks and lantern.....	2 00
Three gridirons and griddles.....	2 65
Two copper tea kettles.....	7 00
Two iron tea kettles.....	2 50
Seven frying and bake pans.....	8 20
One iron pot.....	1 20
One poker, shovel, and tongs.....	80
One ladle.....	1 75
One composition force pump, 134 pounds.....	80 00
One composition head pump, 40 pounds.....	13 20
Screw couplings for hose, 7 pair.....	24 25
Neatsfoot oil, 2 gallons.....	2 00
Articles of equipment.....	<u>714 05</u>

APPENDAGES AS A STEAMER.

Paints—White lead, 110 pounds.....	\$9 07
Red lead, 55 pounds.....	4 40
Litharge, 5 pounds.....	37½
Lampblack, 3 pounds.....	6
Whiting, 75 pounds.....	75
Linseed oil, 10 gallons.....	8 00
Spirits turpentine, 1 gallon.....	50
Japan varnish, ¼ gallon.....	22
Canvas cotton, No. 6, 1 bolt.....	9 52
Coal bagging, 9½ bolts.....	375 00
Flax sewing twine, 10 pounds.....	4 00
	<u>411 89½</u>

LABOR FOR APPENDAGES AS A STEAMER.

Carpenters, 150 days.....	\$375 00
Carpenters, laborers, 50 days.....	87 50
Joiners, 42 days.....	84 00
Sawyers, 2 days.....	3 33

Painters, 25 days,.....	\$50 00
Common labor, 175 days,.....	218 75
Amount of labor.....	<u>819 13</u>

RECAPITULATION FOR APPENDAGES AS A STEAMER.

Materials.....	\$411 89½
Labor.....	819 13
Total amount of appendages.....	<u>1,231 02½</u>

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

Spare machinery, 12½ setts.....	<u>\$410 77</u>
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GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	Materials.	Labor.	Bills.	Total.
Hull.....	\$2,042 78	\$7,825 35	\$50 00	\$9,918 13
Masts.....	137 77	519 50		657 27
Boats.....	95 99	295 67		391 66
Rigging and blocks.....	1,689 94	1,214 61		2,904 55
Sails.....	875 27½	803 14	160 65	1,839 06½
Tanks and ballast.....	736 24	37 50		773 74
Casks.....	77 79	20 50		98 29
Anchors and cables.....	846 58	25 00		871 58
Furniture.....	35 91	72 37	82 00	190 28
Various equipments.....	714 05			714 05
Appendages as a steamer.....	411 89½	819 13		18,358 61½
Engines, boilers, &c.....				1,231 02½
				410 77
Total cost of alterations, &c., to Bureau of Construction, &c.....				<u>20,000 41</u>

C.

Cost of work done on the steamer Southern Star, commenced at the navy yard, Gosport, the 22d day of September, 1858, and completed the 6th of November following.

HULL.

Materials.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
<i>Timber, &c.</i>			
White oak stock ----- feet -----	114	\$39 33	
White oak plank ----- do -----	421	25 26	
Yellow pine stock ----- do -----	487	107 14	
Yellow pine plank ----- do -----	3,836	241 41	
White oak knees ----- number -----	17	82 13	
Cypress ----- feet -----	1,079	43 69	
Hand-spikes ----- number -----	12	3 00	
Ash ----- feet -----	1,418	56 72	
White pine ----- do -----	16,244	597 19	
			\$1,195 87
<i>Copper.</i>			
Bolt ----- pounds -----	383	107 24	
Nails ----- do -----	116½	47 42	
Sheet ----- do -----	508	134 72	
Tacks ----- do -----	3	1 50	
Braziers ----- do -----	670	187 60	
			478 48
<i>Brass, &c.</i>			
Pump chambers ----- pounds -----	272	95 20	
Composition nails ----- do -----	25½	5 61	
Composition spikes ----- do -----	12	3 36	
Composition sheet ----- do -----	38½	15 40	
			119 57
<i>Iron.</i>			
Round ----- pounds -----	5,494	219 96	
Flat ----- do -----	1,124	44 96	
Square ----- do -----	83	3 32	
Chain ----- do -----	134	13 40	
Pig ----- do -----		7 84	
Nails, fin'g ----- do -----	24	6 00	
Spikes ----- do -----	866½	43 33	
Cut nails ----- do -----	588½	23 24	
Clout nails ----- do -----	51½	3 60	
Tacks ----- papers -----	15	3 75	
Sheet ----- pounds -----	85	11 90	
Clout nails ----- do -----	3	45	
			381 85
<i>Lead, &c.</i>			
Pipe ----- pounds -----	142	11 36	
Sheet ----- do -----	2,175	108 75	
Tin, banca ----- do -----	139	50 69	
Tin, XX ----- boxes -----	3	33 00	
Zinc, sheet ----- pounds -----	164	16 40	
Zinc, slab ----- do -----	116	10 44	
			230 46

C—Continued.

Materials.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
<i>Oakum, &c.</i>			
Oakum..... pounds.....	1,200	\$84 00	
Thrums..... do.....	6	60	
Composition..... do.....	40	2 00	
Tar..... barrels.....	1	2 50	
Pitch..... do.....	6	13 40	
Rosin..... do.....	4	7 00	
Paying brushes..... number.....	3	56	
			\$110 06
<i>Hardware, of brass.</i>			
Butt hinges..... number.....	136	25 50	
Screw hooks..... do.....	72	7 56	
Buttons..... do.....	72	6 00	
Hooks and eyes..... do.....	30	7 50	
Padlocks..... do.....	96	4 00	
Screws..... do.....	1,498	17 09	
Chest locks..... do.....	1	50	
Wire..... pounds.....	30	12 00	
			80 15
<i>Hardware, of iron.</i>			
Padlocks..... number.....	30	7 50	
Closet locks..... do.....	12	3 00	
Chest locks..... do.....	6	1 50	
Stock locks..... do.....	6	1 50	
Drawer locks..... do.....	96	24 00	
Screws..... do.....	1,626	6 24	
			43 74
<i>Paints, oils, &c.</i>			
White zinc paint..... pounds.....	375	46 88	
Putty..... do.....	730	36 50	
Black paint..... do.....	75	9 00	
Yellow ochre..... do.....	25	1 50	
Linseed oil..... gallons.....	21	21 00	
Spirits turpentine..... do.....	17	8 50	
Japan varnish..... do.....	2	2 50	
White lead..... pounds.....	662	79 44	
Zinc drying oil..... gallons.....	2	3 00	
Thick glass..... feet.....	2	25 00	
Magazine glasses..... do.....	2	2 16	
			235 48
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Port lights..... number.....	12	113 75	
China bowls..... do.....	2	6 00	
Leather..... pounds.....	34½	9 69	
Candles..... do.....	7	3 15	
Tallow..... do.....	14	1 84	
			134 43

C—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF MATERIALS ON HULL.

Materials of wood	\$1,195 87
Materials of copper	478 48
Materials of brass and composition	119 57
Materials of iron	381 85
Materials of lead, tin, &c	230 64
Materials of oakum, &c	110 06
Materials of hardware—brass	80 15
Materials of hardware—iron	43 74
Materials of paints, oils, &c	235 48
Miscellaneous	134 43
	<u>3,010 27</u>

Labor.

Carpenters	days	969 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2,371 20
Carpenters' laborers	do	668 $\frac{3}{4}$	899 32
Sawyers	do	53	105 25
Calkers	do	297	720 11
Calkers' laborers	do	180	200 36
Blacksmiths	do	782 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,505 41
Blacksmiths' laborers	do	61	70 26
Joiners	do	1,182 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,649 16
Joiners' laborers	do	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 70
Plumbers	do	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	287 82
Plumbers' laborers	do	5	6 25
Painters	do	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	412 02
Painters' laborers	do	1	50
Armorsers	do	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 85
Armorsers' laborers	do	8	10 00
Common laborers	do	243	311 25
		<u>4,868</u>	<u>9,694 46</u>

RECAPITULATION ON HULL.

Materials	\$3,010 27
Labor	9,694 46
	<u>12,704 73</u>

MASTS, &c.

Mast timber	cubic feet	170	\$100 30
Oak	B ft	20	1 20
Yellow pine	do	45	1 35
Spruce spars	No. 8 ins	59	11 80
Spruce piece sticks	2 ins		22 00
Iron—round	pounds	43	1 72
flat	do	91	3 64
square	do	19	76
Silver tips	No.	2	2 24
White lead	pounds	25	3 00
Black paint	do	5	60
Putty	do	15	75
Linseed	gallons	1	1 00
Spirits turpentine	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
			<u>150 61</u>

C—Continued.

<i>Labor.</i>			
Mast makers	days.....	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$307 80
Mast makers' laborers	do	36	37 51
Blacksmiths	do	13	25 54
Painters	do	4	8 04
		180 $\frac{3}{4}$	378 89
RECAPITULATION.			
Materials			\$150 61
Labor			378 89
			529 50

BOATS.

Oar rafters	B ft.	195	\$14 55
Spruce spars	No. 5 ins.	25	5 00
Spruce poles		7	2 03
Copper	pounds	7	1 96
Black paint	do	10	1 20
White lead	do	105	12 60
Putty	do	25	1 25
Linseed oil	gallons	5	5 00
Spirits turpentine	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25
			44 84
<i>Labor.</i>			
Blacksmiths	days	22	43 56
Painters	do	31	60 87
		53	104 43
RECAPITULATION.			
Materials			\$44 84
Labor			104 43
			149 27

RIGGING, &c.

Hemp rope	pounds	1,246	Fathoms.	617	\$174 44
Manila rope	do	648		850	84 24
Hide rope	do	67		30	26 80
White rope	do	64		320	8 96
Ratline rope	do	420		850	58 80
Spun yarn	do	213			29 82
Sewing twine	do	2			80
Whipping	do	2			70
Bellows leather	do	9			3 42
Tallow	do	5			60
Ash	B ft.	133			5 32

C—Continued.

RIGGING, &c—Continued.			
Lignum vitæ	pounds	213	\$7 45
Round iron	do	124	4 96
Square iron	do	168	6 72
Flat iron	do	24	96
			413 99
<i>Labor.</i>			
Riggers	days	169½	\$356 00
Boatswain's mate	do	114	260 82
Boatswain's mate's laborers	do	9	11 25
Blacksmiths' laborers	do	39	77 22
Common laborers	do	88	110 00
			419½
			815 29
RECAPITULATION.			
Materials			\$413 99
Labor			815 29
			1,229 28

SAILS, &c.

<i>Materials.</i>			
Flax canvas	No. 3 bolts	6	\$72 90
Cotton canvas	2 do	3	35 28
Do	3 do	7	77 00
Do	4 do	2	21 28
Do	6 do	16	152 32
Do	7 do	5	44 80
Do	8 do	3	19 20
Do	9 do	2	12 00
Do	10 do	7	37 80
Hammock canvas	do	12	336 00
Bag canvas	do	9	189 00
Cot canvas	do	2	28 00
Flax coal bagging	yards	2,062½	825 00
Cotton ravers	piece	1	17 00
Light ravers	piece	5	45 00
Bolt-rope	pounds	409	65 44
Cordage	do	256	40 96
House line	do	25	4 00
Spun-yarn	do	62	9 92
Cod line	hanks	3	4 50
Flax twine	pounds	29	11 60
Cot twine	do	44	11 44
Beeswax	do	41	13 53
Halliard stuff	do	60	9 60
Manila rope	do	144	18 72
Black paint	do	35½	4 20
Yellow ochre	do	100	6 00
Soap	do	5	30

C—Continued.

<i>Materials—Continued.</i>			
Beeswax	pounds	10	\$3 75
Linseed oil	gallons	16	16 00
Flat iron	pounds	53	2 12
			<u>2,134 66</u>
<i>Labor.</i>			
Sailmakers	days	606½	\$1,345 57
Sailmakers' laborers	do	15½	15 50
Blacksmith	do	24	47 32
Painters	do	42	83 67
			<u>1,492 06</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Materials	\$2,134 66
Labor	1,492 06
	<u>3,626 72</u>

TANKS, &c.

<i>Materials.</i>			
Tanks	number	16	\$2,079 00
Red lead	pounds	100	10 00
Linseed oil	gallons	3	3 00
Spirits of turpentine	do	½	25
			<u>2,092 25</u>
<i>Labor.</i>			
Painters	days	16	\$31 15
Common laborers	do	162	202 50
			<u>233 65</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Materials	\$2,092 25
Labor	233 65
	<u>2,325 90</u>

C—Continued.

CABLES, &c.

<i>Anchors, &c.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
1 anchor..... pounds.....	2, 150	2, 150	\$322 50
1 kedge..... do.....	428	-----	64 20
1 do..... do.....	260	-----	39 00
1 anchor, (boat)..... do.....	90	-----	13 50
1 do..... do.....	60	-----	9 00
1 grapnel..... do.....	60	-----	9 00
1 chain cable..... 1½ in..... fathoms.....	120	11, 446	799 58
1 do..... 1½..... do.....	60	5, 723	400 61
1 Manila hawser.. 6..... do.....	120	840	109 20
1 do..... 5..... do.....	120	608	79 04
1 do..... 4..... do.....	120	360	46 80
1 box of chain cable tools.....	-----	-----	6 34
4 drying stoves.....	-----	-----	10 00
1 set of wheel ropes.....	-----	68	27 20
			1, 935 97

RECAPITULATION.

	Materials.	Labor.	Total.
Hull.....	\$3, 010 27	\$9, 694 46	\$12, 704 73
Masts.....	150 61	378 89	529 50
Boats.....	44 84	104 43	149 27
Rigging.....	413 99	815 29	1, 229 28
Sails.....	2, 134 66	1, 492 06	3, 626 72
Tanks.....	2, 092 25	233 65	2, 325 90
Cables.....	1, 935 97	-----	1, 935 97
	9, 782 59	12, 718 78	22, 501 37
Appendages.....	-----	-----	319 64
Machinery.....	-----	-----	2, 994 97
Cost to Bureau of Construction, &c.....	-----	-----	25, 815 98

D.—Cost of labor and materials in altering and fitting out the steamer "Metacomet" at the Washington navy yard, commencing November 29 and ending December 31, 1858.

Employés.	Days.	Labor.	Materials.
Carpenters.....	160	\$469 65	\$108 55
Joiners.....	324	865 46	262 81
Smiths.....	134½	279 75	51 72
Machinists.....	86	148 75	46 93
Painters.....	32	71 25	10 25
Sailmakers.....	7	19 94	-----
Spar makers.....	2	5 75	-----
Sawyers.....	2	6 00	-----
Coopers.....	11	30 25	4 54
Laborers.....	30	40 00	-----
Total cost.....	788½	1, 936 80	484 80

D.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Labor.....	\$1,936 80
Materials.....	484 80
Total cost.....	<u>2,421 60</u>

No. 4.

RECAPITULATION OF THE LABOR AND MATERIALS PUT UPON THE STEAMERS,
AND STATEMENT OF THE STORES SUPPLIED TO THEM.

Recapitulation of the amount of work done by the Bureau of Construction, &c., on the chartered vessels of the Paraguay expedition.

Westernport.....	\$22,090 11
Caledonia.....	21,544 12
Atlanta.....	18,371 67
Memphis.....	19,479 03
M. W. Chapin.....	20,000 41
Southern Star.....	25,815 98
Metacomet.....	2,421 60
	<u>129,722 92</u>
Harriet Lane.....	11,303 94
	<u>141,026 86</u>

Stores furnished for the Paraguay expedition.

Westernport.....	\$7,435 40
Caledonia.....	6,195 73
Atlanta.....	5,990 84
Memphis.....	5,691 73
M. W. Chapin.....	2,092 04
Southern Star.....	7,892 25
Metacomet.....	.....
Harriet Lane.....	3,550 60
	<u>38,848 59</u>

These stores were provided for the purpose of the Paraguay expedition, but most of them were returned to the United States in the vessels, and have been since used for other naval purposes.

No. 5.—F.

INVOICE OF STORES SHIPPED FOR THE EXPEDITION, BUT NOT USED.

Invoice of stores supplied by Anson Herrick, naval storekeeper on board the United States storeship "Release," for the Paraguay expedition, and consigned to the commanding officer thereof, all on account and risk of the United States Navy Department.

APPROPRIATION FOR INCREASE REPAIRS.

1858.—3 dozen 8-inch flat float-files, at \$2 50.....	\$7 50
1 dozen 7-inch flat float-files, at \$2 50.....	2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 8-inch taper float-files, at \$5.....	2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 7-inch taper float-files, at \$5.....	2 50
200 lbs. 7-inch iron spikes, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents.....	8 50
50 lbs. 8-inch iron spikes, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents.....	2 13
2 9-inch Manila hawsers, 3,654 lbs., at 11 cts...	401 94
4 6-inch Manila hawsers, 3,200 lbs., at 11 cts...	352 00
6 $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Manila tow-lines, 2,803 lbs., at 11 cts.	308 33
2 barrels moulding sand, at \$1 50.....	3 00
200 lbs. 7-inch iron spikes, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents.....	8 50
100 lbs. 6-inch iron spikes, at 5 cents.....	5 00
100 lbs. 5-inch iron spikes, at 5 cents.....	5 00
100 sheets 30-ounce sheathing-copper, at 28 cts.	224 00
100 lbs. $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch sheathing-nails, at 26 cents.....	26 00
4 bundles felt sheathing	201 00
5 bars $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch round iron, 170 lbs., at 4 cts.....	6 80
4 bars 1-inch round iron, 175 lbs., at 4 cts.....	7 00
3 bars $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch round iron, 165 lbs., at 4 cts....	6 60
1 bar $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ -inch flat iron, 98 lbs., at 4 cts.....	3 92
1 bar $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ -inch flat iron, 58 lbs., at 4 cts.....	2 32
1 bar $2 \times \frac{1}{4}$ -inch flat iron, 24 lbs., at 4 cts.....	96
2 bars $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square steel, 33 lbs., at 15 cts.....	4 95
1 bar $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch square steel, 10 lbs., at 15 cts	1 50
17 red signal lanterns at \$7.....	119 00
	1,713 45

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, October 27, 1858.

ANSON HERRICK,
Naval Storekeeper.

Approved :

L. KEARNEY,
Commandant.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK,
October, 1858.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges to have received from Anson Herrick, naval storekeeper, the articles above mentioned.

WM. L. PARKER,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Invoice of submarine apparatus shipped by Anson Herrick, naval storekeeper, on board the United States steamer "Westernport," T. T. Hunter, commander, bound for Paraguay, and consigned to the commanding officer of the United States Paraguay expedition, all on account and risk of the United States Navy Department.

APPROPRIATION FOR INCREASE REPAIRS, &C.

2 sets submarine apparatus, (supposed,) at \$300..... \$600 00

ANSON HERRICK,
Naval Storekeeper.

Approved :

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant.

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, November 23, 1858.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WESTERNPORT,
Navy Yard, New York, November 23, 1858.

The receipt of the articles above specified, in good order from the hands of Anson Herrick, naval storekeeper, is hereby acknowledged.

L. L. PHELPS,
Commander.

Invoice of public stores shipped by Anson Herrick, naval storekeeper, on board the United States steamer "Memphis," bound for Paraguay for the Paraguay steamers, and consigned to the flag officer, Wm. B. Shubrick, all on account and risk of the United States Navy Department.

APPROPRIATION FOR INCREASE REPAIRS.

For the United States steamer Westernport—

One large grapnel, 325 pounds.....	\$40 62
One small grapnel, 225 pounds.....	28 13
65½ pounds, 28 fathoms, hide W. rope, 40 cents.....	26 20
	\$94 95

For the United States steamer Caledonia—

One large grapnel, 325 pounds.....	40 62
One small grapnel, 225 pounds.....	28 13
65½ pounds, 28 fathoms, hide W. rope, 40 cents.....	26 20
	94 95

For the United States steamer Atlanta—

One large grapnel, 325 pounds.....	\$40 62	
One small grapnel, 225 pounds.....	28 13	
65½ pounds, 28 fathoms, hide W. rope, 40 cents.....	26 20	
		\$94 95
		284 85

ANSON HERRICK,
Naval Storekeeper.
 SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant.

Approved:

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
 New York, December 11, 1858.

Received from Anson Herrick, naval storekeeper, in good order the above named articles.

CHARLES W. HAYS, *Lieut.*

RECAPITULATION OF STORES SHIPPED FOR PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

October 27, 1858.....	\$1,713 45
November 23, 1858.....	600 00
December 11, 1858.....	284 85
	2,598 30

No. 6.

Statement showing the cost of provisions and contingent expended by the pursers of the several national vessels engaged in the Paraguay expedition in 1858 and 1859, viz :

Vessels.	Provisions.	Contingent.
Memphis	\$2,341 70	\$206 14
Atlanta	2,754 19	179 18
Caledonia	2,846 69	145 06
Westernport	2,902 46	249 06
Fulton	4,244 75	179 97
Water-Witch	2,871 52	225 82
Supply	1,628 43	166 81
Release	894 08	277 00
M. W. Chapin	937 48	108 94
Harriet Lane	4,359 81	71 13
Supply and Release, U. S. store-ships, Cary & Sons	104 67	-----
Preble*	7,599 00	278 39
Dolphin*	4,230 00	215 60
Southern Star*	4,462 50	289 20
Metacomet*	1,657 50	85 85
	43,834 78	2,678 15

* These estimated expenditures are based upon the complement of men as derived from the rolls in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, for the "Preble," and from the department for the others.

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of provisions.....	\$43,834 78
Cost of contingent.....	2,678 15
	46,512 93

The "Sabine," which conveyed the Commissioner, Hon. Mr. Bowlin, to Buenos Ayres, and thence again to the United States, is not embraced in the foregoing table, as she was not designed to act against Paraguay, not being able to ascend the river.

The estimated cost of provisions expended on board that vessel, also based upon the complement of men as derived from the rolls in the office of the Fourth Auditor, was \$45,454 50, and of contingent, \$839. She is still in commission, attached to the home squadron.

W. BRIDGE, *Chief of Bureau.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, May 5, 1860.*

No. 7.

Statement of extra expenses incurred by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography in fitting out the expedition to Paraguay.

One submarine battery, complete, (on hand).....	\$1,360 89
Freight on ordnance stores shipped from New York to Rosario, Parana, in barque "Edisto".....	1,344 00
	2,704 89

Some necessary expenses were incurred for labor in putting the guns and munitions of war on board the vessels, the amount of which, being inconsiderable, has not been reported to the bureau as a charge against the expedition.

The guns, gun-carriages, shells, small arms, and ammunition, &c., &c., were returned from the expedition, and are on hand for service in the navy.

JOHN INGRAHAM,
Chief of the Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
April 6, 1860.

No. 8.

Statement of the quantity and cost of coal shipped for the use of the expedition—expenses of transportation, landing and storage.

Date of shipment.	For what port.	Name of vessel.	No. of tons.	Cost of coal.	Cost of freight.	Total.
1858.						
Sept. 24	Barbadoes	Ocean Bride	400	\$1,540 00	\$2,400 00	\$3,940 00
25	do	Ocean Wave	300	1,155 00	1,800 00	2,955 00
25	do	New Era	331	1,274 00	1,986 00	3,260 00
Oct. 13	do	Southerner	261	1,004 85	1,305 00	2,309 85
14	do	Moonlight	367	1,412 95	1,835 00	3,247 95
Dec. 10	do	Hahneman	795			
Aug. 27	Pernambuco	Marion	353	1,623 80	3,441 75	5,065 55
27	do	Chase	397	1,826 20	3,870 75	5,696 95
Sept. 27	do	War Eagle	311	1,197 35	2,488 00	3,685 35
Oct. 27	do	Prince de Joinville	662			
Nov. 19	do	Caroline A. White	292	1,124 20	2,336 00	3,460 20
26	do	John Winthrop	452	1,740 00	3,616 00	5,356 00
Sept. 8	Rio de Janeiro	Harvard	675	2,598 75	4,725 00	7,323 75
Aug. 25	St. Catharine's	Messenger	701	2,698 85	6,098 70	8,797 55
Sept. 25	do	North Carolina	880	3,388 00	7,920 00	11,308 00
Nov. 26	do	Mary Glover	1,010	3,888 50	10,958 50	14,847 00
Dec. 24	do	Sherwood	751	2,891 35	6,759 00	9,650 35
Aug. 24	Rosario	Pathfinder	471	1,813 35	5,981 70	7,795 05
25	do	Bion Bradbury	416	1,601 60	5,283 20	6,884 80
Sept. 22	do	Frederick Lanning	346	1,332 10	4,152 00	5,484 10
Oct. 12	do	Pursuit	602	2,317 70	7,224 00	9,541 70
22	do	Austin	456	1,755 60	5,016 00	6,771 60
Nov. 16	do	St. Mary's	385	1,482 25	4,147 00	5,629 25
12	do	Ann Elizabeth	380	1,463 00	4,180 00	5,643 00
25	do	Charles Keen	725	2,791 25	7,975 00	10,766 25
Dec. 4	do	J. H. Chadburne	400	1,540 00	4,400 00	5,940 00

Statement of coal put on board United States vessels bound for the Paraguay expedition.

Harriet Lane	160	736 00		736 00
Westernport	124	570 40		570 40
Caledonia	130	598 00		598 00
Atlanta	140	644 00		644 00
Memphis	152	698 70		698 70
Fulton	136½	535 97		535 97
Water Witch	92	354 60		354 60
Southern Star	114	553 66		553 66
Chapin	100	385 00		385 00
Arctic	40½	155 25		155 25
	14,307½	50,692 23	109,898 60	160,590 83
Deduct amount of coal lost	1,457			
Tons	12,850½			

Expenses of landing, stowage, &c, at Barbadoes	4,197 03
Pernambuco	5,385 41
St. Catharine's	15,983 89
Rosario	14,936 86

201,094 02

* Lost and cost of coal refunded.

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Deduct for coals not used for Paraguay expedition—		
At Rosario, 2,569 tons, at \$15 41	\$39,588 29	
At St. Catharine's, 2,495 tons, at \$13 34	33,283 30	
At Pernambuco, 50 tons, at \$12 88	644 00	
Total, 5,114 tons	73,515 59	
For stowage, &c.—		
At Rosario, 2,569 tons, at \$3 57	9,171 33	
At St. Catherine's, 2,495 tons, at \$4 78	11,926 10	
At Pernambuco, 50 tons, at \$2 18	109 00	
Total, including stowage, &c	\$94,722 02	
Coal chargeable to expedition		106,372 00

No. 9.

Charter of steamers	\$137,693 00	
Delivering the Metacomet at Pensacola	500 00	
Refitting steamers for the expedition	141,026 86	
Stores supplied to them, but which were not used or expended	38,848 59	
Invoice of stores <i>shipped</i> , but not used by the expedition	2,598 30	
Provisions and contingent expended for the expedition	46,512 93	
Extra expenses on account of the ordnance department	2,704 89	
Cost of coal shipped for the expedition to various points, including freight, &c., &c.	\$201,094 02	
Less the cost, &c., of that not used by the expedition	94,722 02	
		106,372 00
		<u>486,256 57</u>

SARDINIAN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF SARDINIA,

TRANSMITTING

Sardinian Congressional Documents.

MAY 24, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, *May 22, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the communication from the *Questore* of the House of Representatives of Sardinia, requesting the honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America to accept thirty-two volumes of congressional and executive documents, which I have the pleasure to forward, in the hope that their contents may prove interesting for the use of Congress.

Sharing the amicable feelings which actuate this proceeding of the Sardinian House of Representatives, and joining most heartily in the above request, I do myself the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHEVALIER JOSEPH BUTINATTI,
Chargé d'Affaires of Sardinia.

The Honorable SPEAKER

Of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

[Translation]

House of Deputies, office of the Questura, No. 1063.—Object: Homage of documents to the President of the House of Representatives.

TURIN, *September 14, 1859.*

HONORABLE SPEAKER: The office of the Presidency of the House of Deputies of the kingdom of Sardinia has the honor of requesting you to make acceptable to the assembly by you worthily presided the hom-

age of the following parliamentary and executive documents from the House of Deputies, viz :

17 volumes, containing the reports of the discussions of the Senate and of the House of the kingdom from 1850.

5 volumes of the acts of Parliament of 1848.

3 volumes of commercial reports of the Sardinian kingdom, from 1855 to 1857.

2 volumes appropriation bills of 1859 and 1860.

2 volumes of the administrative accounts of 1855 and 1856.

2 volumes general and civil statistics of the kingdom, 1849 to 1855.

1 volume statistics of the political electory, 1850.

Trusting that this homage may be acceptable, I have the honor to remain, with great respect, Mr. Speaker, your most obedient servant,
J. DEL CARRETTO,

Questore.

The Honorable SPEAKER

Of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

Camera dei Deputati, ufficio di Questura, No. 1063.—Oggetto: Omaggio di Stampanti al Presidente della Legislatura di Washington.

CORINO, addi 14 Settembre, 1859.

ILL^{mo}. SIGNOR PRESIDENTE: L'Ufficio di Presidenza della Camera dei Deputati del Regno di Sardegna hal'onere di pregare la S. V. Ill^{ma}. di fare gradire acodesta Assemblea, da Lei cosi degnamente presidenta, l'omaggio dei seguenti nostri documenti Parlamentari e Governativi.

17 volumi contenenti i rendiconti delle discussioni del Senato del Regno e della Camera dei Deputati a partire dal 1850 ; cosi dalla prima sessione della 4^a Legislatura sino al 1858, ossia sino alla prima Sessione della 6^a Legislatura inclusiva.

5 volumi, Atti del Parlamento Subalpino—Prima Sessione della 1^a Legislatura, anno 1848, completa.

3 volumi movimento commerciale del Regno Sardo dal 1855 al 1857, inclusivi.

2 volumi Bilancio generale dello stato per gli anni 1859-1860.

2 volumi Spoglio, ossia conto amministrativo dello stato per gli anni 1855-1856.

2 volumi statistica penale e civile del Regno, anni 1849 e 1850, 1851, e 1855.

1 volume Statistica degli Elettori politici e amministrativi, 1850.

Speranzoso del favore ho l'alto pregio di protestarmi colla massima stima di lei Ill^{mo} Sig^r. Presidente.

Devotissimo servo,

J. DEL CARRETTO,

Questore.

Al Sig^o. PRESIDENTE,

*Del Congresso Nazionale degli State Norte d' America,
Washington.*

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN REFERENCE TO

The negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

MAY 25, 1860.—Ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS requesting senators and representatives in Congress.

Whereas, under the continued aggressions of the abolition party, the slavery question has for the last forty years been distracting the happiness of the people of the southern States, and affording an opportunity for northern fanatics to steal the slaves of the southern owner, and transport them beyond the limits of the United States; and whereas the British provinces lying on our northern border, owned and controlled by the kingdom of Great Britain, has become a harbor for such slaves as have escaped and been stolen from the southern States; and whereas there are now supposed to be within those provinces one hundred millions of dollars worth of slave property justly belonging to the southern owner, who is prevented from reclaiming such property for the want of treaty stipulations with the kingdom aforesaid for the rendition of fugitives: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, That our senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested to use every legitimate effort to procure the negotiation and ratification of a treaty with the kingdom of Great Britain for the rendition of fugitive slaves from labor.

And resolved, further, That the governor is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

W. C. WHITTHORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TAZ. W. NEWMAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed March 23, 1860.

A true copy.

J. E. R. RAY,
Secretary of State.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tennessee, May 15, 1860.

SIR: I am instructed by the governor to forward to you the foregoing resolutions.

Very respectfully,

J. E. R. RAY,
Secretary of State.

RECIPROCITY TREATY AND THE INTERESTS OF THE
NORTHWEST.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

ON

*The subject of the reciprocity treaty, as connected with western and north-
western interests.*

MAY 28, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago :

The undersigned, your committee to whom was referred the report :
tions of their board passed April 18, beg leave respectfully connected
That they have given the subject of the reciprocity treaty, attention.
with the interests of the west and northwest, their ear of our own
That we find, by a reference to the custom-house statistics table :
port for 1857 and 1858, results exhibited by the fol

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Table showing the total value of free goods received from Canada in 1857 and 1858, and exports of free goods from the port of Chicago to Canada during the same years.

	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Pork.		Tallow.		Lard.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
In British vessels	Barrels. 9,956	Barrels. 4,587	Bushels. 508,796	Bushels. 748,742	Bushels. 233,670	Bushels. 105,349	Bushels. 11,553	Bushels. 21,371	Barrels. 988	Barrels. 4,978	Pounds. 32,250	Pounds. 7,167	Pounds.	Pounds.
In American vessels	3,492	56,314	797,160	374,136	279,967	55,135	4,003		2,046		113,586		493,050	26,860
Total exports.....	13,448	60,901	1,305,956	1,122,878	513,637	160,487	15,556	21,371	3,034	4,978	145,836	7,167	493,050	26,860
Total value.....	\$67,240	\$197,928	\$1,305,956	\$673,726	\$272,226	\$80,242	\$6,202	\$4,274	\$60,680	\$74,670	\$17,498	\$157,674	\$59,166	\$2,681

IMPORTS.

Total value of free goods received from Canada in 1857.....	\$232,929
Total value of free goods received from Canada in 1858.....	83,986

EXPORTS.

Total value of free goods shipped from Chicago to Canada in 1857	\$1,788,968
Total value of free goods shipped from Chicago to Canada in 1858	1,191,200

Your committee have selected the years 1857 and 1858 as exhibiting the operation of the treaty with the trade of Chicago, because those were years of great financial depression, and in which the trade was not stimulated by any spirit of speculation.

Your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the operation of the treaty has been highly beneficial to the interests of the whole western and northwestern portions of this country, and to the trade and commerce of the lakes; and your committee beg leave to report the following resolutions to the board, and recommend their passage:

Whereas the members of this board have learned, through the proceedings in Congress and the public press, that an effort is being made to abrogate the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, relative to fisheries, commerce, and navigation, signed at Washington, March 5, 1854; and whereas the agricultural and commercial interests of the west and northwest will, in our judgment, be disastrously affected by the termination of such treaty: Therefore—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the agricultural interests of the western and northwestern portions of our country have been most beneficially affected by the operation of the aforesaid treaty, by the opening of the markets of the British North American provinces to our large surplus of agricultural products untrammelled by import duties; that under its operation those provinces have become large and important customers for the principal productions of our rich and as yet but partially developed region of country; that such trade has led to the establishment of numerous and extensive business relations between the citizens of the two governments, entered into in the faith of said treaty, and that any action on the part of the United States, looking to the termination of such treaty, would be a severe blow to the great interest of agriculture, which gives vitality to the west and northwest.

Resolved, That the navigation of the Canadian canals and the river St. Lawrence by American vessels upon equal terms with British bottoms has been of the utmost importance to our lake marine, and especially so under the severe depression of our lake interests for the past three years; that a large number of our vessels have entered into the ocean trade, which trade has furnished employment to a large amount of shipping which would otherwise have been idle at our docks or engaged in competition for the lake trade, and been worse than useless to their owners.

Resolved, That it is our firm conviction that the movement inimical to the reciprocity treaty has its origin with and is mainly fostered by railroad monopolies for the purpose of forcing trade over their own routes to the seaboard, in contravention of the well-established laws of trade, that commerce untrammelled will seek its most natural and cheapest channels; that we claim that the trade of the west and the northwest should not be forced by partial legislation or governmental action over any particular route or routes to the seaboard; that if the reciprocity treaty is not in all respects unexceptionable, the enlightened and liberal spirit of this age and of our government would suggest that it be modified by further negotiation, and not by terminating the treaty, thus virtually closing the western ports of our vast

inland seas to the trade and commerce which has grown up under the beneficent operation of the treaty.

Resolved, That this board do most cordially approve of the aforesaid treaty and the reciprocal relations which have grown up with our Canadian neighbors under its operation, and we do most earnestly but respectfully remonstrate against any action of our government for its termination.

Resolved, That the president and secretary of this board be requested to sign the proceedings of this meeting, and to forward a copy of the same to the honorable S. A. Douglas, of the United States Senate, and to the honorable J. F. Farnsworth, of the House of Representatives, with a request that these resolutions may be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives as a communication from the board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. WRIGHT,
P. ANDERSON,
C. H. WALKER,
S. CLARY,
C. T. WHEELER,

Committee.

The foregoing report and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the board, held May 12, 1860.

J. Y. MUNN,
President.

SETH CATLIN,
Secretary.

House documents

Bd.: [131,6.] 1859/60 (1860) = Congress 36, Sess. 1

Washington, DC 1860

Am.b. 3040-131,6

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